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OTHER THAN THOSE OF A LOCAL, PERSONAL, OR
TEMPORARY CHARACTER,

ISSUED IN THE

YEAR 1905;

WITH

A List of Statutory Orders of a Local Character
arranged in Classes,

AN APPENDIX OF CERTAIN ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.,
ISSUED UNDER THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE,

AND

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PART I.

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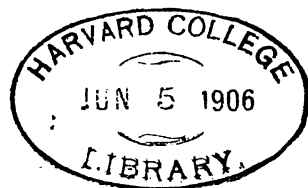
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P R E F A C E.

THE arrangement of the matter in this volume and in those for each of the years 1894 to 1904 inclusive, as well as the authority under which they are published, differ from those of the previous annual volumes of Statutory Rules and Orders in consequence of the passing of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, ss. 3 and 4 of which are as follows :—

3.—(1.) All statutory rules made after the thirty-first day of December next after the passing of this Act shall forthwith after they are made be sent to the Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and shall, in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, be numbered, and (save as provided by the regulations) printed, and sold by him. Printing, numbering, and sale of statutory rules.

(2.) Any statutory rules may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited by the number so given as above mentioned and the calendar year.

(3.) Where any statutory rules are required by any Act to be published or notified in the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, a notice in the Gazette of the rules having been made, and of the place where copies of them can be purchased, shall be sufficient compliance with the said requirement.

(4.) Regulations under this section may provide for the different treatment of statutory rules which are of the nature of public Acts, and of those which are of the nature of local and personal or private Acts; and may determine the classes of cases in which the exercise of a statutory power by any rule-making authority constitutes or does not constitute the making of a statutory rule within the meaning of this section, and may provide for the exemption from this section of any such classes.

(5.) In the making of such regulations, each Government department concerned shall be consulted, and due regard had to the views of that department.

4. In this Act—

“Statutory rules” means rules, regulations, or byelaws made under any Act of Parliament which (a) relate to any court in the United Kingdom, or to the procedure, practice, costs, or fees therein, or to any fees or matters applying generally throughout England, Scotland, or Ireland; or (b) are made by Her Majesty in Council, the Judicial Committee, the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, or the Lord Lieutenant or the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Definitions.

or a Secretary of State, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board for England or Ireland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, or any other Government department.

“Rule-making authority” includes every authority authorised to make any statutory rules.

Regulations were made under section 3 by the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and will be found at p. 415 of the Volume for 1894.

The Statute Law Committee, through whom the former volumes were published, having ceased to be responsible in the matter, the present volume is edited (as were the volumes for the years 1894 to 1904) on behalf of the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, with the advice of a Committee appointed by the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The contents of the volume are necessarily compiled in agreement with the requirements of the Act and regulations. Although (according to the Regulations) (No. 3) the plan of the previous volumes of Statutory Rules and Orders has been adopted as a practical guide for the new volume, yet in some cases (*e.g.*, those coming within Regulation 2 and Regulation 13) documents which would have been printed under the former plan have been omitted from the present issue.

The volume is, like its predecessors, strictly limited to Statutory Rules which are authorised by specific Acts of Parliament, and with one exception does not extend to any orders, rules, or regulations which are made independently of any statutory power.

The exception is that the Editor has been authorised to add an Appendix containing certain Orders in Council, Letters Patent, &c., which although not made in pursuance of a statutory power have legislative effect in parts of the British dominions.

The volume is also limited to Orders of public and general interest, and does not contain those of a local, personal, or temporary character. In accordance with Regulation 5, the distinction between public and local Orders follows in the main the distinction recognised between those two classes of Acts.

At the commencement of the volume there is a table of the Statutory Rules arranged under the names of the Government Departments principally concerned in making them.

At the end of the volume a classified list is given of the Orders of a local character made during 1905; a list of temporary Statutory Rules which have been excluded from publication in the volume under Regulation 12, an Index to the Orders of a public and general character made during 1904, to

the Orders in the Appendix and to the headings of the classified list of local Orders, and a Table showing the effect of the "Orders" of this last class on the similar Orders of previous years.

The number given to the Order in accordance with Regulation (No. 6) is printed on each Order in addition to the calendar year.

All the Public and General Orders which are printed at length in this volume and a large number of the Local Orders enumerated in the Classified List* have been put on sale by the King's Printer in a separate form and the number given to the Order, in accordance with Regulation 6, is printed on each Order in addition to the calendar year of registration.

Orders which relate to procedure or fees in courts in England and Wales bear also a second number, prefixed by the letter "L," denoting that they form part of the Legal Series. All Orders relating solely to Scotland bear a second number prefixed by the letter "S," denoting that they form part of the Scottish Series.

Copies of the Orders so put on sale can be obtained through the agents for the sale of Stationery Office publications by ordering them by their numbers, or as regards the Legal, or Scottish Series, either by these numbers, or by the second numbers, or by ordering the whole of a series.

Certain Orders which had been issued during previous years, and which had been omitted from the Volumes for those years, or from the Volumes of Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, are printed as "Addenda": the preliminary Table and the Index to the Volume give reference to these "Addenda" as well as to the Orders in the Editor's Appendix.

The volume is edited by Alexander Pulling, Esq., 2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, and any suggestions or corrections respecting the volume may be addressed to him.

A new (second) edition of "The Statutory Rules and Orders Revised," containing all Orders of a Public and General Character in force on December 31st, 1903, and a new (fourth) edition of "The Index to the Statutory Rules and Orders," covering the same period and giving references to the new edition of "The Statutory Rules and Orders Revised," were published in 1904.

The Table (above referred to) shewing the effect of the Orders of 1905 on those of previous years is so arranged as to facilitate the revision of these editions to December 31, 1905.

The system of arrangement, and the editorship, of these works are similar to those of the former editions, which (together with the Annual Volumes of Orders of 1890 to 1903) they supersede.

* A note will be found at the head of each class in this list stating whether the Orders enumerated therein have or have not been put on sale.

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ORDER IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE COLONIAL PROBATES ACT, 1892, TO THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1905. No. 1119.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of October, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the first section of the Colonial Probates Act, 1892,* it was enacted as follows:—

“Her Majesty the Queen may, on being satisfied that the Legislature of any British Possession has made adequate provision for the recognition in that Possession of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by the Courts of the United Kingdom, direct by Order in Council that this Act shall, subject to any exceptions and modifications specified in the Order, apply to that Possession, and thereupon while the Order is in force, this Act shall apply accordingly.”

And whereas His Majesty the King is satisfied that the Legislature of the British Possession hereinafter mentioned has made adequate provision for the recognition in that Possession of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by the Courts of the United Kingdom:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the above recited Act in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Most Honourable Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The Colonial Probates Act, 1892, shall apply to the British Possession hereunder mentioned:

The Orange River Colony.

And the Right Honourable Alfred Lyttelton, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 53-6 V. c. 6.

ALIEN.

DIRECTIONS, DATED DECEMBER 4, 1905, OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, UNDER THE ALIENS ACT, 1905 (5 EDW. 7, C. 13, SS. 3 & 7 (3)), AS TO CUSTODY IN CONNECTION WITH EXPULSION ORDERS.

1905. No. 1324.

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 7 (3) of the Aliens Act, 1905, I hereby direct, with regard to the Custody of an Alien in respect of whom a Certificate has been given by a Court with a view to his Expulsion from the United Kingdom, that:—

1. (1) Where a Court gives a Certificate with a view to the expulsion of an alien, either under Section 3 (1) (b) of the Aliens Act, 1905, or under Section 3 (1) (a) thereof, without imposing a sentence of imprisonment, the alien shall, unless the Court otherwise directs and admits him to bail, stand committed to the prison to which the Court ordinarily commits prisoners until the Orders of the Secretary of State with respect to his expulsion are received.

(2) Where a Court gives a Certificate under Section 3 (1) (a) and imposes a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month, the alien shall, if the Secretary of State has not sooner decided upon his case, be detained in prison until the Orders of the Secretary of State with respect to his expulsion have been received.
2. In any such case as aforesaid, a copy of the Certificate, signed by the Clerk or other proper officer of the Court giving the Certificate, shall be sufficient authority to the Police to take the alien into custody and convey him to prison, and to the Governor of the prison to receive and detain him until the Orders of the Secretary of State with respect to his expulsion are received.
3. Where any such Certificate is given by a Court, the Certificate shall be forwarded forthwith to the Secretary of State, and a copy of the Certificate,

signed by the Clerk or other proper officer of the Court, shall be given to the officer charged with the duty of conveying the alien to prison.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
4th December, 1905.

**RULES, DATED DECEMBER 19, 1905, MADE BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
UNDER THE ALIENS ACT, 1905 (5 EDW. 7. C. 13).**

1905. No. 1325.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1905, I hereby make the following Rules, which shall have effect at the ports (hereinafter called Immigration Ports) of

Cardiff, Dover, Folkestone, Grangemouth, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London (including Queenborough), Newhaven, Southampton, and the Tyne Ports (comprising Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields, which are to be deemed to constitute one Port for the purpose of these Rules)

Immigration
Ports.

at which Immigration Officers and Medical Inspectors have been appointed and Immigration Boards have been established, and at such other ports as may from time to time be designated as Immigration Ports.

1. Where leave to land is given (otherwise than after an appeal to the Immigration Board), it shall be given by the Immigration Officer to the immigrant, and may be given verbally.

Leave to
land given.

2. Where the Medical Inspector is of opinion that an alien is an undesirable immigrant within the meaning of Section 1 (3) (b) of the Aliens Act, 1905, he shall state his opinion in the Form No. 1 in the Appendix to these Rules, and deliver the Form to the Immigration Officer.

Opinion of
Medical
Inspector.

3. Where leave to land is withheld by the Immigration Officer, notice thereof and of the grounds of refusal and of the right of appeal against the refusal shall be given by him to the master of the ship, and to the immigrant, and shall be in the Form No. 2 in the Appendix to these Rules.

Leave to
land
withheld.

4. Where an immigrant or other person entitled to appeal against the refusal of leave to land, desires to appeal, he shall, if practicable, give notice to the Immigration Officer before he leaves the ship or other place of inspection, and such notice

Notice of
Appeal to
Immigration
Officer.

may be given verbally; provided that the master, owner, or agent of the ship may (and shall if required by an immigrant) within 24 hours after the refusal of leave to land give written notice of appeal either by delivery to the Immigration Officer a notice in the Form No. 3 in the Appendix to these Rules, or by sending a similar notice to the nearest Custom House or Customs Watchhouse.

Notice of
Appeal to
Immigration
Board Clerk.

5. Where the Immigration Officer receives notice of appeal from an immigrant or other person entitled to appeal he shall forthwith send notice to the Immigration Board Clerk. Such notice may be in the Form No. 4 in the Appendix to these Rules.

Procedure
with regard
to Trans-
migrants.

6. For the purpose of enabling the Immigration Officer to satisfy himself that any passenger included in a Return of Transmigrants in respect of any immigrant ship is an alien passenger within the meaning of Section 8 (1) (b) of the Aliens Act, 1905, no passenger so included shall, except where the Secretary of State has sanctioned conditional disembarkation for the purpose, be allowed to leave the ship before the Immigration Officer has satisfied himself of the accuracy of that Return.

Conditional
Disembark-
ation.

7. Conditional disembarkation of immigrants may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State when he is satisfied that proper provision has been made in a place and under conditions approved by him for the accommodation, maintenance, control, and safe custody of the immigrants so disembarked.

Security for
Conditional
Disembark-
ation.

8. Where security is required by the Secretary of State to be given for the conditional disembarkation of immigrants it shall be by bond, and shall be given by the master of the ship unless in any case the owner of a ship has given, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, security by bond covering all the ships owned by him arriving at the port or ports where conditional disembarkation has been sanctioned.

Conditional
Disembark-
ation to a
Hospital.

9. Where an immigrant should, in the opinion of the Port Medical Officer of Health or Medical Inspector, be removed from an immigrant ship for treatment or observation at a hospital he shall be conditionally disembarked for the purpose, and shall be liable, before release from the hospital, to inspection for the purposes of the Act.

Conditional
Disembark-
ation for
Appeal.

10. Where an immigrant, or the master, owner, or agent of a ship, appeals against a refusal of leave to land, the immigrant shall, unless otherwise ordered, be disembarked for the purpose of being brought before an Immigration Board, and shall be dealt with as conditionally disembarked until leave to land has been given or he has been re-embarked for the purpose of leaving the United Kingdom.

11. For every Immigration Port there shall be an Immigration Board Clerk. Immigration Board Clerk.
12. The Medical Inspector and the Immigration Board Clerk, when unable personally to perform their duties under the Act or these Rules, may act through a duly qualified assistant under such conditions as the Secretary of State may from time to time impose. Assistants to Officers.
13. The duties of the Immigration Board Clerk shall be to act as clerk to the Immigration Board, and in particular— Duties of Clerk.
 - (a.) To keep a list of the persons nominated by the Secretary of State for service on the Immigration Board.
 - (b.) To summon Boards for the purpose of considering any appeals of which he receives notice from the Immigration Officer.
 - (c.) To attend the meetings of the Boards.
 - (d.) To take minutes of the proceedings of the Boards, and to furnish such information or returns as the Secretary of State may require.
 - (e.) In the case of any reference to the Secretary of State under Section 8 (4) of the Aliens Act, 1905, to furnish a report on the question in dispute, accompanied by any statements in writing made by any party to the dispute.
14. When a notice of appeal has been received by the Immigration Board Clerk he shall, unless a Board has already been summoned by which the appeal can be considered, forthwith summon a Board, to be held, if practicable, not more than 24 hours after receipt of the notice. In calculating the 24 hours, Sundays and Bank Holidays shall be excluded. Summons to Immigration Board.
- The notice summoning a Board may be in the Form No. 5 in the Appendix to these Rules.
15. The Clerk shall, so far as practicable, summon every member on the list in turn: provided that, where possible, a Magistrate shall always be a member of the Board. Method of Summoning Members of Board.
16. The Boards shall meet at the places appointed by the Secretary of State from time to time for such meetings. Place of Meeting of Board.
17. The Chairman of a Board shall, where any Magistrate is a Member of the Board, be a Magistrate; and, subject thereto, the Members shall choose the Chairman. Chairman of Board.
18. In the event of any disagreement between the Members of a Board the opinion of the majority shall prevail. Opinion of Majority to prevail.
19. Where a Board is of opinion that it is desirable to make further inquiries before deciding a case, it shall have power to adjourn the hearing. Adjournment.

Notice of
Meeting to
Immigration
Officer and
Medical
Inspector.

20. Notice of the time and place of every meeting of a Board shall be given to the Immigration Officer by the Clerk, and, if any immigrant whose case is to be heard by a Board has been rejected on medical grounds, also to the Medical Inspector. The notices may be respectively in Forms Nos. 6 and 7 in the Appendix to these Rules.

Notice of
Meeting of
Board to
Appellant.

21. When the Immigration Officer receives notice of the meeting of a Board he shall forthwith communicate the time and place thereof to the immigrant concerned, and to any other person who may be an appellant.

Attendance
at Board of
Immigration
Officer and
Medical
Inspector.

22. The Immigration Officer shall attend the meetings of the Boards, and the Medical Inspector, when the case of any immigrant who has been rejected on medical grounds is to be considered, shall also attend unless he receives notice dispensing with his attendance.

Procedure
of Board.

23. The immigrant (and the master, owner, or agent of the ship if an appellant) the Immigration Officer and the Medical Inspector, if present, shall be entitled to be heard, and the Board may put such questions to the alien or other appellant, and make such enquiries, if any, as they think fit. No other person shall be entitled to be heard without special leave from the Board. Subject as aforesaid, the procedure of the Board shall be such as the Board may determine.

Leave to
land with-
held by
Board.

24. Where a Board confirms the refusal of leave to land, the Clerk shall countersign the copy of the original refusal of leave to land retained by the Immigration Officer, and shall forthwith give notice of the decision of the Board to the master of the ship and to the owner or agent, if an appellant. The notice shall be in the Form No. 8 in the Appendix to these Rules.

Leave to
land given
by Board.

25. Where a Board gives leave to land, the Clerk shall mark with the word "Cancelled" and sign the copy of the Immigration Officer's refusal of leave to land retained by the Immigration Officer, and shall forthwith give notice of the decision of the Board to the master of the ship and to the owner or agent, if an appellant. The notice shall be in the Form No. 9 in the Appendix to these Rules.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
19th December, 1905.

Immigration Board Forms.

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APPENDIX

FORM No. 1.

TO THE IMMIGRATION OFFICER.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

OPINION OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

I am of opinion that the Alien Immigrant named _____

brought to the United Kingdom in the ship _____

is a lunatic or idiot ;

or

is suffering from _____

and appears likely on that account to become a charge upon the rates, or otherwise a detriment to the public.

Signature of Medical
Inspector, and
Date.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

OPINION OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

I am of opinion that the Alien Immigrant named _____

brought to the United Kingdom in the ship _____

is a lunatic or idiot ;

or

is suffering from _____

and appears likely on that account to become a charge upon the rates, or otherwise a detriment to the public.

Signature of Medical
Inspector, and
Date.

To be retained by Immigration Officer.

ALIENS ACT, 1906.

REFUSAL OF LEAVE TO LAND.

Leave to land has been withheld in the case of the Alien Immigrant named _____

_____ brought to the United Kingdom in the ship _____ on the ground that _____

do not apply. he has failed to show that he is a lunatic or idiot; or he is suffering from some mental defect which renders him incapable of managing his own affairs; or he is suffering from some physical defect which renders him incapable of managing his own affairs; or he has been sentenced in _____ for the extradition crime of _____ as an Exclusion Order has been made against him.

His dependents who have also been refused leave to land are: _____

Signature (or Stamp) of Immigration Officer, and Date.

TO THE MASTER.

ALIENS ACT, 1906.

REFUSAL OF LEAVE TO LAND.

Notice is hereby given that leave to land has been withheld in the case of the Alien Immigrant named _____

brought to the United Kingdom in the ship _____ on the ground that _____

he has failed to show that he is a lunatic or idiot; or he is suffering from some mental defect which renders him incapable of managing his own affairs; or he is suffering from some physical defect which renders him incapable of managing his own affairs; or he has been sentenced in _____ for the extradition crime of _____ as an Exclusion Order has been made against him.

His dependents who have also been refused leave to land are: _____

Signature (or Stamp) of Immigration Officer, and Date.

Notice is further given that the Master, Owner, or Agent of the Ship and the Immigrant have the right of appeal to the Immigration Board against this refusal.

If notice of appeal is not given to the Immigration Officer before he leaves, it must be sent by the Master, Owner, or Agent within 24 hours to the nearest Custom House or Customs Warehouse.

TO THE IMMIGRANT.

ALIENS ACT, 1906.

REFUSAL OF LEAVE TO LAND.

I hereby withhold leave to land from you, an Alien Immigrant named _____

_____ brought to the United Kingdom in the ship _____ on the ground that _____

you have failed to show that you are a lunatic or idiot; or you are suffering from some mental defect which renders you incapable of managing your own affairs; or you are suffering from some physical defect which renders you incapable of managing your own affairs; or you have been sentenced in _____ for the extradition crime of _____ as an Exclusion Order has been made against you.

Your dependents who have also been refused leave to land are: _____

Signature (or Stamp) of Immigration Officer, and Date.

Notice is hereby given that you have the right of appeal to the Immigration Board against this refusal.

Notice of appeal should be given to the Immigration Officer before he leaves. Failing that it may be sent, through the Master of the ship, within 24 hours.

ALIEN.

FORM NO. 2.

Immigration Board Forms.

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FORM NO. 3.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

To the Immigration Officer.

Port of _____

Date _____

I _____ the master, or the owner, or the agent of the
ship _____ hereby give notice that I [or the immigrant (or
immigrants) hereinafter named] appeal against your refusal of leave to
land in respect of the following Alien Immigrants :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Ground of Appeal.</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Signed _____

Master, Owner, or Agent.

Form No. 4.

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO
IMMIGRATION BOARD CLERK.

A. (TELEGRAM.)

To _____
Immigration Board Clerk.

Appeal notified at _____ o'clock to-day for _____

Aliens brought in ship _____. Medical cases number _____

Immigration Officer.

B. (LETTER.)

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

Port of _____

Date _____

SIR,

I HEREBY give you notice that leave to land has been withheld in the case of the _____ Alien Immigrants named in the Schedule hereto, on the grounds shown therein ; and that notice of Appeal has been given, as also shown therein at _____ o'clock to-day.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Immigration Officer

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Name of Ship.	Name of Alien Immigrant.	Ground of Refusal.*	Appellant (Master, etc., or Alien).	—

1 — Want of means.
2 — Lunatic or idiot.
3 — Disease or infirmity (to be stated).
4 — Extradition crime.
5 — Expulsion Order.

FORM No. 5.

SUMMONS TOIMMIGRATION BOARD.

A. (TELEGRAM.)

Attendance requested at _____ at _____
 o'clock, _____ day, to hear appeals from _____ Alien
 Immigrants. Please telegraph consent or otherwise.

Clerk.

B. (LETTER.)

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

Port of _____

Date _____

SIR,

I HEREBY give you notice that there are appeals to be heard in respect
 of _____ Alien Immigrants; and to request that you will attend
 a meeting of the Immigration Board at _____ at _____
 o'clock, _____ day (_____ th instant).

I have to request that you will inform me by telegram whether you can
 attend.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Immigration Board Clerk.

FORM No. 6.

NOTICE OF BOARD MEETING
TO IMMIGRATION OFFICER.

A. (TELEGRAM.)

Immigration Board will meet for appeals from ship _____
at _____ at _____ o'clock, _____ day.

Notify Appellants.

Clerk.

B. (LETTER.)

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

Port of _____

Date _____

SIR,

WITH reference to your communication of _____ respecting _____
appeals from the ship _____ against your refusal of leave to land,
I have to inform you that an Immigration Board has been summoned and
will meet to hear the appeals at _____ at _____ o'clock,
_____ day (_____ th inst.); and I have to request that you will be good
enough to notify the appellants accordingly.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Clerk.

FORM NO. 7.

NOTICE OF BOARD MEETING
TO MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

A. (TELEGRAM.)

Immigration Board will meet for appeals from ship _____ against
 refusals on medical grounds at _____ at _____ o'clock, _____ day.

Clerk.

B. (LETTER.)

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

 Port of _____

Date _____

SIR,

I HAVE to give you notice that appeals from the refusal of leave to land
 (which was based on your opinion as Medical Inspector) in the following
 cases from the ship _____ will be heard by the Immigration
 Board at _____ at _____ o'clock, _____ day (_____ th inst.).

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Clerk.

Immigration Board Forms.

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FORM No. 8.

REFUSAL OF LEAVE TO LAND

BY IMMIGRATION BOARD.

ALIENS ACT, 1905:

To the Master [or Owner or Agent] of the Ship _____

Port of _____

Date _____

NOTICE is hereby given that the Immigration Board has withheld leave to land in respect of the _____ Alien Immigrants brought to the United Kingdom in the ship _____ who are named below :—

Clerk.

Form No. 9.

LEAVE TO LAND BY
IMMIGRATION BOARD.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

To the Master [or Owner or Agent] of the Ship _____

Port of _____

Date _____

NOTICE is hereby given that the Immigration Board has given leave to land in the case of the _____ Alien Immigrants (to whom leave was withheld by the Immigration Officer) brought to United Kingdom in the ship _____ who are named below :—

Clerk

ORDERS AND DIRECTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, DATED DECEMBER 19,
1905, UNDER THE ALIENS ACT, 1905 (5 EDW. 7, C. 13).

1905. No. 1326.

Whereas Section 5 (1) of the Aliens Act, 1905, provides that the master of any ship landing or embarking passengers at any port in the United Kingdom shall furnish to such person and in such manner as the Secretary of State directs a return giving such particulars with regard to any such passengers who are aliens as may be required for the time being by order of the Secretary of State:—

Returns of
alien
passengers
(Section 5).

I by this Order direct and require that—

- (1) (a) The master of every ship landing alien passengers at any port in the United Kingdom at which an Immigration Officer has been appointed shall, save as otherwise directed, before allowing any alien passenger to land, furnish to the Immigration Officer or boarding Preventive Officer of Customs the particulars mentioned in the Form of Return marked A in the Appendix to these Orders.
- (b) Where the use of the Form A 2 in the Appendix to these Orders is permitted by the Secretary of State, it shall be sufficient if that Form is produced to the Immigration Officer by every alien passenger who is not exempt from inspection, and the master shall not be required to attach to the Return A the Immigrants Form A.
- (2) The master of every ship landing alien passengers at any port other than as aforesaid shall, immediately on arrival, furnish to the boarding Preventive Officer of Customs the particulars shown in Form B in the Appendix to these Orders.
- (3) The master of every ship carrying alien passengers out of the United Kingdom to places not in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea shall furnish, at the same time as he delivers the passenger list for the ship, the particulars shown in Forms C and D respectively in the Appendix to these Orders concerning such of the passengers other than first-class passengers on board the ship as are aliens.
- (4) The master of every ship carrying alien passengers out of the United Kingdom to places in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea shall furnish in such manner as may be

directed from time to time the particulars shown in Form E in the Appendix to these Orders concerning such of the passengers on board the ship as are aliens.

Custody of
immigrant
conditionally
disembarked.

Whereas Section 7 (3) of the Aliens Act, 1905, provides that any immigrant who is conditionally disembarked shall be liable to be kept in custody in such manner as the Secretary of State directs:—

I hereby direct that any immigrant who is conditionally disembarked for the purpose of inspection, appeal, or otherwise, shall be in the custody of the master of the ship until leave to land has been given, or, if leave is withheld, until he finally leaves the United Kingdom.

Meaning of
"immigrant
ship."

Whereas Section 8 (2) of the Aliens Act, 1905, provides that the expression "immigrant ship" means a ship which brings to the United Kingdom more than twenty alien steerage passengers who are to be landed in the United Kingdom whether at the same or different ports, or such number of those passengers as may be for the time being fixed by order of the Secretary of State:—

I by this Order fix the number of those passengers at twelve.

Meaning of
"steerage
passenger."

Whereas Section 8 (3) of the Aliens Act, 1905, provides that the expression "steerage passenger" includes all passengers except such persons as may be declared by the Secretary of State to be cabin passengers:—

I by this Order declare all such passengers as are entitled to use the cabin, state rooms, or saloons where the accommodation is superior to that provided in any other part of the ship devoted to the carrying of passengers, to be cabin passengers for the purposes of the said Act.

H. J. Gladstone,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
19th December, 1905.

APPENDIX.

A. IMMIGRATION PORTS.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

To be used for all ships landing alien passengers at any Port in the United Kingdom at which an Immigration Officer has been appointed under the Act.

A RETURN OF ALIEN PASSENGERS.

To be delivered by the master of the ship immediately on arrival, and before any alien passenger is allowed to land, to the Immigration Officer or to the boarding Preventive Officer of Customs.

I, the undersigned, Master of _____ bound from _____ to the Port (or Ports) of _____ do, in compliance with the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1905, hereby declare that this return and the forms attached contain a true and full account, to the best of my knowledge, of all alien passengers brought in my said ship to be landed at the Port of _____

Signed

Master.

Signature }
of Witness }

Immigration or Preventive Officer.

Date of Arrival

PART I.

Total number of Alien Cabin Passengers _____

PART II.

Total number of exempted Alien 2nd Class Passengers _____

PART III.

Total number of Alien Transmigrants _____

Particulars on Forms attached.

PART IV.

Total number of Alien Immigrants _____

Particulars on Forms attached.

NOTE.—If the master of a ship fails to make this return, or makes a false return, he is liable to a fine not exceeding £100, and if any alien refuses to give information required by the master of the ship for the purpose of this return, or gives any false information for the purpose, he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour.

DIRECTIONS FOR FILLING IN THIS RETURN.

PART I.—"Cabin Passengers" have been defined under the Act to mean "passengers entitled to use the cabins, state-rooms, or saloons, where the accommodation is superior to that provided in any other part of the ship devoted to the carriage of passengers"—that is, first-class passengers. All other alien passengers are under the Act "alien steerage passengers."

PART II.—Applies only where exemption from inspection has been granted with regard to alien second-class passengers by order of the Secretary of State, and is to contain the total number of second-class passengers (other than transmigrants) so exempted. All transmigrants must be entered under Part III.

PART III.—"Transmigrants" means all alien passengers (other than first-class passengers) who have in their possession prepaid through tickets, and in respect of whom security has been given that they will proceed to places outside the United Kingdom. The required particulars of each transmigrant must appear on the transmigrant form (No. _____).

PART IV.—Is to contain the total number of all aliens other than those entered under Parts I., II., and III. The particulars of each immigrant must appear on the immigrant form (No. _____).

The transmigrant and immigrant forms (Nos. _____) must be attached to this return before it is delivered to the officer.

A. IMMIGRATION PORTS.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

TRANSMIGRANTS.

That is, alien passengers (other than first-class passengers) who have in their possession prepaid through tickets, and in respect of whom security has been given that they will proceed to places outside the United Kingdom.

*Ship's Name**Bound to**Date of Sailing*

No.	Full name.* (Surname first.)	Sex. (All persons over 12 to be entered as M. (Male) or F. (Female); those un- der 12 as C. (Child).)	Nationality. (Country of which Citizen or Subject.)	Departure from United Kingdom.		Country or Port of destination outside United Kingdom.
				Port.	Steamship line.	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

* Every transmigrant, of whatever age, must be entered separately.

Return of Alien Passengers.

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A. IMMIGRATION PORTS.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

IMMIGRANTS.

This form is required for every Alien Passenger except :—

- (a) First-class passengers.
- (b) Transmigrants, that is, alien passengers who have in their possession prepaid through tickets, and in respect of whom security has been given that they will proceed to places outside the United Kingdom.
- (c) Passengers specially exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

NOTE.—*Alien seamen under actual contract to join a ship in British waters are required to answer only questions 1, 3, 6, and 7.*

The answers to the questions must be in English, and if any immigrant makes any false statement in this form he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour.

Ship's Name

Bound to

Date of Sailing

This column to be left blank.

1. Full name (Surname first.)	
2. Age and Sex	
3. Nationality (Country of which citizen or subject).	
4. Names and ages and sex of dependents accompanying (if any). [Dependents shall include wife and children under 21 years of age; all persons over 21 must fill in a separate form.]	
5. Last permanent place of abode (Address in full.)	
6. Proposed place of abode in United Kingdom (Address in full.) [Alien seamen under actual contract to join a ship in British waters must insert here the name of the ship they are about to join and the port at which she is lying.]	
7. Occupation	
8. What means have you in your possession?	
9. What prospects have you of decently supporting yourself and your dependents (if any) in the United Kingdom?	
10. Have you been convicted of any crime? If so, state nature of crime, date, and place of conviction, and sentence.	
11. Have you ever been expelled from the United Kingdom?	

I understand the above questions, and I have answered them truly.

Signature of Immigrant

If the immigrant is unable to write, the answers to the above questions must be filled in by an embarkation or other agent, or by one of the responsible officers of the ship, who must also attest the immigrant's mark in place of a signature.

Immigrant's Mark.

Signature, occupation, and address of witness to mark.

Date

A. 2. IMMIGRATION PORTS.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

To be used instead of Immigrant Form (No.) in such cases as may be permitted by the Secretary of State.

IMMIGRANTS.

This form is to be delivered to the Immigration Officer by every Alien Passenger except:—

- (a) First-class passengers.
- (b) Transmigrants, that is, alien passengers who have in their possession prepaid through tickets, and in respect of whom security has been given that they will proceed to places outside the United Kingdom.
- (c) Passengers specially exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

The answers to the questions must be in English, and if any immigrant makes any false statement in this form he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour.

Full Name. (Surname first.)	Sex. (All persons over 12 to be entered as M. (Male) or F. (Female); those under 12 as C. (Child).)	Nationality. (Country of which Citizen or Subject.)	Occupation.	Whether proceeding to a destination outside United Kingdom.	Whether holding a return ticket between Foreign Country and United Kingdom.

Return of Alien Passengers.

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B. NON-IMMIGRATION PORTS.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

To be used for all ships landing alien passengers at any Port in the United Kingdom other than a Port at which an Immigration Officer has been appointed under the Act.†

A RETURN OF ALIEN PASSENGERS.

To be delivered by the master of the ship immediately on arrival to the boarding Preventive Officer of Customs

I, the undersigned, Master of _____ bound from _____
to the Port (or Ports) of _____ do, in compliance with the
provisions of the Aliens Act, 1905, hereby declare that this return contains
a full and true account, to the best of my knowledge, of all alien passengers
brought in my said ship to be landed at the Port of _____

Signed

Master.

Signature of Witness

Preventive Officer.

Date of Arrival

Total number of Alien Passengers
(In all parts of the ship.)

NOTE.—If the master of a ship fails to make this return, or makes a false return, he is liable to a fine not exceeding £100, and if any alien refuses to give information required by the master of the ship for the purpose of this return, or gives any false information for the purpose, he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour.

PARTICULARS OF ALIEN PASSENGERS.

No.	Full Name. (Surname first.)	Sex. (All persons over 12 to be entered as M. (Male) or F. (Female); those under 12 as C. (Child).)	Nationality. (Country of which Citizen or Subject)	Occupation.	Whether proceeding to a destination outside the United Kingdom.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

C.

ALIENS ACT, 1905.

To be used, subject to special exemption granted by the Secretary of State, for all Ships carrying Alien Transmigrants, as defined below, to destinations not in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea, and to be delivered by the Master of the Ship to the Officer of Customs from whom a clearance is demanded.

Port of Embarkation.	Steamship Line.	Ship's Name.	Date of Clearance.

I hereby declare, in compliance with the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1905, that this Return contains a full and true account, to the best of my knowledge, of all Alien Transmigrants, as defined below, to be carried on my ship to the Port (or Ports) of

Signed

Master.

Date

A RETURN OF ALIEN TRANSMIGRANTS.

That is, alien passengers (other than first-class passengers) who arrived in the United Kingdom having in their possession prepaid through tickets, and in respect of whom security has been given that they will proceed to places outside the United Kingdom.

Total number of Alien Transmigrants

NOTE.—If the Master fails to make this return, or makes a false return, he is liable to a penalty of £100, and if any alien refuses to give information required by the Master for the purpose of this return, or gives any false information for the purpose, he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour.

PARTICULARS.

No.	Full Name.* (Surname first.)	Sex. (All persons over 12 to be entered as M. (Male) or F. (Female); those under 12 as C. (Child).)	Arrival in United Kingdom.	
			Port.	Steamship Line.

* Every transmigrant, of whatever age, must be entered separately.

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ALIENS ACT, 1905.

Port of Embarkation.	Steamship Line.	Ship's Name.	Date of Clearance.

Master.

A RETURN OF ALIEN EMIGRANTS.

Total number of alien emigrants

PARTICULARS.

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ALIENS ACT, 1905.

To be used, subject to Special Exemption granted by the Secretary of State, for all Ships carrying Alien Passengers to places in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea, and to be delivered in such manner as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct.

Port of Embarkation.	Steamship Line.	Ship's Name.	Date of Sailing.

I hereby declare, in compliance with the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1905, that this Return contains a full and true account, to the best of my knowledge, of all Alien Passengers to be carried on my ship to the Port (or Ports) of

Signed

Master.

Date

A RETURN OF ALIEN PASSENGERS.

Total number of Alien Passengers

NOTE.—If the Master fails to make this return, or makes a false return, he is liable to a penalty of £100, and if any alien refuses to give information required by the Master for the purpose of this return, or gives any false information for the purpose, he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months with hard labour.

PARTICULARS.

No.	Full Name.* (Surname first.)	Sex. (All persons over 12 to be entered as M. (Male) or F. (Female); those under 12 as C. (Child).)	Occupation.	Nationality. (Country of which Citizen or Subject.)	Country of destination; and whether holding a Through Ticket from a Country outside the United Kingdom.

* Passengers using different classes of accommodation must be grouped together under separate heads, e.g., "First Class," "Second Class," "Third Class."

BANKRUPTCY, ENGLAND.

General Rules.

GENERAL RULES, DATED JANUARY 5, 1905, MADE PURSUANT
TO SECTION 127 OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

1905. No. $\frac{55}{L. 1}$.

APPEALS.

1. No appeal shall be brought,

Restrictions
on Appeals.

(a) Without the leave of the Court, or of the Court of Appeal, from any order made by consent or as to costs only, or from any order relating to property when it is apparent from the proceedings that the money or money's worth involved does not exceed £50.

(b) From an omission by the Court to exercise a discretionary power, unless on application made to it the Court shall have refused to exercise such power, in which latter case an appeal from the refusal may be brought.

2. Rule 129 of the Bankruptcy Rules, 1886,* is hereby annulled, and Rule 1 of these Rules is hereby substituted for the said annulled Rule, and may be cited amongst the Bankruptcy Rules, 1886, as Rule 129.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1905.

Halsbury, C.

I concur,

G. W. Balfour,

President of the Board of Trade.

GENERAL RULE, DATED JULY 8, 1905, MADE PURSUANT TO
SECTION 25 OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1890.

1905. No. $\frac{862}{L. 18}$.

All affidavits required by or made in pursuance of Section 25 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1890,† and the Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1890,‡ shall, if sworn in any place in England or Wales, be sworn before a Commissioner for Oaths, or before a Justice of

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev. 1904, "Bankruptcy, E.," p. 7.

† 53-4 V. c. 71.

‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev. 1904, "Bankruptcy, E.," p. 207.

the Peace for that place ; and may, if sworn in any place out of England and Wales, be sworn before any person having authority to administer an oath in that place.

This Rule shall come into operation on the 1st day of August, 1905, and shall be construed and read as part of the Deeds of Arrangement Rules, 1890, and may be cited as Rule 19 of those Rules.

Dated the 8th day of July, 1905.

I concur,

Halsbury, C.

Salisbury,

President of the Board of Trade.

BISHOP, ENGLAND.

1. *Dioceses*, p. 28.

2. *Suffragan Bishops*, p. 30.

1. *Dioceses*.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FOUNDING THE BISHOPRIC OF BIRMINGHAM.

1905. No. 7.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of January, 1905.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas in pursuance of the Bishoprics Act, 1878,* and the Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham Act, 1904,† the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England on the 15th day of December, 1904, certified to His Majesty under their Common Seal, that the annual value of the Birmingham Bishopric Endowment Fund, together with the annual sum which will ultimately be derived in pursuance of the last above mentioned Act from the contributory Bishopric of Worcester was not less than three thousand pounds: And that they the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners were satisfied that from the date of the foundation of the said Bishopric there would become and be payable to them under the provisions of the Will of the late

* 41-2 V. c. 68.

† 4 Edw. 7 c. 30.

Reverend Canon Thomas Henry Freer an annual sum to be used as additional income for the said Birmingham Bishopric Endowment Fund which would be sufficient forthwith to raise the annual value of the said Birmingham Bishopric Endowment Fund to a sum of three thousand five hundred pounds.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above mentioned Acts His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Most Honourable Privy Council, to order and declare as follows:—

- (1) The Bishopric of Birmingham is hereby founded.
- (2) The Diocese of the said Bishopric shall consist of the Archdeaconry of Birmingham and the Rural Deanery of Handsworth and of such other parishes as shall be transferred to the Diocese in pursuance of the Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham Act, 1904.
- (3) The Parish Church of St. Philip at Birmingham in the County of Warwick subject to the rights of the patron and incumbent of such Church, shall be the Cathedral Church of the said Bishopric.
- (4) The Bishop of Birmingham is constituted a Body Corporate and is hereby invested with all such rights, privileges, and jurisdictions as are possessed by any other Bishop in England, and is subjected to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- (5) This Order shall come into operation on the publication of the same in the London Gazette.

A. W. FitzRoy.

**ORDER IN COUNCIL FOUNDING THE BISHOPRIC OF
SOUTHWARK.**

1905. No. 321.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of March,
1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas in pursuance of the Bishoprics Act, 1878,* and the Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham Act, 1904,† the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England on the 2nd day of March, 1905, certified to His Majesty under their Common Seal, that the annual value of the Southwark Bishopric Endowment Fund, together with the annual sum which will ultimately be derived, in pursuance of the above-mentioned Acts, from the

* 41-2 V. c. 68.

† 4 Edw. 7, c. 30.

endowment or income of the Bishopric of Rochester (when calculated in the manner directed by the said Bishoprics Act, 1878, and the First Schedule to the said Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham Act, 1904) was not less than three thousand five hundred pounds a year:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-mentioned Acts, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Most Honourable Privy Council, to order and declare, as follows:—

- (1) The Bishopric of Southwark is hereby founded.
- (2) The Diocese of the said Bishopric shall consist of the Rural Deaneries of Greenwich, Lewisham, Woolwich, Battersea, Camberwell, Clapham, Dulwich (except the Parishes within the Urban District of Penge), Kennington, Lambeth, Newington, Southwark, Barnes, Beddington, Caterham, Godstone, Kingston, Reigate, Richmond, Streatham, and Wandsworth. and of such other parishes as shall be transferred to the Diocese in pursuance of the Bishoprics of Southwark and Birmingham Act, 1904.
- (3) The Parish Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, in the County of London, subject to the rights of the patron and incumbent of such Church, shall be the Cathedral Church of the said Bishopric.
- (4) The Bishop of Southwark is constituted a Body Corporate and is hereby invested with all such rights, privileges, and jurisdictions as are possessed by any other Bishop in England, and is subjected to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- (5) This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of May next.

A. W. FitzRoy.

2. Suffragan Bishops.

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPOINTING THE TOWN OF WOOLWICH THE SEE OF A SUFFRAGAN BISHOP.

1905. No. 557.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day
of May, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Suffragans Nomination Act, 1888,* it is enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, for the purposes of the Act of the 26th year of the reign of King

* 51-2 V. c. 56.

Henry the Eighth, chapter 14, intituled "An Act for Nomination and Consecration of Suffragans within this Realm," such other towns as His Majesty the King may from time to time by Order in Council direct, shall be taken and accepted for sees of bishops suffragans, as if they had been included in that Act, and that that Act shall be construed and have effect accordingly:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, under and by virtue of the powers vested in Him by the said recited Act, and all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, and by and with the advice of His Most Honourable Privy Council, is pleased to direct, and doth hereby direct that the town of which the name is scheduled to this Order, shall be taken and accepted for a see of a bishop suffragan as if it had been included in the above-mentioned Act of the 26th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, chapter 14.

A. W. FitzRoy.

Schedule.

Name of Town.	County in which Town is situate.
Woolwich 	Kent.

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPOINTING THE TOWN OF KNARESBOROUGH THE SEE OF A SUFFRAGAN BISHOP.

1905. No. 1215.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of November, 1905.

PRESENT;

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Suffragans Nomination Act, 1888,* it is enacted, that from and after the passing of that Act, for the purposes of the Act of the 26th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, chapter 14, intituled "An Act for Nomination and Consecration of Suffragans within this Realm," such other towns as His Majesty the King may from time to time by Order in Council direct, shall be taken and accepted for sees of bishops suffragans, as if they had been included in that Act, and that that Act shall be construed and have effect accordingly:

* 51-2 V. c. 56.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, under and by virtue of the powers vested in Him by the said recited Act, and all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, and by and with the advice of His Most Honourable Privy Council, is pleased to direct, and doth hereby direct that the town of which the name is scheduled to this Order, shall be taken and accepted for a see of a bishop suffragan as if it had been included in the above-mentioned Act of the 26th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, chapter 14.

A. W. FitzRoy.

Schedule.

Name of Town.	County in which Town is situate.
Knaresborough	York.

CLERK OF THE PEACE, SCOTLAND.

ACT OF SEDERUNT FOR REGULATING FEES PAYABLE TO
THE CLERKS OF THE PEACE, OTHER THAN UNDER THE
LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1903.

1905. No. 1367
S. 84

Edinburgh, 24th November, 1905.

The Lords of Council and Session considering that by the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, 3 Edward 7th (cap. 25, section 27, sub-section 3), it is provided that "it shall be lawful for the Court of Session, on the application of the Lord Advocate, from time to time, by Act of Sederunt, to prescribe a table or tables of fees payable to a Sheriff Clerk or Town Clerk for anything done under this Act, and of fees payable to a Clerk of the Peace for anything done under this Act or otherwise; and any table so prescribed shall have full force and effect notwithstanding any general or special provision contained in this or any other Act; and thereafter no such clerk as aforesaid shall demand or receive any greater or additional fee or remuneration for anything so done than is authorised in such table:" And considering that an application has been made to the said Lords by the Lord Advocate in terms of said Act: And considering that on 7th July, 1904, an Act of Sederunt was enacted by the said

Lords intituled "Act of Sederunt for regulating the fees payable under the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, to Sheriff Clerks, Town Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace,"* which prescribed, *inter alia*, that the Clerks of the Peace were entitled to charge certain fees for work done under the said Act: And further considering that it is expedient to prescribe, in terms of said Act, a table of fees for work done by the Clerks of the Peace otherwise than under said Act; Therefore the said Lords do enact and declare that from and after the date hereof, in addition to the fees prescribed in the said Act of Sederunt applicable to the said Clerks of the Peace, the Clerks of the Peace shall be entitled to charge the fees specified in the table annexed hereto until the same shall be altered in terms of law. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall affect any arrangement or agreement between a Clerk of the Peace holding office at the date hereof and a County Council or Town Council of a County of a City whereby the said Clerk of the Peace is paid a salary or higher fees in lieu of the fees prescribed in Part II. of the table annexed hereto.

And the Lords appoint this Act of Sederunt and the annexed table to be entered in the Books of Sederunt and to be printed and published in common form.

Dunedin, I.P.D.

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE CLERKS OF THE PEACE
FOR WORK DONE OTHER THAN UNDER THE LICENSING
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1903.

PART I.

1. *Proceedings under the Small Debt Acts.*

					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. Complaint warrant to cite ...	...	...	...	...	0	6
2. Copy for service ...	...	...	...	...	0	6
3. Entering into procedure book ...	...	...	...	...	0	6
4. For defender's appearance ...	...	...	...	...	0	6
5. Decree and warrant of execution ...	...	...	...	...	0	6
6. Warrant <i>de novo</i> ...	...	...	...	...	0	4
7. Re-hearing ...	...	...	...	...	1	6
8. For inspection of book ...	...	...	...	...	0	6
9. Indorsing decree from other jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	1	0

* Printed in Addenda at p. 1433 below.

2. Proceedings under the Summary Jurisdiction and Process Acts.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. For each complaint	2	6
2. For whole procedure at trial:—		
If proof led	5	0
If proof not led	2	6
3. Extract of any judgment, conviction, or order ...	1	0
4. Separate search warrant or separate warrant to apprehend a witness	2	6
5. Separate warrant for citation of witnesses ...	1	0
6. Indorsing English warrant or decree	2	6
7. Certified copy of any proceedings or judgment, per sheet of 250 words	1	0

3. Proceedings in Appeals.

UNDER SUMMARY PROSECUTIONS APPEALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1875.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. Lodging bond of caution or making con- signation	0	5	0
2. Preparing and drawing case	1	10	0

APPEALS TO QUARTER SESSIONS OR GENERAL SESSIONS.

1. Lodging appeal to Quarter Sessions and finding caution	0	5	0
2. Hearing and deciding appeal	0	5	0

4. Licences.

(a) THEATRE LICENCES.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. Lodging application for licence, or renewal ...	5	0
2. For each calendar month during which the theatre is licensed to be kept open	5	0

(b) LICENCES TO DEAL IN GAME.

1. Application for certificate, or renewal	2	6
2. Certificate or renewal	2	6
3. Inspection of register	1	0

(c) PAWNBROKERS' LICENCES.

	s.	d.
1. Lodging application for certificate, or renewal ...	5	0
2. Certificate or renewal	3	0

(d) LICENCES TO KEEP PETROLEUM UNDER THE PETROLEUM ACTS, 1871 AND 1879, AND RELATIVE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

1. Lodging application for licence, or renewal ...	5	0
2. Licence or renewal	3	0
3. Certificate of refusal	3	0

(e) LICENCES, ETC., UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875.

Factories and Magazines for Gunpowder or other Explosive.

1. Lodging application for assent of Local Authority	5	0
2. Lodging objections	5	0
3. Hearing	5	0
4. Statment of reasons for imposing conditions or dissent	5	0

Store Licences.

5. Lodging application for store licence, or renewal	5	0
6. Store licence, or renewal	3	0

Retail dealing with Gunpowder.

7. Registration of premises to keep gunpowder, or renewal	1	0
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Firework Factory.

8. Lodging application for small firework factory licence, or renewal	5	0
9. Licence, or renewal	3	0

Inspection of Registers.

10. Inspection of all registers of licences under the said Act	1	0
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(f) LICENCE UNDER HABITUAL DRUNKARDS ACT, 1879.

	s.	d.
1. Lodging application for licence to keep a retreat, or renewal	5	0
2. Licence, or renewal	5	0

NOTE.—Fees under (e) and (f) are payable only to Clerks of the Peace who were in office prior to the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.

5. *Proceedings under the Army Act.*

	s.	d.
1. Attestation of a recruit	1	0
2. Warrant for impressment of carriages	1	0
3. Descriptive return of a deserter	2	0
4. Warrant of committal	1	0
5. Certificate of conviction or acquittal	3	0

6. *Miscellaneous.*

1. Order of detention in Industrial School	1	0
2. Each Justice of the Peace on qualifying	5	0
3. Warrant for recovery of rates	3	0
4. Judicial or other bonds of caution not otherwise provided for	5	0
5. Affidavit—if printed form	1	0
6. Drawing affidavit—per sheet	6	0
7. Certifying foreign affidavits	1	0

PART II.

Fees payable to the Clerks of the Peace by the County Councils, or the Town Councils of Counties of Cities, for general business.

1. Framing circulars calling meetings of Quarter Sessions, or Special General Sessions, or Committees of Justices, including instructing printer, addressing, and dispatching:—

	£	s.	d.
For the first 50	0	6	8
For each 50 after the first 50	0	5	0

2. Attendance at any meeting of Quarter Sessions or Special General Sessions or any meeting of Committee of the Justices when met for the purpose of dispatching administrative business, except the disposal of applications for licences

1 10 6

Table of Fees payable by County Councils, &c. 37

	£	s.	d.
3. Drawing and engrossing minutes of the meetings of Justices specified in No. 2, per sheet	0	7	6
4. Advertisements and public notices:—			
(1) Framing, per sheet	0	5	0
(2) Ordering insertion in newspapers, each newspaper	0	2	6
5. Framing returns required by the Judicial Statistics Department:—			

Small Debt Act, 1825, and Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.

	£	s.	d.
For the first 100 cases or licences ...	0	10	0
For each 100 thereafter up to 500 ...	0	2	6
For each 100 after 500	0	1	0
6. All other returns, per sheet	0	6	0
7. Each necessary letter	0	2	6
8. Copying, per sheet	0	1	6
9. Framing circulars calling meetings of County Councils or committees thereof, including instructing printer, addressing and dispatching:—			
For the first 50	0	6	8
For each 50 after the first 50	0	5	0
10. Attendance at any meeting of the County Council or committees thereof, except when met for the disposal of applications for licences	1	10	6
11. Drawing and engrossing minutes of the meetings of County Councils or committees thereof, specified in No. 10, per sheet ...	0	7	6

NOTE.—Nos. 9, 10, and 11 are payable by County Councils to Clerks of the Peace who were in office prior to the passing of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889; and the said Clerks shall also be entitled to charge 4, 6, 7, and 8 for work done in connection with the business transferred to County Councils by the said Act.

Dunedin, I.P.D.

COIN, COLONIES (AND PRO- TECTORATES).*

THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (CURRENCY) ORDER IN
COUNCIL, 1905.

1905. No. 98.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of
February, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates:

And whereas by an Order in Council made the 19th day of May, 1898,† it was enacted that the silver rupee of British India should be the standard coin of the East Africa Protectorate, and that certain subsidiary coins, being coins of British India and of the late Imperial British East Africa Company, should be legal tender in the said Protectorate for the respective amounts therein specified;

And whereas it is expedient that in place of the subsidiary copper coins, made legal tender by the recited Order, new subsidiary copper coins representing decimal parts of the rupee should be substituted;

And whereas it is expedient that the silver rupee of British India should be the standard coin of the Uganda Protectorate, and that the same subsidiary coins should be legal tender for the same respective amounts in East Africa and Uganda;

And whereas it is expedient that British sovereigns should be made legal tender in East Africa and Uganda at the rate specified in this Order;

And whereas it is expedient to provide for the issue of Government paper currency with the two Protectorates:

* See also Prerogative Orders in Council as to Bahamas and Labuan printed at pp. 1491 and 1492 below.

† Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, "Coin, Colonies," p. 3.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890,* or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as “The East Africa and Uganda (Currency) Order in Council, 1905.”

2. In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless the context otherwise requires, that is to say:—

“East Africa” means the East Africa Protectorate as defined in the East Africa Order in Council, 1902.†

“Uganda” means the Uganda Protectorate as defined in the Uganda Order in Council, 1902.‡

“The Protectorate” means East Africa or Uganda as the case may require.

The expression “Commissioner” means His Majesty’s Commissioner for the Protectorate, and includes the person for the time being administering the Government of the Protectorate.

The expression “Treasury” means the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury.

The expression “Secretary of State” means one of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

The expression “person” includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

The expression “Gazette” means the Gazette of the Protectorate.

The expression “current coin” means coin which is for the time being legal tender in the Protectorate.

The expression “imprisonment of either description” means rigorous or simple imprisonment as provided in the Indian Penal Code or any law of the Protectorate.

Words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular.

Article 3 of the East Africa Order in Council, 1902,† and Article 3 of the Uganda Order in Council, 1902,‡ are incorporated in this Order, for the purpose of application to the Protectorates respectively.

* 53-4 V. c. 37.

† Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, “Foreign Jurisdiction,” p. 68.

‡ Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, “Foreign Jurisdiction,” p. 77.

Currency Board.

3.—(1.) A Board of Commissioners of Currency (in this Order referred to also as "the Currency Board") shall be established for the purposes of this Order, and shall consist of the Treasurer of East Africa, or the person for the time being discharging his duties, and two other persons being officers in the public service of East Africa, to be nominated by the Commissioner for East Africa.

(2.) The Currency Board shall have an office at Mombasa, and also, if the Secretary of State so directs, at Entebbe, and may employ such officers and persons as may be from time to time authorised by the Commissioner.

(3.) Any act of the Currency Board may be signified in writing under the hands of the Commissioners of Currency.

(4.) If any nominated member of the Currency Board is for the time being unable to act, the Commissioner may appoint a fit person to act in his place during such inability.

Coin.

4.—(1.) The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and millesimal fineness specified in the First Schedule to this Order, shall be the standard coin of the Protectorates.

(2.) Every contract, sale, payment, bill, note, instrument, and security for money, and every transaction, dealing, matter, and thing whatever relating to money or involving the payment of, or the liability to pay, any money shall, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, be held to be made, executed, entered into, done, and had in the Protectorates respectively according to the standard coin.

(3.) The coin mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be treated as equal to the standard coin.

5.—(1.) Subsidiary coins may from time to time be coined for the Protectorates under the direction of the Master of Our Mint, or at one of Our Mints in British India, of the denominations, weights, and fineness specified in the Third Schedule to this Order, or of any of those denominations as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(2.) Those coins shall be of such form and shall have such impressions as may be approved by the Master of Our Mint and by a Secretary of State, together with an indication of the value of the piece in cents or hundredths of a rupee or otherwise as may be proper.

(3.) Each coin so coined shall be a legal tender for the amount of its denomination.

(4.) Each of the subsidiary coins mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Order shall be a legal tender for the amount in that behalf in that Schedule mentioned.

6.—(1.) If the Commissioners of the two Protectorates at any time request that any subsidiary coins of less value than the rupees whether of silver, copper, bronze, or other metal or mixed metal be coined, and the Treasury and a Secretary of State approve the request, those subsidiary coins may be so coined, under the direction of the Master of Our Mint, or at one of Our Mints in British India.

(2.) The subsidiary coins so coined (in this Order referred to as new subsidiary coins) shall have either the same impressions as the coins specified in the Third Schedule to this Order (in this Order referred to as “existing subsidiary coins”), or such other impressions as may be approved by the Master of Our Mint and by a Secretary of State.

(3.) Any new subsidiary coin may be of the same denomination as any existing subsidiary coin or of a different denomination.

7. Every new subsidiary coin shall—

(a.) If of silver be of the millesimal fineness of eight hundred, and of a standard weight bearing the same proportion to the weight of the standard rupee as the denomination of the new coin bears to that rupee; and

(b.) If of copper, bronze, or other metal, or mixed metal be of the standard weight specified in the Proclamation by virtue of which the coin under this Order becomes legal tender in the Protectorate.

8. In the making of any existing or new coin a “remedy” or variation from the standard weight, and, in the case of silver coins, from the standard fineness, required by this Order shall be allowed from any existing coin of an amount not exceeding that specified in the Third Schedule to this Order, and for any new coin—

(a.) As regards fineness (if the coin is of silver) of the amount specified in the Third Schedule to this Order; and

(b.) As regards weight of an amount bearing the same proportion—

(i.) If of silver, to the weight of the 25 cent piece mentioned in the said Schedule; and

(ii.) If of copper, bronze, or other metal, or mixed metal, to the weight of the 5 cent piece mentioned in the said Schedule,

as the denomination of the new coin bears to those pieces respectively.

9.—(1.) A tender of payment of money in the Protectorates, if made in standard coins, or any coins specified in the Second, Third or Fourth Schedule to this Order, shall, if the coins have not been illegally dealt with, and, when of silver, have not become diminished in weight by wear or otherwise, so as to be of less weight than the weight in that behalf specified in the Schedules to this Order as the least current weight, be a legal tender—

- (a.) In the case of rupees for the payment of any amount;
- (b.) In the case of other silver coins for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees, but for no greater amount;
- (c.) In the case of coins of copper, or mixed metal, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one-half of a rupee, but for no greater amount.

(2.) Each coin shall be a legal tender only for the amount of its denomination.

(3.) If any new subsidiary coins are coined under this Order, this Article shall, after the date fixed by the Commissioner in a Proclamation, made with the approval of the Treasury and a Secretary of State, setting forth in a Schedule the like particulars with respect to each coin as are set forth in the Third Schedule to this Order, apply to the new subsidiary coins, as if the Schedule to the Proclamation were added to that Third Schedule or substituted for that Schedule either as set out in this Order, or as altered by any previous Proclamation under this Article, or for so much of such Schedule as is stated in the Proclamation to be rescinded, and the Schedule, or so much thereof as is stated in such Proclamation to be rescinded, shall be rescinded accordingly.

10.—(1.) For the purposes of this Order a coin shall be deemed to have been illegally dealt with where the coin has been impaired, diminished, or lightened, otherwise than by fair wear and tear, or has been defaced by having any name, word, device, or number stamped or engraved thereon, whether the coin has or has not been thereby diminished or lightened.

(2.) Any coin which, by virtue of any Proclamation under this Order, has ceased to be legal tender or which has ceased to be legal tender in British India, or which has been illegally dealt with, or is below the least current weight, may be called in, cut, broken, or defaced under the authority of the Commissioner, in accordance with such regulations as the Commissioner may make.

11. From and after the commencement of this Order, and until a date to be fixed by the Commissioner by a Proclamation made under the instructions of a Secretary of State, the one-eighth rupee silver coin and the copper, bronze, or mixed

metal coins at present current in East Africa under the provisions of the said recited Order in Council of the 19th May, 1898, shall be a legal tender of payment in either of the Protectorates for any sum not exceeding one-half a rupee, the said coins to continue current until a date so to be fixed by Proclamation as aforesaid at the same rate as regards the rupee as those at which they now pass.

12. Wherever any denomination of the currency of British India (other than rupees) is specified in any Ordinance, Proclamation, Regulation, Rule, or Contract in force in either of the Protectorates at the commencement of this Order in relation to any payment to be made to or by the Government of that Protectorate, such sums shall be respectively received and paid in the legal subordinate currency established by this Order, or, until the date to be fixed by the said Proclamation, in the subordinate currency established by the said recited Order.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to every other Contract or engagement, unless it contains any special provision or agreement to the contrary.

The equivalents of the subordinate currency of British India and of the legal subordinate currency established by this Order may be fixed for the purposes of this Article by a Proclamation under this Order.

13. Sovereigns, whether coined at Our Mint in England or at any Mint established as a branch of Our Mint, shall be a legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign: Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870,* or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said Act as the least current weight.

Currency Notes.

14.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Currency Board may from time to time provide and issue and reissue, in exchange either for current coin or for notes previously issued under this Order, notes in this Order referred to as "currency notes."

(2.) A currency note shall be a promise on the part of the Government of East Africa to pay to the bearer on demand the amount named therein; and the amount required for such payment shall be a charge on the moneys and securities in the hands of the Currency Board under this Order, and on the general revenue of East Africa; and if a sum is required

* 33-4 V. c. 10.

to meet any such note, and the said moneys are insufficient to meet it, the sum shall forthwith, on the demand of the Currency Board, be issued under the order of the Commissioner out of such general revenue.

(3.) The holder of a currency note shall be entitled to obtain on demand during office hours, at the office of the Currency Board, payment in current coin of the amount expressed in the note.

15.—(1.) Currency notes may, subject to the approval of a Secretary of State, be for any of the following denominations, namely, 5 rupees, 10 rupees, 20 rupees, 50 rupees, and any multiple of 50 rupees, and the amount of notes of each denomination shall be such as may be fixed by the Currency Board with the approval of a Secretary of State.

(2.) Currency notes shall be in such form, and of such design, and printed from such plates and on such paper, and be authenticated in such manner (whether by the signatures of the Commissioners of Currency for the time being, or facsimiles of those signatures or otherwise), as may be approved by a Secretary of State.

(3.) The plates shall be prepared and kept and the notes printed, issued, and cancelled under such regulations as a Secretary of State may make for the purpose of preventing fraud and improper issue.

16. A currency note shall be a legal tender in either of the Protectorates of the amount expressed therein, except a tender by the Currency Board at their office.

17.—(1.) Subject as hereinafter mentioned, the coin received in exchange for currency notes shall form the Note Guarantee Fund, and be held by the Currency Board for meeting the payment of the notes, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

(2.) Of the Note Guarantee Fund, a portion (in this Order referred to as the coin portion of the fund), not being less than the fixed proportion hereinafter mentioned shall be in coin and shall be kept in the custody of the Currency Board, but the balance may be invested as hereinafter mentioned, and the portion so invested is in this Order referred to as the invested portion of the fund.

(3.) The coin portion of the fund shall not be less than the fixed proportion of the notes for the time being in circulation, and, if and so far as necessary, the securities forming the invested portion of the fund shall be sold so as to maintain the coin portion at or above the fixed proportion:

Provided that if the deficiency of the coin portion below the fixed proportion does not exceed one-fourth of that proportion,

the sale of securities may, with the consent of the Commissioner, be temporarily postponed for a period not exceeding three months; but until the coin portion amounts to that fixed proportion, no further investment of securities shall be made, and the whole income of the invested portion of the fund shall be carried to and form part of the coin portion of the fund.

(4.) The fixed proportion shall in the first instance be two-thirds, but if the Commissioner for East Africa satisfies a Secretary of State that, having regard to the amount of notes which are always outstanding, the fixed proportion may be diminished without danger to the convertibility of the currency notes, and obtains the authority of a Secretary of State for the purpose, he may by Proclamation fix another proportion so that it be not less in any case than one-half.

(5.) Any such Proclamation may be revoked by an order of a Secretary of State without prejudice to the issue of a new Proclamation.

Investments and Depreciation Fund.

18.—(1.) The portion of the Note Guarantee Fund authorized to be invested shall not be invested in any securities of the Government of East Africa or of Uganda, but, save as aforesaid, may be invested in such securities of the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions, or in such other securities as a Secretary of State may approve.

(2.) The investments shall be made in the names of such officers or persons as a Secretary of State may direct, and the investments shall be from time to time varied, and the securities sold, in accordance with regulations approved by a Secretary of State.

(3.) The securities shall be applicable to the payment of currency notes and to no other purpose.

(4.) The income derived from the securities shall be applied:—

(a.) In paying the expenses of and incidental to the execution of the Order; and

(b.) In the payment of a sum equal to one per cent. of the cost price of the securities to a Depreciation Fund; and

(c.) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, as part of the ordinary revenue of East Africa.

19.—(1.) A separate account shall be kept of the Depreciation Fund, and the income of the fund shall be invested by way of accumulation so as to form part of the fund; but save

as aforesaid, or as is otherwise expressly provided by this Order, the Depreciation Fund shall form part of the portion of the Note Guarantee Fund to be invested, and the provisions of this Order shall apply thereto accordingly.

(2.) When the Commissioner for East Africa satisfies a Secretary of State that the Depreciation Fund is not less than ten per cent. of the invested portion of the Note Guarantee Fund, and is of such an amount that it is unnecessary further to increase the Depreciation Fund, he may order the annual appropriation of the said one per cent. to be discontinued, and the annual income of the Depreciation Fund to be wholly or partly applied in aid of the general revenue of East Africa until he shall, with the approval or by direction of a Secretary of State, otherwise order.

Accounts and Expenses.

20.—(1.) The accounts of all transactions of the Currency Board under this Order shall be audited in every year by such persons and in accordance with such regulations as a Secretary of State directs.

(2.) An abstract of such accounts shall be forthwith, after such audit, published in the Gazette.

(3.) If it appears upon such audit that the market value of the securities forming the invested portion of the Note Guarantee Fund (including the Depreciation Fund) is less than the amount of coin taken for investment from the Note Guarantee Fund, the amount of the deficiency shall forthwith be paid into the Note Guarantee Fund by order of the Commissioner for East Africa out of the general revenue of that Protectorate.

(4.) The Currency Board shall on the tenth day of each calendar month, or if that day be Sunday on the next day, make up and forthwith publish in the Gazette of each Protectorate an abstract showing—

(a.) The whole amount of currency notes in circulation on the said day, and the average daily amount in circulation during the month ending that day;

(b.) The amount of the coin portion of the Note Guarantee Fund on the said day, and the average daily amount during the month ending that day; and

(c.) The nominal value of, price paid for, and the latest known market price of, the securities forming the invested portion of the Note Guarantee Fund.

(5.) The amount of notes in circulation at a particular date shall be the total nominal amount of notes issued to the public

by the Currency Board prior to that date, after deducting the total nominal amount of notes received by the Currency Board prior to that date.

(6.) The said abstracts shall from time to time, and at least once a quarter, be verified, in accordance with regulations made by a Secretary of State, by a Board of Survey appointed by the Commissioner for East Africa.

21. All expenses of and incidental to the execution of this Order shall, so far as not defrayed out of the income of the Note Guarantee Fund, be paid out of the general revenue of East Africa.

Commencement.

22. This Order shall come into operation in each Protectorate on such day as may be fixed by Proclamation by the Commissioner*: Provided that any parts of this Order may be brought into operation at different dates by different Proclamations.

The date when this Order, or any part thereof, is so brought into operation is, as respects this Order or any such part, referred to as the commencement of this Order.

23. Every Proclamation made by a Commissioner under or in pursuance of this Order shall be made with the approval of the Treasury, and of a Secretary of State.

Proclamations shall be made by the respective Commissioners so that they shall, as far as may be practicable, take effect on the same day in each Protectorate.

24. As from the date when the provisions of this Order with respect to coin come into operation in East Africa, the recited Order in Council of the 19th May, 1898,† shall be repealed.

25. Nothing in this Order shall affect any liability incurred, contract made, or other thing done before the commencement of the Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* No Proclamation has yet (Dec. 31, 1905) been issued under this Article.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Coin, Colonies," p. 3.

SCHEDULES.

First Schedule.

THE STANDARD RUPEE.

Coin.	Metal.	Millesimal Fineness.	Standard Weight.		Least Current Weight.	
			Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
Rupee of British India...	Silver	916.6	180	11.664	176.4	11.431

Second Schedule.

THE RUPEE OF THE LATE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Ratio to Standard Coin.	Coin.	Metal.	Millesimal Fineness.	Standard Weight.		Least Current Weight.	
				Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1.0	Rupee ...	Silver	916.6	180	11.664	176.4	11.431

Third Schedule.

SUBSIDIARY COINS OF EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Portion of Rupee for which Tender.	Coin.	Millesimal Fineness.	Standard Weight.		Remedy Allowances.		
					Weight per Piece.		Millesimal Fineness.
			Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	
	<i>Silver.</i>						
0.5	Fifty cent piece ...	800	90	5.832	0.630	0.0408	3
0.25	Twenty-five cent piece	800	45	2.916	0.315	0.0204	3
	<i>Copper, Bronze, or other Metal or Mixed Metal.</i>						
0.10	Ten cent piece ...	—	—	—	—	—	None
0.05	Five cent piece ...	—	291.6	18.9	7.29	0.472	"
0.01	One cent piece ...	—	72.916	4.725	1.82	0.118	"
0.001	One-tenth cent piece	—	—	—	—	—	"

*Fourth Schedule.*SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS OF BRITISH INDIA, AND OF THE LATE
IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

Portion of Rupee for which Tender.	Coin.	Millesimal Fineness.	Standard Weight.		Least Current Weight.	
			Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
	<i>Coins of British India</i>					
0·5	Half rupee	916·6	90	5·832	88·2	5·715
0·25	Quarter rupee	916·6	45	2·916	44·1	2·858
	<i>Coins of the late Company.</i>					
0·5	Half rupee	916·6	90	5·832	88·2	5·715
0·25	Quarter rupee	916·6	45	2·916	44·1	2·858

COUNTY COURT, ENGLAND.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Courts and Districts</i> , p. 49. | 4. <i>Prisons to which committals</i> |
| 2. <i>Officers</i> , p. 51. | <i>may be made</i> , p. 66. |
| 3. <i>Procedure</i> , p. 52. | |

1. Courts and Districts.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DIRECTING THAT THE COUNTY COURT
OF SOMERSETSHIRE HELD AT TEMPLE CLOUD SHALL
BE HELD AT MIDSOMER NORTON AS WELL AS TEMPLE
CLOUD.

1905. No. $\frac{97}{L.4}$.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of
February, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it is enacted by the County Courts Act, 1888,* that
it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by Order in Council, from
time to time to alter the number and boundaries of the dis-
tricts and the place of holding any Court, and to order by
what name, and in what towns and places a Court shall be
held in any District:

* 51-2 V. c. 43.

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of May, 1905, the County Court of Somersetshire, held at Temple Cloud, shall be held at Midsomer Norton as well as at Temple Cloud.

A. W. FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, CONSOLIDATING THE COUNTY COURT DISTRICT OF BICESTER WITH THE COUNTY COURT DISTRICT OF OXFORD.

1905. No. $\frac{907}{L. 20}$.

At the Court of St. James, the 7th day of August, 1905.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it is enacted by the County Courts Act, 1888,* that it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council from time to time to order, amongst other things, the consolidation of any two or more Districts, and to order by what name and in what towns and places a Court shall be held in any District :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the District of the County Court of Oxfordshire held at Oxford and the District of the County Court of Oxfordshire held at Bicester shall be consolidated under the name of the County Court of Oxfordshire held at Oxford and Bicester, and a Court shall be held in that District at both Oxford and Bicester until further Order.

A. W. FitzRoy.

THE COUNTY COURTS (DISTRICTS) POSTPONEMENT ORDER,
No. 16, DATED OCTOBER 26, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{1118}{L. 22}$.

I, Hardinge Stanley, Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in pursuance of the County Courts Act, 1888,* and of Article 7 of the County Courts

* 51-2 V. c. 43.

(Districts) Order in Council, 1899* (hereinafter called the "Principal Order"), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, Do hereby Order as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The County Courts (Districts) Postponement Order, No. 16."
2. For the purposes of the Principal Order the "appointed day" as specified in the County Courts (Districts) Postponement Orders, Nos. 1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 15,† is hereby postponed until the first day of January, 1907, and accordingly the provisions of the Principal Order which relate to the County of London, or to the alteration with regard to the County Court Districts of that County, of the boundaries of any neighbouring County Court Districts, or to the establishment of County Courts at Richmond, West Ham, and Willesden, are hereby postponed until the said first day of January, 1907.
3. This Order may be revoked, amended, or varied by any further Order.

Halsbury, C.

The 26th day of October, 1905.

2. Offices.

THE COUNTY COURT OFFICES (WILMSLOW) ORDER, 1905,
DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{77}{L.3}$.

I, Hardinge Stanley, Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in pursuance of the County Courts Act, 1888,‡ and of the County Court Rules, 1903,§ and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, do hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The County Court Offices (Wilmslow) Order, 1905," and shall come into operation on the first day of May, 1905.
2. The Registrar of the County Court of Cheshire held at Altrincham shall keep open at Wilmslow an office of the said Court until further order.

The 10th day of February, 1905.

Halsbury, C.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "County Court, E.," p. 1.

† These Orders (duly printed in previous Annual Volumes) postponed from time to time the same provisions.

‡ 51-2 V. c. 48.

§ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "County Court, E.," pp. 89-578.

THE COUNTY COURT OFFICES (MAESTEG) ORDER, 1905.
DATED JUNE 6, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{623}{L. 8}$.

I, Hardinge Stanley, Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in pursuance of the County Courts Act, 1888,* and of the County Court Rules, 1903,† and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, do hereby order as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the "County Court Offices (Maesteg) Order, 1905," and shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1905.

2. The Registrar of the County Court of Glamorganshire held at Bridgend, shall keep open at Maesteg an office of the said Court until further order.

The sixth day of June, 1905.

Halsbury, C.

3. Procedure.

THE COUNTY COURT RULES, 1905, DATED JUNE 7, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{640}{L. 10}$.

These Rules may be cited as the County Court Rules, 1905, or each Rule may be cited as if it had been one of the County Court Rules, 1903,† and had been numbered therein by the number of the Order and Rule placed in the margin opposite such Rule.

An Order and Rule referred to by number in these Rules means the Order and Rule so numbered in the County Court Rules, 1903, or in the County Court Rules, 1904,‡ as the case may be.

These Rules shall be read and construed as if they were contained in the County Court Rules, 1903. The forms in the Appendix shall be used as if they were contained in the Appendix to the County Court Rules, 1903, and when it is so

* 51-2 V. c. 43.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "County Court, E.," pp. 89-578.

‡ Printed St. R. & O., 1904, pp. 77-107.

expressed shall be used instead of the corresponding forms contained in such last-mentioned Appendix, or in the Appendix to the County Court Rules, 1904, as the case may be.

Where any Rule or form hereby annulled is referred to in any of the County Court Rules, 1903, or the County Court Rules, 1904, or in the Appendix to either of these Rules, the reference to such Rule or form shall be construed as referring to the Rule or form hereby prescribed to be used in lieu thereof.

ORDER V.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACTION.

1.—(1.) The forms of affidavit numbered 8A and 10A in the Appendix to the County Court Rules, 1904, are hereby annulled, and the forms numbered 8B and 10B in the Appendix shall stand in lieu thereof.

ORDER V.,
Rule 13 (11).

Forms of
affidavits.
Forms 8B 10B

(2.) No leave shall be granted under this rule unless the occupation or description of the proposed defendant is fully set out in the affidavit filed for the issue of the summons.

ORDER V.,
Rule 13 (12).

Occupation
of defendant
to be stated.

ORDER VII.

PLAINT NOTE AND SUMMONS. SERVICE. GUARDIANS AD LITEM.

Order VII., Rules 15 and 16 (Rules 6 and 7 of the County Court Rules, 1904), are hereby annulled, and the following rules shall stand in lieu thereof:—

2. Where persons are sued as partners in the name of their firm, the summons shall be served either upon any one or more of the partners, or at the principal place of the partnership business within the district of the court in the district of which the summons is to be served upon any person having or appearing to have at the time of service the control or management of the business there, and, subject to these rules, such service shall be deemed good service on the firm so sued, whether any of the members thereof are out of England and Wales or not, and no leave to issue a summons against the members of the firm out of England and Wales shall be necessary; provided that in the case of a co-partnership which has been dissolved to the knowledge of the plaintiff before the commencement of the action, the summons shall be served upon every person within England and Wales sought to be made liable.

ORDER VII.
Rule 15.

Service on
partners.

**ORDER VII.,
Rule 16.**

Service
where person
carries on
business in
name other
than his own.

3. Where one person carrying on business in a name or style other than his own name is sued in such name or style as if it were a firm name, the summons may be served either upon such person, or at the principal place of business of such person within the district of the court in the district of which the summons is to be served upon any person having or appearing to have at the time of service the control or management of the business there; and, subject to these rules, such service shall be deemed good service on the person so sued.

Amendment
of
**ORDER VII.,
Rule 29a (4).**

4. The following words shall be added to paragraph 4 of Order VII., Rule 29a (Rule 8 of the County Court Rules, 1904), viz.:—

And where the amount claimed exceeds 2*l.* and does not exceed 10*l.*, the costs which may be entered on a default summons for the like amount to be served by a solicitor may be entered on the summons.

ORDER XI.**CLAIM FOR CONTRIBUTION OR INDEMNITY.**

Amendment
of **ORDER XI.,
Rule 1.**

5. Order XI., Rule 1, paragraph 2, is hereby annulled, and the following paragraph shall stand in lieu thereof, viz.:—

18 & 19 Vict.,
c. 67.

Where the original action has been commenced by default summons, the defendant shall not be entitled to serve a notice under this rule before he gives notice of intention to defend, or, if the plaint is entered under the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, before he obtains leave to defend; and where after notice of intention to defend or leave to defend has been given the defendant files a notice under this rule, the registrar shall on the filing of such notice seal and deliver to the defendant a duplicate of the notice of the day on which the action will be tried, and the defendant shall serve the same with the notice of his claim.

ORDER XXII.**TRIAL.**

**ORDER
XXII.,
Rule 17.**

Costs of
inspection.

6. The following paragraph shall be added to Order XXII., Rule 17, viz.:—

The expenses of any inspection under this rule shall be paid in the first instance by the party on whose application such inspection is made or ordered, or if inspection is made or ordered without such application, by the plaintiff; but the court shall have power to direct by whom such expenses shall be ultimately borne.

ORDER XXIIA.

THE COUNTY COURTS ACT, 1903.

[3 Edw. 7. c. 42.]

Where Action commenced in one Court is to be tried in another Court.

7.—(1.) An application for a new trial in an action sent for trial to a foreign court shall be made to the foreign court, and if such application is granted the new trial shall take place in that court.

ORDER
XXIIA.,
Rule 26a.

Application
for new trial

(2.) A notice of an application for a new trial shall not operate as a stay of proceedings unless the judge otherwise orders.

(3.) If notice of an application for a new trial is given before the registrar of the foreign court has transmitted the documents in the action to the registrar of the home court in accordance with the last preceding rule, the registrar of the foreign court shall, unless proceedings are stayed, proceed in accordance with that rule, and shall transmit the notice to the registrar of the home court with the other documents in the action; and if proceedings are stayed, the registrar of the foreign court shall retain the documents in the action until the application is disposed of.

(4.) If notice of an application for a new trial is given after the registrar of the foreign court has transmitted the documents in the action to the registrar of the home court in accordance with the last preceding rule, the registrar of the foreign court shall forthwith transmit the notice to the registrar of the home court; and if proceedings are stayed, he shall give notice of such stay to the registrar of the home court.

(5.) Where the documents in the action have been transmitted to the registrar of the home court, he shall in sufficient time before the hearing of the application for a new trial re-transmit the documents to the registrar of the foreign court for use on such application.

(6.) When an application for a new trial has been heard or otherwise disposed of, then—

(a) if the application is refused or abandoned, the registrar of the foreign court shall proceed in accordance with the last preceding rule, and that rule shall apply to the subsequent proceedings in the action; and

(b) if the application is granted, the registrar of the foreign court shall retain the documents in the action; and when the action has been re-tried or otherwise disposed

of, he shall proceed in accordance with the last preceding rule, and that rule shall apply to the subsequent proceedings in the action.

(7.) Where notice of an application for a new trial is given, if any money paid into the foreign court and certified to the registrar of the home court, or any money paid into the home court under any execution or order in the action has not been paid out by the registrar of the home court at the time when he receives notice of the application, the registrar of the home court shall retain the same to abide the result of the application, or until the judge otherwise orders; and if the application is not made, such money shall, if required, be paid by the registrar of the home court to the parties entitled thereto, unless the judge otherwise orders; and the provisions of the last preceding rule as to money paid into the foreign court shall apply accordingly.

Appeal.

ORDER
XXIIA.,
Rule 26b,
—
Appeal.

8.—(1.) Where an appeal is brought in an action sent for trial to a foreign court, a copy of the notice of motion shall be lodged by the appellant with the registrar of the foreign court.

(2.) If such copy is lodged before the registrar of the foreign court has transmitted the documents in the action to the registrar of the home court in accordance with Rule 26 of this Order, the registrar of the foreign court shall, unless proceedings are stayed, proceed in accordance with that rule, and shall transmit such copy to the registrar of the home court with the other documents in the action; and if proceedings are stayed, the registrar of the foreign court shall retain the documents in the action until the appeal is disposed of.

(3.) If such copy is lodged after the registrar of the foreign court has transmitted the documents in the action to the registrar of the home court in accordance with Rule 26 of this Order, the registrar of the foreign court shall forthwith transmit such copy to the registrar of the home court; and if proceedings are stayed, he shall give notice of such stay to the registrar of the home court.

(4.) When an appeal has been heard or otherwise disposed of, either party may deposit the judgment of the Court of Appeal, or an office copy thereof, or a memorandum signed by the parties and showing how the appeal is disposed of, with the registrar of the foreign court; and thereupon the like proceedings shall be taken as are prescribed by these rules to be taken when an application for a new trial has been heard or otherwise disposed of; and the provisions of the last preceding rule, and of Rules 2 to 4 of Order XXXII., shall, with the necessary modifications, apply accordingly.

ORDER XXV.

ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS.

Judgment Summons.

9. Order XXV., Rule 31, paragraph (3) Rule 51 of the County Court Rules, 1904), is hereby annulled, and the following paragraph shall stand in lieu thereof, viz. :—

A judgment summons shall be deemed to be a summons to a witness within the meaning of section one hundred and eleven of the Act; and where on the service of a judgment summons payment or a tender of payment of his expenses according to the prescribed scale of allowances is made to the judgment debtor, a notice according to the form in the Appendix shall be printed at the foot of or annexed to the summons.

ORDER XXV.,
Rule 31 (3).

Judgment
summons
deemed to be
a summons to
a witness.
51 & 52 Vict.
c. 43, s. 111.

Form 178B.

ORDER XXXIII.

ACTIONS OR MATTERS REMITTED FROM OR TRANSFERRED
TO THE HIGH COURT.

10. Where any money has been paid into the High Court in an action or matter which is remitted or transferred to a county court, the registrar of the county court shall, on the request of any party to the action or matter, apply to the Paymaster-General, or, where money has been paid into a district registry, to the district registrar, to transmit such money to the registrar; and such money, when transmitted in accordance with the application, shall be subject to the order of the county court in like manner as if it had been paid into the county court in the action or matter. An application to the Paymaster-General or district registrar under this rule shall be in accordance with the form in the Appendix.

ORDER
XXXIII.,
Rule 3a.

Form 283A.

ORDER XXXIX.

ADMIRALTY ACTIONS.

Statement of Claim, &c.

11. The following proviso shall be added to Order XXXIX., Rule 28, viz. :—

Provided that the defendant may at any time within such ten days give notice to the plaintiff and to the court that he does not intend to file any statement, and thereupon either party may apply to the court under Rule 35 of this Order to have the action set down for hearing.

ORDER
XXXIX.,
Rule 28.

Setting down
for hearing on
notice by de-
fendant that
he does not
intend to file
defence, &c.

**ORDER
XXXIX.,
Rule 48a.**

Costs of bail.

12. Costs properly incurred by any party in respect of instructions for bail, preparation and execution of the bail bond and affidavits of justification, and any notices, perusals, attendances, or other proceedings in relation to bail, may be allowed on taxation, the amounts not to exceed those which may under the scales of costs be allowed in respect of proceedings of a like nature.

ORDER L.

**PROCEEDINGS UNDER ACTS CONFERRING JURISDICTION
ON THE COURTS.**

The Licensing Act, 1904. The Licensing Rules, 1904.

*Procedure where Questions referred to County Court under the
Licensing Act, 1904 (4 Edw. 7. c. 23), sect. 2, sub-section (3).*

**ORDER L.,
Rule 37.**

Settlement of
questions re-
ferred under
4 Edw. 7. c. 23,
s. 2. sub s. (3).

**ORDER L.,
Rule 38.**

Court having
jurisdiction.

**ORDER L.,
Rule 39.**

Form of
reference.

13. Where any question is referred to the county court under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Licensing Act, 1904, the following provisions shall apply.

14. The court having jurisdiction in the matter shall be the court in the district of which the licensed premises are situate.

15. The reference shall be in the form of an order of the compensation authority, which shall state concisely the question referred and the circumstances in which the question arises, and any facts found by that authority in relation thereto, and shall be authenticated in accordance with the Licensing Rules, 1904.

**ORDER L.,
Rule 40.**

Court may
send back
reference for
further in-
formation, &c.

16. In any case in which it seems necessary or expedient the judge may at any time send the order of reference back to the compensation authority for further information touching the facts or circumstances in which the question arises, or for further explanation of the nature of the question intended to be referred.

**ORDER L.,
Rule 41.**

Petition and
affidavit.

17. Any person who has been determined by the compensation authority to be interested in the determination of the question referred, or where the compensation authority has not determined who are the persons so interested, any person claiming to be interested in the determination of the question, may on filing a copy of the order of reference authenticated in accordance with the Licensing Rules, 1904,* file a petition intituled in the matter of the Licensing Act, 1904, and of the licensed premises, and stating concisely the circumstances in which his claim arises, and the relief or order which the petitioner claims, and praying for the order and direction of the court with reference to the question, and the rights of all persons interested in the determination thereof. The petition shall be supported by an affidavit

* Printed St. B. & O., 1904, pp. 266-299.

setting forth the circumstances in which and the grounds on which the application is made. The petitioner may in his petition or affidavit refer to and adopt any facts or circumstances stated in the order of reference without setting them forth anew, but he shall not state or depose to any facts or circumstances inconsistent with those appearing in the order of reference; but he may state or depose to any material facts omitted therefrom and not inconsistent therewith.

18. All persons who have been determined by the compensation authority to be interested in the determination of the question referred, or where the compensation authority has not determined who are the persons so interested, all persons known to the petitioner as persons claiming to be interested in the determination of the question, shall be named as respondents to the petition.

ORDER L.,
Rule 42.
—
Respondents.

19. The petitioner shall deliver to the registrar with the petition and affidavit copies thereof for the use of the judge, and copies for each respondent to be served.

ORDER L.,
Rule 43.
—
Copies of
petition and
affidavit.

20. On the filing of the petition the registrar shall fix the hearing thereof before the judge for any court appointed to be held within twenty-eight days from the date of the filing of the petition, but the date of hearing shall be so fixed as to allow the copies of the petition and affidavit to be served on the respondents at least ten clear days before the date so fixed.

ORDER L.,
Rule 44.
—
Fixing day of
hearing by
registrar.

21. If there is no such court available, the registrar shall send notice of the petition to the judge, who shall, as soon as conveniently may be, appoint a day and place for the hearing. Such day shall be so fixed as to allow the copies of the petition and affidavit to be served on the respondents at least ten clear days before the date so fixed. The place of hearing shall be the place at which the court is held, or, if the judge so orders, any other convenient court of which he is judge.

ORDER L.,
Rule 45.
—
Fixing day
and place of
hearing by
judge.

22. On the day for the hearing being fixed, the registrar shall give or send by post notice in writing to the petitioner, stating the place at which and the day and hour on and at which the petition will be heard, and shall issue the copies of the petition and affidavit, under the seal of the court, for service on the respondents, together with notices signed by the registrar himself and under the seal of the court, stating the place at which and the day and hour on and at which the petition will be heard, and that if the respondents do not attend in person or by their solicitors such order will be made and proceedings taken as the judge may think just and expedient.

ORDER L.,
Rule 46.
—
Notice to
parties.

Form 341.

23. The copies and notices mentioned in the last preceding rule shall be served on each respondent ten clear days at least before the day fixed for the hearing.

ORDER L.,
Rule 47.
—
Service on
respondents

ORDER L.,
Rule 48.

By whom
service may
be effected.

24. Such copies and notices may be served —

(a) By a bailiff of a court;

or, at the request of the petitioner,

(b) By the petitioner, or some clerk or servant in his permanent and exclusive employ; or

(c) By the petitioner's solicitor, or a solicitor acting as agent for such solicitor, or some person in the employ of either of them.

ORDER L.,
Rule 49.

Mode of
service.

25. Service may be effected either in accordance with the rules as to service of default summonses, or by sending the copy and notice to be served on any respondent by registered post addressed to such respondent at his last-known residence or place of business: and Order LIV., Rule 2, shall apply to service by registered post under this rule.

ORDER L.,
Rule 50.

Where service
effected other-
wise than by
bailiff.
Form 37.

26. Where service is effected otherwise than by a bailiff, a copy of the document served, with the date and place and mode of service indorsed thereon, and an affidavit of service, according to the form in the Appendix, shall within three clear days next after the date of service, or such further time as may be allowed by the registrar of the court issuing such document, be delivered or transmitted to the registrar by the petitioner.

ORDER L.,
Rule 51.

Adding
respondents.

27. Any person not named as a respondent who claims to be interested in the determination of the question referred may, unless the compensation authority has determined that he is not so interested, apply to the court, before or at the hearing, to be added as a respondent, on filing an affidavit shewing how he claims to be interested; and the court may, if it thinks fit, order such person to be added as a respondent accordingly, on such terms as to adjournment, notice to the other parties, costs, and otherwise, as may be just.

ORDER L.,
Rule 52.

Where person
who has not
made claim
before com-
pensation
authority
appears to
court to be
interested.

28. The court shall not have power to make any order inconsistent with any determination or order of the compensation authority; but if in any case in which the compensation authority has determined who are the persons interested it appears to the court that any other person who has not made a claim before the compensation authority is interested in the determination of the question referred, the court may send the order of reference back to the compensation authority with a report to that effect, in order that that authority may take such further action in the matter as it may think fit.

ORDER L.,
Rule 53.

Procedure on
petition.

29. Subject to the special provisions of these rules, the procedure on a petition shall be the same as the procedure on any other petition to the court.

30. A copy of the order of the judge on any petition, signed by the registrar and sealed with the seal of the court, shall be forwarded by the registrar by post to the clerk of the compensation authority.

ORDER L.,
Rule 54.

Order to be sent
to compensation
authority.

31. Where the hearing is to take place at another court, the registrar of the court in which the petition is pending shall forthwith send notice to the registrar of such other court that the judge has ordered the hearing to take place there; and he shall, in sufficient time before the hearing, transmit the papers to the registrar of the court at which the hearing is to take place, who shall act at the hearing for such first-mentioned registrar, and shall, after the hearing, return the papers to him, with a minute of the order made; and such order shall be drawn up, sealed, filed, and proceeded on in the court in which the petition is pending, in like manner as if the hearing had taken place there.

ORDER L.,
Rule 55.

Where hear-
ing is to take
place in
another
court.

32.—(1.) The costs of and incident to a petition and the proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the judge, who may order any such costs to be paid out of the compensation money, or, where the question referred relates only to a share of the compensation money, out of that share, or to be paid by any party to the proceedings to any other party. Any costs allowed by the judge shall be taxed according to such one of the scales of costs applicable to actions in the county court as the judge shall direct; and in default of such direction shall be taxed according to the scale which would be applicable if the proceeding had been a petition relating to a fund in court.

ORDER L.,
Rule 56.

Costs.

(2.) Proceedings on a petition shall be within Rules 7 and 8 of Order LIII.

(3.) Where the costs are taxed under column C—

(i) the fees allowable under items 70 to 73 may be increased, at the discretion of the registrar, subject to review by the judge, or by special order of the judge under Order LIII., Rule 8, to any sums not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

Item 70 may be increased to £5 5s.

Items 71 to 73 may be increased to ... £3 3s.

(ii) Reasonable fees may be allowed to counsel in excess of those mentioned in items 85 to 94 in respect of the matters referred to in such items, at the discretion of the registrar, subject to review by the judge, or by special order of the judge under Order LIII., Rule 8.

(4.) Where proceedings are taken for which no provision is made by the rules or scales of costs, reasonable costs may be allowed in respect of such proceedings by the registrar, subject

to review by the judge, or by special order of the judge, not exceeding those which may under the scales or this rule be allowed in respect of proceedings of a like nature.

(5.) Where any costs are ordered to be paid out of the compensation money or any share thereof, such costs shall be taxed, and a certificate of taxation shall be signed by the registrar and forwarded by him by post to the clerk of the compensation authority.

ORDER L.,
Rule 57.

Interpreta-
tion.

33. In these rules the expressions "compensation authority" and "compensation money" have the same meaning as in the Licensing Rules, 1904.

*Appointment of Receiver under the Licensing Rules, 1904,
Rule 71.*

ORDER L.,
Rule 58.

Application
for appoint-
ment of
receiver
under
Licensing
Rules, 1904,
Rule 71.

34. An application to the court for the appointment of a receiver under Rule 71 of the Licensing Rules, 1904, shall be made by petition; and the same procedure shall be followed and the same costs allowed as on any other petition to the court in which the subject matter of the petition amounts to or (as the case may be) exceeds fifty pounds.

We, Richard Harington, William Lucius Selfe, William Cecil Smyly, Robert Woodfall, and Thomas C. Granger, being Judges of County Courts, appointed to frame Rules and Orders for regulating the practice of the courts and forms of proceedings therein, having, by virtue of the powers vested in us in this behalf, framed the foregoing Rules and Orders, do hereby certify the same under our hands and submit them to the Lord Chancellor accordingly.

*Richard Harington, Bart.
Wm. L. Selfe.
William Cecil Smyly.
R. Woodfall.
T. C. Granger.*

Approved,

*Halsbury, C.
Alverstone, C.J.
J. Gorell Barnes, P.
Roland Vaughan Williams, L.J.
Arthur Kekewich, J.
R. J. Parker.
Thos. Rawle (Pres. Law. Soc.).*

I allow these Rules, which shall come into force on the first day of July, 1905.

Halsbury, C.

The 7th day of June, 1905.

APPENDIX.

8B [INSTEAD OF 8A.]

AFFIDAVIT FOR LEAVE TO ISSUE ORDINARY SUMMONS OUT OF THE DISTRICT AGAINST DEFENDANT WHO IS A DOMESTIC OR MENIAL SERVANT, A LABOURER, A SERVANT IN HUSBANDRY, A JOURNEYMAN, AN ARTIFIGER, A HANDICRAFTSMAN, A MINER, OR A PERSON ENGAGED IN MANUAL LABOUR.

I, ⁽¹⁾
make oath and say as follows :—

[Where the demand is for a debt or liquidated claim.]
1. That ⁽²⁾
is justly and truly indebted to me [or to ⁽²⁾

in the sum of £ for the price of goods sold [or for money
lent, or as the case may be].

[Or where the claim is unliquidated.]

1. That I [or ⁽²⁾] claim [or claims] to be entitled to
recover from ⁽²⁾ the sum of £ for
damages for breach of contract [or as the case may be].

[Where an assignee of a debt applies for leave, add paragraph according to
Form 8 (2).]

[(A.) Where residence in the district relied on as ground for granting leave.

2A. That the proposed Defendant within six months from the date hereof
dwelt within the district of this court, that is to say, at
in the county of , and was dwelling within the district of
this court, that is to say, at in the county
of , when the debt or part thereof was contracted
[or the cause of action wholly or in part arose].

[or, (B.) Where personal presence in the district relied on.

2B. That the proposed Defendant was personally present in the district of
this court, and there contracted the debt or a part thereof in respect of
which an action is proposed to be brought [or and there entered into the
contract for breach of which an action is proposed to be brought.]

[or That the wife [or agent] of the proposed Defendant was personally
present in the district of this court, and there contracted on his behalf the
debt or a part thereof in respect of which an action is proposed to be brought
[or and there entered on his behalf into the contract for breach of which an
action is proposed to be brought].]

[or, in case of tort.

[2B. That the proposed Defendant [or a servant [or agent] of the proposed
Defendant for whose acts or defaults he is alleged to be responsible] was
personally present in the district of this court, and there committed the
alleged wrongful act [or was guilty of the alleged negligence] in respect of
which an action is proposed to be brought.]

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 43, s. 74.
Order V,
Rule 13 (10, 11).

⁽¹⁾ Name,
residence, and
occupation of
deponent.

⁽²⁾ The like of
proposed
defendant.

⁽³⁾ The like of
proposed
plaintiff.

[*or, (C.) Where cause of action or part relied on.*

2c. That the cause of action in respect of which the proposed Defendant is proposed to be sued arose wholly or in part at
in the county of _____, within the district of this court.

That the facts relied on as constituting the alleged cause of action or a part thereof are that the order for the goods for the price of which [*or for the non-acceptance of which, or as the case may be*

] an action is proposed to be brought was given by letter received at
in the county of _____, within the
district of this court [*or as the case may be*]

and the proposed place of trial will not be less convenient to the proposed Defendant than the county court of _____ holden at
at _____, in which he might be sued without leave.]

To be added
where pro-
posed plaintiff
does not make
the affidavit.

3. And I further say that I am a person in the employ of the proposed Plaintiff [*or as the case may be*],

and that the facts herein deposed to are within my own knowledge, and that I am duly authorised by the proposed Plaintiff to make this affidavit.

Order to be placed at the foot.

Having duly considered the facts above disclosed [*add, where paragraph (a.) is used, and being satisfied that this court will not be less convenient to the proposed Defendant than the county court of _____ holden at _____*]
I do order that the above named _____ be at liberty
to enter a plaint in this court against the above-named _____
Registrar.

10B [INSTEAD OF 10A.]

AFFIDAVIT FOR LEAVE TO ISSUE DEFAULT SUMMONS OUT OF THE DISTRICT AGAINST DEFENDANT WHO IS A DOMESTIC OR MENIAL SERVANT, A LABOURER, A SERVANT IN HUSBANDRY, A JOURNEYMAN, AN ARTIFICER, A HANDICRAFTSMAN, A MINER, OR A PERSON ENGAGED IN MANUAL LABOUR.

I, (1)

make oath and say as follows :—

1. That (2)

is justly and truly indebted to me [*or to (2)*

] in the sum of £ _____ for the price of goods sold [*or for money lent, or as the case may be*].

[(A.) *Where residence in the district relied on as ground for granting leave.*

2A. That the proposed Defendant within six months from the date hereof dwelt within the district of this court, that is to say, at _____ in the county of _____, and was dwelling within the district of this court, that is to say, at _____ in the county of _____, when the debt or part thereof was contracted.]

[*or, (B.) Where personal presence in the district relied on.*

2B. That the proposed Defendant was personally present in the district of this court, and there contracted the debt or a part thereof in respect of which an action is proposed to be brought.

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 43, ss. 74, 86.
Order V,
Rule 13. (10, 11).

(1) Name,
residence, and
occupation of
deponent.

(2) The like of
proposed
defendant.

(3) The like of
proposed
plaintiff.

[Or that the wife [or agent] of the proposed Defendant was personally present in the district of this court, and there contracted on his behalf the debt or a part thereof in respect of which an action is proposed to be brought].]

[or, (c.) *Where cause of action or part relied on.*

2c. That the cause of action in respect of which the proposed Defendant is proposed to be sued arose wholly or in part at _____, within the district of this court.

That the facts relied on as constituting the alleged cause of action or a part thereof are, that the order for the goods for the price of which [or as the case may be] an action is proposed to be brought was given at _____, within the district of this court [or as the case may be]

and the proposed place of trial will not be less convenient to the proposed Defendant than the county court of _____ holden at _____ in which he might be sued without leave.]

[Where the amount claimed does not exceed £5, add :—

3. And I further say that my [or the proposed Plaintiff's] claim is for the price [or value or hire] of goods which, or some part of which, were sold and delivered [or let on hire] to the proposed Defendant to be used or dealt with in the way of his trade [or calling] of a (*)

(*) State trade or calling.

4. And I further say that I am a person in the employ of the proposed Plaintiff [or as the case may be], _____ and that the facts herein deposed to are within my own knowledge, and that I am duly authorised by the proposed Plaintiff to make this affidavit.

To be added where proposed plaintiff does not make the affidavit.

Order to be placed at the foot.

Having duly considered the facts above disclosed [add, where paragraph (c.) is used, and being satisfied that this court will not be less convenient to the proposed Defendant than the county court of _____ holden at _____] I do order that the above-named _____ be at liberty to enter a plaint and issue a default summons in this court against the above-named _____.

Registrar.

178B.

MEMORANDUM TO BE PRINTED AT FOOT OF OR ANNEXED TO JUDGMENT SUMMONS, WHERE EXPENSES ON THE PRESCRIBED SCALE OF ALLOWANCES ARE PAID OR TENDERED TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Order XXV.
Rule 31 (3).

In default of your attendance you will be liable to a fine of 10*l.* under section 111 of the County Courts Act, 1888, payment of which fine may, under section 167 of the Act, be enforced, upon the order of the Judge, in such manner as payment of a sum adjudged to be paid on summary conviction may be enforced under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, that is to say, by distress and sale of your goods, or, in default or in lieu of distress, by imprisonment.

283A.

APPLICATION TO PAYMASTER-GENERAL OR DISTRICT REGISTRAR FOR
TRANSMISSION TO COUNTY COURT OF MONEY PAID INTO HIGH COURT
IN ACTION OR MATTER REMITTED OR TRANSFERRED TO COUNTY COURT.

In the County Court of

holden at

(Seal)

In the matter of an action [*or matter*] remitted [*or transferred*] from the
High Court of Justice.

19 . (Letter) No. .

Between

A.B

Plaintiff,

and

C.D.

Defendant.

The above action [*or matter*] having been remitted [*or transferred*] from
the High Court of Justice to and entered for trial in this court, pursuant to
an order of dated the day
of 19 , I hereby request that the sum of £ paid
into the High Court in the said action [*or matter*] may be transmitted to
this court by cheque payable to my order, and crossed to the account of the
county court of holden at , at
the bank .

Dated this day of

Registrar.

To the Paymaster-General,
Royal Courts of Justice,
London, W.C.

[*or To the District Registrar,
High Court of Justice,
District Registry,*

.]

4. Prisons to which Committals may be made.

ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE DIRECTING TO WHAT PRISONS COMMITTALS MAY BE MADE.

ORDER DATED JUNE 1, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{638}{L. 9}$.

In pursuance of the power vested in me by Section 163 of the
County Courts Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 43), I hereby order
as follows :—

1. The place of imprisonment for prisoners committed either
for contempt, or in pursuance of the Debtors Act, 1869 (32 &
33 Vict., c. 62), by a judge of any of the county courts held at
the towns or places (in this Order called "Court Towns") named
in the first column of the Schedule hereto, shall be one of the
prisons specified, opposite to the name of such court town, in the
second column of the Schedule.

Prisons to which Committals may be made. 67

2. So much of the Orders dated 31st August, 1899,* and 21st May, 1904,† as relates to these Courts is hereby revoked.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of June, 1905.

Schedule.

Name of Court Town.				Name of Prison to which prisoners from the Court held at such Town are to be committed.
Abergavenny	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Usk (for females).
Hereford	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Worcester (for females).
Kington	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Brecon (for females).
Knighton	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Shrewsbury (for females).
Ledbury	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Worcester (for females).
Leominster	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Worcester (for females).
Ludlow	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Shrewsbury (for females).
Monmouth	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Usk (for females).
Newnham	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Usk (for females).
Presteign	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Brecon (for females).
Ross	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Usk (for females).
Tenbury	...	...	...	{ Hereford (for males). Worcester (for females).

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
1st June, 1905.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "County Court, E.," p. 697.
† Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 108.

ORDER DATED JULY 13, 1905.

1905. No. 860.

In pursuance of the power vested in me by Section 163 of the County Courts Act, 1888 (51 and 52 Vic. cap. 43), I hereby order as follows:—

1. The place of imprisonment for prisoners committed either for contempt, or in pursuance of the Debtors Act, 1869, (32 and 33 Vic. cap. 62), by the Judge of the County Court held at the Town (in this Order called "Court Town") named in the first column of the Schedule hereto, shall be the Prison specified opposite to the name of such "court town" in the second column of the Schedule.

2. So much of the Order dated 31st August, 1899,* as relates to these Courts is hereby revoked.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of August, 1905.

Schedule.

Name of Court Town.	Name of Prison to which Prisoners from the Court held at such Town are to be committed.
Conway	Ruthin (for males and females).
Llandudno	Ruthin (for males and females).

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
13th July, 1905.

ORDER DATED OCTOBER 25, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{1138}{L. 23}$.

In pursuance of the power vested in me by Section 163 of the County Courts Act, 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 43), I hereby order as follows:—

1. The place of imprisonment for prisoners committed either for contempt, or in pursuance of the Debtors Act, 1869 (32 & 33

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "County Court, E.," p. 697.

Vict., c. 62), by a judge of any of the County Courts held at the towns or places (in this Order called "Court Towns") named in the first column of the Schedule hereto, shall be one of the prisons specified, opposite to the name of such court town, in the second column of the Schedule.

2. So much of the Orders dated 31st August, 1899,* 27th July, 1900,* and 23rd August, 1904,† as relates to these Courts is hereby revoked.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the Thirteenth day of November, 1905.

Schedule.

Name of Court Town.	Name of Prison to which prisoners from the Court held at such Town are to be committed.
Barnsley {	Wakefield (for males). Leeds (for females).
Dewsbury {	Wakefield (for males). Leeds (for females).
Doncaster {	Wakefield (for males). Hull (for females).
Halifax {	Wakefield or Leeds (for males). Leeds (for females).
Holmfirth {	Wakefield (for males). Leeds (for females).
Huddersfield {	Wakefield (for males). Leeds (for females).
New Malton {	Northallerton (for males). Hull (for females).
Pontefract {	Wakefield (for males). Leeds (for females).
Rotherham {	Wakefield (for males). Derby (for females).
Selby {	Leeds (for males). Hull (for females).
Sheffield {	Wakefield (for males). Derby (for females).

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "County Court, E," p. 697.

† Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 109.

Name of Court Town.	Name of Prison to which prisoners from the Court held at such Town are to be committed.
Wakefield {	Wakefield (for males). Leeds (for females).
York {	Wakefield (for males). Hull (for females).
York (City) Court of Record ... {	Wakefield (for males). Hull (for females).

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
25th October, 1905.

ORDER DATED NOVEMBER 20, 1905.

1905. No. 1217.
L. 24.

In pursuance of the power vested in me by Section 163 of the County Courts Act, 1888 (51 and 52 Vict., c. 43), I hereby order as follows:—

1. The place of imprisonment for prisoners committed either for contempt, or in pursuance of the Debtors' Act, 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 62), by a Judge of any of the County Courts held at the towns or places (in this Order called "Court Towns") named in the first column of the Schedule hereto, shall be one of the prisons specified, opposite to the name of such court town, in the second column of the schedule.

2. So much of the order dated 31st August, 1899,* as relates to these Courts is hereby revoked.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of December, 1905.

Schedule.

Name of Court Town.	Name of Prison to which Prisoners from the Court held at such Town are to be committed.
Brigg {	Lincoln or Hull (for males). Hull (for females).
Caistor {	Lincoln or Hull (for males). Hull (for females).

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "County Court, E.," p. 697.

Name of Court Town.	Name of Prison to which Prisoners from the Court held at such Town are to be committed.		
Gainsborough	{	Lincoln (for males). Hull (for females).	
Horncastle... ..	{	Lincoln (for males). Hull (for females).	
Louth	{	Lincoln (for males). Hull (for females).	
Market Rasen	{	Lincoln (for males). Hull (for females).	
Spilsby	{	Lincoln (for males). Hull (for females).	
Boston	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Bourn	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Grantham	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Holbeach	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Lincoln	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Mansfield	{	Lincoln or Nottingham (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Newark	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Retford, East	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Sleaford	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Spalding	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Stamford	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	
Worksop	{	Lincoln (for males). Nottingham (for females).	

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
20th November, 1905.

COUNTY COURT, IRELAND.

Districts and Sittings.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AND PROCLAMATION, DATED JULY 3, 1905, OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT, APPOINTING ADDITIONAL CIVIL BILL AND OTHER COURTS FOR THE TOWN OF CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.

1905. No. 787.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

Gerald Fitzgibbon.

Whereas under and by virtue of certain Proclamations and Statutes heretofore made, there is now held a Court for the hearing of Civil Bills and for transacting all such Civil and Criminal business as may be cognizable or determinable at any General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Hilary and Trinity and Courts for the hearing of Equity Civil Bills, and for the trial of prisoners at Easter and Michaelmas in each year in the town of Carrick-on-Shannon in the division of Carrick-on-Shannon and county of Leitrim:

And Whereas it appears to Us expedient that a Court for transacting the business of a Civil Bill Court, including Equity business and Land Cases, and also for transacting all such Civil and Criminal business as may be cognizable or determinable at any General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, including Licensing business, and the business of appeals from Petty Sessions, should be held at Carrick-on-Shannon, aforesaid, at Easter and Michaelmas in every year:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us for that purpose, by the Act of the 14th and 15th years of the reign of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter 57,* the Chairman of Quarter Sessions (Ireland) Jurisdiction Act, 1876,† and all other Acts and powers enabling Us thereto, by and with the consent and advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do hereby order, declare, direct, and appoint, that from and after the Michaelmas Sessions for the said county next ensuing after the date of this Proclamation a Court for transacting the business of a Civil Bill Court, including Equity business and Land Cases, and also for transacting all such Civil and Criminal business as may be cognizable or determinable at any General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, including Licensing business, and the business of appeals from Petty Sessions, shall

* The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Act, 1851.

† 39-40 V. c. 71.

be held at Easter and Michaelmas in each year in the town of Carrick-on-Shannon, aforesaid, for the said District or Division.

And We hereby further direct that the County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the said county of Leitrim do, in pursuance of the provisions of the statutes in that behalf, in each year, commencing with the present year, appoint the times for holding the said Courts hereby directed to be held.

Provided, however, save as aforesaid, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken in anywise to annul, affect, or alter the Proclamations hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them, further or otherwise than may be necessary to give effect to this Our Order and Proclamation, it being Our intention that the said Proclamations, respectively, shall, in all other respects, have the same effect as they respectively possessed previous to the making of this Our Order and Proclamation.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of July, 1905.

*Horace Plunkett,
John Ross,
H. A. Robinson.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DEATH DUTIES.

Estate Duty.

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPLYING SECTION 20 OF THE
FINANCE ACT, 1894, TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

1905. No. 615.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day
of May, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President

Sir W. H. Walrond

Lord Steward

Sir A. Nicolson

Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley

Sir W. E. Goschen.

Whereas by Section 20 (3) of the Finance Act, 1894,* it is enacted that His Majesty the King may, by Order in Council, apply that section to any British Possession where His Majesty is satisfied that, by the law of such Possession, either no duty is

* 57-8 V. c. 30.

leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death, or that the law of such Possession as respects any duty so leviable is to the like effect as the foregoing provisions of that section.

And whereas His Majesty is satisfied that the law of the State of New South Wales in the Commonwealth of Australia, as respects the duty leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death is to the like effect as the provision of sub-section (1) of the aforesaid section.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the power by the aforesaid Act in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Twentieth Section of the Finance Act, 1894, shall apply to the State of New South Wales in the Commonwealth of Australia.

A. W. FitzRoy.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

ORDER OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN COUNCIL, DATED MARCH 15, 1905, UNDER THE AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1899, TRANSFERRING THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND AS TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

1905. No. 592.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

Dudley.

Whereas, by the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899,* it was provided that there should be established a Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and that the Lord Lieutenant might, with the consent of the Treasury, by Order in Council, transfer to the Department such powers and duties exercised and performed by any Government Department in Ireland as were conferred or imposed by or in pursuance of any Act, and which appeared to him to be of an administrative character, and to relate to any powers and duties similar or analogous to those by the said Act transferred to the Department:

And Whereas, the powers and duties exercised and performed by the Board of Education in Ireland in respect of the Geological Survey in Ireland are conferred on that Board in pursuance of the Board of Education Act, 1899,† and appear to us to

* 62-3 V. c. 50.

† 62-3 V. c. 33.

be of an administrative character, and relate to powers and duties similar or analogous to those by the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland), Act, 1899, transferred to the Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction for Ireland:

And Whereas, the Board of Education is a "Government Department":

And Whereas the Treasury has consented to the transfer to the Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction for Ireland of the powers and duties hitherto exercised and performed by the Board of Education in respect of the Geological Survey in Ireland:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf of the said Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and of every other power Us thereunto enabling, do hereby transfer to the said Department as and from the 1st day of April, 1905, the powers and duties hitherto exercised and performed by the Board of Education, in respect of the Geological Survey in Ireland.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, 15th day of March, 1905.

Walter H. Long.

David Harrel.

Jonathan Hogg.

Frederick S. Wrench.

Thomas Sinclair.

Daniel Dixon.

John Ross.

Thomas Andrews.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, IRELAND.

Elections—Rural Councils.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,
DATED MARCH 3, 1905, DECLARING THE NUMBER OF
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS TO BE ASSIGNED TO
CERTAIN TOWNS.

1905. No. 228.

Whereas by section 23 (3) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898,* it is provided that two Councillors shall be elected for each district electoral division in a rural district except where the Local Government Board for Ireland assign more than two councillors to a town or part of a town forming one district electoral division:

* 61-2 V. c. 37.

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby assign to each of the towns, or parts of towns, as the case may be, forming the several district electoral divisions mentioned in column 3 of the schedule hereunto annexed the number of district councillors set down in column 4 of the said schedule opposite to the name of each such district electoral division:

And We do order and declare that this Order shall be in force and take effect in each of the several rural districts mentioned in column 2 of the schedule aforesaid for the purposes of the election of rural district councillors at such time as may be necessary for the purposes of the triennial election of rural district councillors to be held in the year 1905, and for all other purposes on, from, and after the day on which the rural district councillors for such rural district elected at the said triennial election come into office. And We do hereby, revoke as from such last-mentioned day Our Orders bearing date, respectively, the Fourth day of February, 1899,* the Twenty-third day of February, 1899, and the Twentieth day of January, 1904, assigning more than two rural district councillors to the district electoral divisions specified in the said Orders.

Schedule.

Administrative County.	Rural District.	District Electoral Division.	Number of Rural District Councillors to be elected.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Antrim	Antrim	Antrim Urban	4
Cork	Bandon	Bandon	3
	Bantry	Bantry Urban	5
Down	Downpatrick	Downpatrick Urban	4
Dublin	Balrothery	Balbriggan Urban	4
Kildare	Naas No. 1	Newbridge Urban	3
Kilkenny	Callan	Callan Urban	5
Louth	Ardee No. 1	Ardee Urban	5
Waterford	Lismore	Lismore Urban	4
Westmeath	Mullingar	Mullingar North Urban...	2
	"	Mullingar South Urban...	2
Wexford... ..	Gorey	Gorey Urban	4
Wicklow... ..	Rathdrum	Arklow No. 1 Urban	4
	"	Arklow No. 2 Urban	2

Given under our Seal of Office this Third day of March,
in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred
and Five.

(L.S.)

H. A. Robinson.

* Printed as amended by Order of Feb. 23, 1899, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Local Government, I," p. 104.

EDUCATION, ENGLAND.

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|--|--|--|
| 1. <i>Local Education Authorities</i> ,
p. 77.
2. <i>Register of Teachers</i> , p. 79. | | 3. <i>Superannuation of Teachers</i> ,
p. 80. |
|--|--|--|

1. Local Education Authorities.

REGULATIONS AS TO PAYMENTS BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES UNDER THE SCHOOL BOARD CONFERENCE ACT, 1897.

1905. No. 591.

At the Office of the Board of Education, Whitehall, the
26th day of May, 1905.

Whereas it is provided by Section 1 (3) of the School Board Conference Act, 1897* (being an Act referring to or applying the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1893), that the Education Department may make such Regulations as they think fit for regulating payments and the amount of payment by School Boards under that Act:

And whereas the Education Department did upon the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, make Regulations† for those purposes:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 (1) of the Board of Education Act, 1899,‡ that the Board of Education shall take the place of the Education Department and all enactments and documents shall be construed accordingly:

And whereas it is provided by Section 5 of the Education Act, 1902,§ and by paragraphs 1 and 10 of the Third Schedule to that Act, that a Local Education Authority shall have the powers and duties of a School Board under the Elementary Education Acts, 1870 to 1900,|| and any other Acts: and that references to School Boards in any enactment referring to or applying the Education Acts, 1870 to 1900, or any of them, shall be construed as references to Local Education Authorities.

* 60-1 V. c. 32.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Education, E.," p. 21.

‡ 62-3 V. c. 33. § 2 Edw. 7, c. 42.

§ 33-4 V. c. 75; 36-7 V. c. 86; 39-40 V. c. 79; 42-3 V. c. 48; 43-4 V. c. 23; 53-4 V. c. 22; 54-5 V. c. 56; 56-7 V. c. 42; 56-7 V. c. 51; 62-3 V. c. 13; 62-3 V. c. 32; 63-4 V. c. 53.

Now therefore the Board of Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers thereby vested in them and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby revoke the aforesaid Regulations made by the Education Department on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and do make the following Regulations for regulating payments and the amount of payment by Local Education Authorities under the said Act:—

1. A Local Education Authority may pay the actual travelling expenses incurred by any member of the Authority, or by the Clerk of the Authority, in attending a Conference.
2. In addition to such actual travelling expenses, a Local Education Authority may allow to each member or clerk so attending a sum not exceeding—
 - 10s. 6d. per diem, when not absent from home at night.
 - £1 1s. 0d. per diem, when absent from home at night, if necessary.
3. The annual subscription paid by the Local Education Authority of any district towards the expenses of the Conference shall not exceed—
 - £1 1s. 0d. for Local Education Authorities in districts having a population not exceeding 50,000 according to the latest census published.
 - £2 2s. 0d. for Local Education Authorities in districts having a population exceeding 50,000 and not exceeding 100,000 according to such census.
 - £3 3s. 0d. for Local Education Authorities in districts having a population exceeding 100,000 according to such census.
 - £4 4s. 0d. for Local Education Authorities in districts having a population exceeding 150,000 according to such census.
 - £5 5s. 0d. for Local Education Authorities in districts having a population exceeding 200,000 according to such census.

Sealed by Order of the Board of Education, this 26th day of May, 1905.

(L.S.)

H. M. Lindsell,

2. Register of Teachers.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING ORDER IN COUNCIL OF MARCH, 6, 1902, PROVIDING FOR THE FORMATION AND KEEPING OF A REGISTER OF TEACHERS.

1905. No. 322.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of March,
1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by virtue of Section 4 of the Board of Education Act, 1899,* an Order in Council was made on the 6th day of March, 1902† (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), providing for the establishment of a Registration Authority, called the Teachers' Registration Council, for the purpose of forming and keeping a Register of Teachers; and for the manner in which such Register should be kept.

And whereas paragraph 2 of the Principal Order provided that the members of the Teachers' Registration Council should hold office for three years from the date of that Order.

And whereas paragraph 6 of the Principal Order provided that after the expiration of three years from the date of that Order the constitution of the Council should be such as might be determined by Order in Council.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to Him by the Board of Education Act, 1899, and all other powers enabling Him in that behalf, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

- (1.) The term of office of the members of the Registration Council shall be continued for one year beyond the three years specified in paragraph 2 of the Principal Order.
- (2.) The constitution of the Teachers' Registration Council shall continue to be that provided by paragraph 1 of the Principal Order for one year beyond the three years specified by paragraph 6 of that Order.
- (3.) This Order shall be deemed to have come into force and have effect as from the 6th day of March, 1905.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 62-3 V. c. 83.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Education, E.," p. 12. The Regulations in the Schedule to the Order of 1902 are amended from time to time by the Consultative Committee with the approval of the Board of Education, and St. R. & O., 1903, No. 384, which comprises a reprint of the Schedule, is reprinted from time to time as so amended.

3. Superannuation of Teachers.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS SUPERANNUATION RULE, 1905.

1905. No. 654.

The Treasury and the Board of Education have made the following Rule under the Elementary School Teachers Superannuation Act, 1898* :—

- (1.) The Treasury may by order direct that the Paymaster-General shall, for all or any purposes, be substituted for the Treasury in Rules 28 to 30 of the Elementary School Teachers Superannuation Rules, 1899†; and while any such order is in operation, those rules shall be construed as if for the purposes mentioned in the order that substitution took effect.
- (2.) This rule may be cited as the Elementary School Teachers Superannuation Rule, 1905, and shall be construed together with the Elementary School Teachers Superannuation Rules, 1899.

This Rule came into operation on 28th March, 1905.

EDUCATION, SCOTLAND.

Superannuation of Teachers.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS SUPERANNUATION RULE (SCOTLAND), 1904. DATED APRIL 25, 1904.

1905. No. $\frac{566}{S. 58}$.

Under the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 12 (1) of the Elementary School Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1898,* We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, acting in conjunction with the Scotch Education Department, hereby enact as follows, viz. :—

The following rule shall have effect under the Elementary School Teachers' Superannuation Act, 1898 :—

Statement in
lieu of a
medical cor-
tificate in the
case of
teachers over
65.

* 61-2 V. c. 57.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Education, E.," pp. 95-107.

- (1) Rule twenty-four of the School Teachers' Superannuation Rules (Scotland), 1899,* shall be read as if the following proviso were added to subsection (1) of that rule:—

“Provided that in the case of a teacher who has attained the age of sixty-five a statement to that effect shall be sufficient in lieu of the certificate required under paragraph (a) of this rule.”

- (2) This rule may be cited as the School Teachers' Superannuation Rule (Scotland), 1904.

H. W. Forster.
Balcarres.

THE SCHOOL TEACHERS SUPERANNUATION RULE,
(SCOTLAND), 1905. DATED APRIL 13, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{555}{S. 54}$.

Under the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 12 (1) of the Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Acts, 1898,† We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, acting in conjunction with the Scotch Education Department, hereby enact as follows, viz.:—

The following rule shall have effect under the Elementary School Teachers (Superannuation) Act, 1898:—

- (1) The Treasury may by order direct that the Paymaster-General shall, for all or any purposes, be substituted for the Treasury in Rules 28 to 30 of the School Teachers Superannuation Rules (Scotland), 1899*; and while any such order is in operation, those rules shall be construed as if for the purposes mentioned in the order that substitution took effect.
- (2) This rule may be cited as the School Teachers Superannuation Rule (Scotland), 1905, and shall be construed together with the School Teachers Superannuation Rules (Scotland), 1899.

H. W. Forster.
Balcarres.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Education, S.," pp. 20-32.

† 61-2 V. c. 57.

EDUCATION, IRELAND.

Teachers' Pensions.

THE IRISH TEACHERS' PENSION RULES, 1905, MADE BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE TREASURY, UNDER SECTION ELEVEN OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1879 (42 & 43 VICT. C. 74).

1905. No. 1104.

Short title
and construction.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1905, and shall be construed as one with the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1897* (in these Rules called the principal Rules).

Application
of principal
Rules to
system of
grades.

2. The principal Rules, as amended by the Irish Teachers' Pension Rules, 1898,† shall have, and as from the first day of April nineteen hundred shall be deemed to have had, effect with the substitution of the word "grade" for the word "class," wherever that word occurs in those Rules and the schedules thereto, except as regards references to the classes to which existing teachers belonged before those Rules came into operation and references to Class A. and Class B. of the superseded Rules.

Payment of
premiums
in case of
teachers
placed in
grade lower
than class.

3. For the purpose of the payment of premiums, every teacher placed in a grade lower than the class to which he belonged at the date of being so placed (in these Rules referred to as the date of grading) shall be treated as having from the date of grading belonged to the grade corresponding to that class, and, if subsequently promoted, shall (subject as hereinafter provided) be deemed to enter the grade immediately above the grade to which under this Rule he is to be treated as belonging at the time of promotion:

Provided that no teacher shall by virtue of this rule be deemed to enter any grade if by reason of the average attendance at his school he is not eligible for promotion to that grade.

Election to
pay higher
premiums in
case of
teachers
placed in
grade higher
than class.

4.—(1) Every teacher placed in a grade higher than the class to which he belonged at the date of grading shall, for the purpose of the payment of premiums, be deemed to have entered that higher grade on the date of grading, and shall accordingly (subject to the provisions of Rule 4 of the principal Rules) be entitled to pay the premiums of the higher

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Education, I.," pp. 8-29.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Education, I.," p. 40.

grade, but must within the time allowed by this Rule elect to do so or not, and the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office shall, as soon as may be, send to every such teacher a notice requiring him to make the election hereby directed.

(2) Every such teacher must give notice of his election to the Superintendent of the Teachers' Pension Office within two months after receipt of the notice requiring him to make his election, and, if he does not so give notice of his election, shall be treated as having elected not to pay the premium of the higher grade.

(3) Every teacher electing under this Rule to pay the premium of the higher grade shall be deemed to have made his election on the date of grading, and must pay to the pension fund, with compound interest at the rate of two and a half per cent. per annum, the amount which would have been deducted from his salary on account of premiums, if his election had actually been made on the date of grading.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of Rule 12 of the principal Rules shall apply to payments on account of back premiums under this Rule, as they apply to payments on account of back premiums under that Rule.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE.

ORDER IN COUNCIL RELATING TO THE MANUFACTURE, IMPORTATION, KEEPING, CONVEYANCE, OR SALE OF FIREWORKS.

1905. No. 8.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day
of January, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas, by Part II. (Section 43) of the Explosives Act, 1875,* it is provided that His Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, may prohibit, either absolutely or except in pursuance of a License of the Secretary of State under the Act, or may subject to conditions or restrictions the manufacture, keeping, importation from any place outside the United Kingdom, conveyance and sale, or any of them, of any explosive which is of so dangerous a character that in the judgment of His Majesty it is expedient for the public safety to make such Order:

* 38-9 V. c. 17.

And whereas it is in the judgment of His Majesty expedient for the public safety that certain fireworks of a dangerous nature should be prohibited except under certain conditions:

And whereas the provisions of Section one of The Rules Publication Act, 1893,* have been complied with:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the above-mentioned provisions of the Act, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and prescribe—

No firework which contains an admixture of phosphorus (whether or not in the amorphous form) with chlorate of potassium or other chlorate, shall be manufactured, imported, kept, conveyed, or sold; unless such firework shall have been specially licensed by the Secretary of State for manufacture or importation, and unless it is named and defined in a list of authorised explosives signed by a Government Inspector and in force for the time being.

A. W. FitzRoy.

(ORDER IN COUNCIL RELATING TO PICRIC ACID, PICRATES, AND MIXTURES OF PICRIC ACID WITH OTHER SUBSTANCES.

1905. No. 353.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of March, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section one hundred and four of the Explosives Act, 1875,† it is enacted that His Majesty may, by Order in Council, declare that any substance which appears to His Majesty to be specially dangerous to life and property shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:

And whereas, by Section fifty of the said Act, it is enacted that His Majesty may exempt from any provision of the said Act any explosive prescribed by Order in Council:

And whereas picric acid and picrates, when used or manufactured with a view to produce a practical effect by explosion

* 56-7 V. c. 66.

† 38-9 V. c. 17.

or a pyrotechnic effect, fall within the definition of explosive contained in Section three of the said Act; but when used or manufactured for any other purpose do not fall within the said definition:

And whereas the provisions of Section 1 of The Rules Publication Act, 1893,* have been complied with:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and declare, and be it ordered and declared as follows:—

1. Picric acid when in process of manufacture shall (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception:—

(a.) When the picric acid is mixed with not less than half its own weight of moisture in every process of manufacture, it shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

2. Picric acid when kept, conveyed, imported or sold, shall (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions:—

(a.) Picric acid mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

(b.) Picric acid which does not fall within the exemption (a) when the quantity does not exceed 2,000 lbs. in any one ship, boat, carriage, building or place, shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act; provided that such picric acid is so kept and conveyed as not to be liable, whether under the action of fire or otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the Schedule hereto, or with any fire or light capable of igniting such picric acid.

Provided also that such picric acid when dry is so packed in a substantial barrel or case that the contents cannot escape; and that no metal other than aluminium or an alloy containing not less than 90 per cent. of aluminium, is used in the construction of any package containing such picric acid, and that each barrel or case is legibly marked "Picric acid."

* 56-6 V. c. 66.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCE.

Picric acid when not subject to the above exemptions must be packed and marked as required by the Order of Secretary of State relating to the packing of explosives.

3. Picrates and mixtures of picric acid with any other substance (for whatever purpose used or manufactured), shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions:—

(a.) A picrate mixed with not less than half its own weight of water, shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

4. This Order shall come into force on the 1st April, 1905, and shall be deemed to be in lieu of the Order in Council relating to picric acid and picrates dated the 29th December, 1887,* which is hereby repealed.

A. W. FitzRoy.

Schedule.

Any of the following metals or metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper; and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate); or any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidising agent; or any other substance declared by an Order of the Secretary of State to be capable of forming with picric acid a dangerous compound.

Provided that this Schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal, or oxide unavoidably formed on any metal, used in the construction of any ship, boat or carriage, or contained in any paint, where the packages containing picric acid are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

ORDER OF SECRETARY OF STATE (No. 5A), DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1905, RELATING TO COMPRESSED ACETYLENE IN ADMIXTURE WITH OIL-GAS.

1905. No. 1128.

Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., cap. 17).

Whereas by an Order-in-Council, dated 26th November, 1897,† made under Section 104 of the Explosives Act, 1875,‡ it is declared that acetylene when liquid, or when subject to a certain degree of compression, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Explosive Substance," p. 44.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Explosive Substance," p. 53.

‡ 38-9 V. c. 17.

Order of Secretary of State (No. 5A) :—Compressed 87
Acetylene.

And whereas by the said Order-in-Council it is provided that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that acetylene, declared to be an explosive by the said Order, when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Secretary of State may by Order exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act:—

And whereas it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that acetylene, when in admixture with a gas manufactured from mineral oil (hereinafter referred to as oil-gas) in certain proportions, and not compressed beyond a certain pressure, is not possessed of explosive properties:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers aforesaid, I, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, hereby order as follows:—

Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act when under compression, provided that:—

1. The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.
2. The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.
3. The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.
4. The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
29th September, 1905.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

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| 1. <i>Employment</i> , p. 88.
2. <i>Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries</i> , p. 88. | | 3. <i>Home Work</i> , p. 96. |
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1. Employment.

Night Work.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED FEBRUARY 18, 1905, EXTENDING SPECIAL EXCEPTION :—EMPLOYMENT AT NIGHT OF MALE YOUNG PERSONS ABOVE 16.

1905. No. 108.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Section 54, Subsection 4, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby direct that the special exception by which a male young person may be employed during the night shall extend to male young persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards employed in

the process of continuous wire drawing carried on in non-textile factories,

subject to the conditions prescribed in subsection 1 of the said section.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
18th February, 1905.

2. Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries.

REGULATIONS, DATED OCTOBER 17, 1905, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, IN RESPECT OF THE PROCESS OF SPINNING BY SELF-ACTING MULES.

1905. No. 1103.

Whereas certain machinery used in the process of spinning in textile factories, and known as self-acting mules, has been certified, in pursuance of section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* to be dangerous to life and limb;

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Dangerous Industries :- Spinning by Self-acting Mules. 89

I hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act, make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories or parts thereof in which the process of spinning by means of self-acting mules is carried on.

1. In these Regulations the term "Minder" means the person in charge of a self-acting mule for the time being.

2. Save as hereinafter provided it shall be the duty of the occupier of a factory to observe Part I of these Regulations: provided that it shall be the duty of the owner (whether or not he is one of the occupiers) of a tenement factory to observe Part I of these Regulations, except so far as relates to such parts of the machinery as are supplied by the occupier.

It shall be the duty of the persons employed to observe Part II of these Regulations, but it shall be the duty of the occupier, for the purpose of enforcing their observance, to keep a copy of the Regulations in legible characters affixed in every mule room, in a conspicuous position where they may be conveniently read.

PART I.

Duties of Occupiers.

3. After January 1st, 1906, the following parts of every self-acting mule shall be securely fenced as far as is reasonably practicable, unless it can be shown that by their position or construction they are equally safe to every person employed as they would be if securely fenced.

- (a.) Back shaft scrolls and carrier pulleys and draw band pulleys.
- (b.) Front and back carriage wheels.
- (c.) Faller-stops.
- (d.) Quadrant pinions.
- (e.) Back of head-stocks, including rim-pulleys and taking-in scrolls.
- (f.) Rim band tightening pulleys, other than plate wheels, connected with a self-acting mule erected after January 1st, 1906.

PART II.

Duties of persons employed.

4. It shall be the duty of the minder of every self-acting mule to take all reasonable care to ensure:—

- (a.) That no child cleans any part or under any part thereof whilst the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.

(b) That no woman, young person, or child works between the fixed and traversing parts thereof whilst the mule is in motion by the aid of mechanical power.

(c.) That no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof unless the mule is stopped on the outward run.

5. No self-acting mule shall be started or re-started except by the minder or at his express order, nor until he has ascertained that no person is in the space between the fixed and traversing parts thereof.

A. Ahers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
17th October, 1905.

REGULATIONS, DATED DECEMBER 12, 1905, MADE BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE, FOR THE PROCESSES OF
SORTING, WILLEYING, WASHING, COMBING, AND
CARDING WOOL, GOAT HAIR, AND CAMEL HAIR,
AND PROCESSES INCIDENTAL THERETO.

1905. No. 1293.

Whereas the processes of sorting, willeying, washing, and combing and carding wool, goat-hair, and camel-hair and processes incidental thereto have been certified,* in pursuance of Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,† to be dangerous:

I hereby in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by that Act make the following Regulations, and direct that they shall apply to all factories and workshops in which the said processes are carried on, and in which the materials named in the Schedules are used.

It shall be the duty of the occupier to comply with Regulations 1 to 16. It shall be the duty of all persons employed to comply with Regulations 17 to 23.

These Regulations shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1906, except that Regulations 2 and 8 shall not come into force until the 1st of April, 1906.

* See Certificate printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Factory and Workshop," p. 56.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

Definition.

For the purpose of Regulations 2, 3 and 18, opening of wool or hair means the opening of the fleece, including the untying or cutting of the knots, or, if the material is not in the fleece, the opening out for looking over or classing purposes.

Duties of Occupiers.

1. No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be opened for the purpose of being sorted or manufactured, except by men skilled in judging the condition of the material.

No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule A shall be opened except after thorough steeping in water.

2. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule B shall be opened except (a) after steeping in water, or (b) over an efficient opening screen, with mechanical exhaust draught, in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no other work than opening is carried on.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no opening screen shall be deemed to be efficient unless it complies with the following conditions:—

(a.) The area of the screen shall, in the case of existing screens, be not less than 11 square feet, and in the case of screens hereafter erected be not less than 12 square feet, nor shall its length or breadth be less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

(b.) At no point of the screen within 18 inches from the centre shall the velocity of the exhaust draught be less than 100 linear feet per minute.

3. All damaged wool or hair or fallen fleeces or skin wool or hair, if of the kinds named in the Schedules, shall, when opened, be damped with a disinfectant and washed without being wil-
lowed.

4. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedules B or C shall be sorted except over an efficient sorting board, with mechanical exhaust draught, and in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no work is carried on other than sorting and the packing of the wool or hair sorted therein.

No wool or hair of the kinds numbered (1) and (2) in Schedule A shall be sorted except in the damp state and after being washed.

No damaged wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be sorted except after being washed.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no sorting board shall be deemed to be efficient unless it complies with the following conditions:—

The sorting board shall comprise a screen of open wire-work, and beneath it at all parts a clear space not less than 3 inches in depth. Below the centre of the screen there shall be a funnel, measuring not less than 10 inches across the top, leading to an extraction shaft, and the arrangements shall be such that all dust falling through the screen and not carried away by the exhaust can be swept directly into the funnel. The draught shall be maintained in constant efficiency whilst the sorters are at work, and shall be such that not less than 75 cubic feet of air per minute are drawn by the fan from beneath each sorting board.

5. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be willowed except in an efficient willowing machine, in a room set apart for the purpose, in which no work other than willowing is carried on.

For the purpose of this Regulation, no willowing machine shall be deemed to be efficient unless it is provided with mechanical exhaust draught so arranged as to draw the dust away from the workmen and prevent it from entering the air of the room.

6. No bale of wool or hair shall be stored in a sorting room; nor any wool or hair except in a space effectually screened off from the sorting room.

No wool or hair shall be stored in a willowing room.

7. In each sorting room, and exclusive of any portion screened off, there shall be allowed an air space of at least 1,000 cubic feet for each person employed therein.

8. In each room in which sorting, willowing, or combing is carried on, suitable inlets from the open air, or other suitable source, shall be provided and arranged in such a way that no person employed shall be exposed to a direct draught from any air inlet or to any draught at a temperature of less than 50° F.

The temperature of the room shall not, during working hours, fall below 50° F.

9. All bags in which wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules has been imported shall be picked clean, and not brushed.

10. All pieces of skin, scab, and clippings or shearlings shall be removed daily from the sorting room, and shall be disinfected or destroyed.

11. The dust carried by the exhaust draught from opening screens, sorting boards, willowing or other dust extracting machines and shafts shall be discharged into properly constructed receptacles, and not into the open air.

Each extracting shaft and the space beneath the sorting boards and opening screens shall be cleaned out at least once in every week.

The dust collected as above, together with the sweepings from the opening, sorting, and willowing rooms, shall be removed at least twice a week and burned.

The occupier shall provide and maintain suitable overalls and respirators, to be worn by the persons engaged in collecting and removing the dust.

Such overalls shall not be taken out of the works or warehouse, either for washing, repairs, or any other purpose, unless they have been steeped over-night in boiling water or a disinfectant.

12. The floor of every room in which opening, sorting, or willowing is carried on shall be thoroughly sprinkled daily with a disinfectant solution after work has ceased for the day, and shall be swept immediately after sprinkling.

13. The walls and ceilings of every room in which opening, sorting, or willowing is carried on shall be limewashed at least once a year, and cleansed at least once within every six months, to date from the time when they were last cleansed.

14. The following requirements shall apply to every room in which unwashed wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules after being opened for sorting, manufacturing, or washing purposes is handled or stored :—

- (a.) Sufficient and suitable washing accommodation shall be provided outside the rooms and maintained for the use of all persons employed in such rooms. The washing conveniences shall comprise soap, nail brushes, towels, and at least one basin for every five persons employed as above, each basin being fitted with a waste pipe and having a constant supply of water laid on.
- (b.) Suitable places shall be provided outside the rooms in which persons employed in such rooms can deposit food and clothing put off during working hours.
- (c.) No person shall be allowed to prepare or partake of food in any such room. Suitable and sufficient meal room accommodation shall be provided for workers employed in such rooms.
- (d.) No person having any open cut or sore shall be employed in any such room.

The requirements in paragraph (c) shall apply also to every room in which any wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is carded or stored.

15. Requisites for treating scratches and slight wounds shall be kept at hand.

16. The occupier shall allow any of H.M. Inspectors of Factories to take at any time, for the purpose of examination, sufficient samples of any wool or hair used on the premises.

Duties of Persons Employed.

17. No bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be opened otherwise than as permitted by paragraph 1 of Regulation 1, and no bale of wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule A shall be opened except after thorough steeping in water.

If on opening a bale any damaged wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is discovered, the person opening the bale shall immediately report the discovery to the foreman.

18. No wool or hair of the kinds named in Schedule B shall be opened otherwise than as permitted by Regulation 2.

19. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be sorted otherwise than as permitted by Regulation 4.

20. No wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules shall be willowed except as permitted by Regulation 5.

21. Every person employed in a room in which unwashed wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedules is stored or handled shall observe the following requirements:—

(a.) He shall wash his hands before partaking of food, or leaving the premises.

(b.) He shall not deposit in any such room any article of clothing put off during working hours.

He shall wear suitable overalls while at work, and shall remove them before partaking of food or leaving the premises.

(c.) If he has any open cut or sore, he shall report the fact at once to the foreman, and shall not work in such a room.

No person employed in any such room or in any room in which wool or hair of the kinds named in the Schedule is either carded or stored shall prepare or partake of any food therein, or bring any food therein.

22. Persons engaged in collecting or removing dust shall wear the overalls as required by Regulation 11.

Such overalls shall not be taken out of the works or warehouse either for washing, repairs, or any other purpose, unless

they have been steeped over-night in boiling water or a disinfectant.

23. If any fan, or any other appliance for the carrying out of these Regulations, is out of order, any workman becoming aware of the defect shall immediately report the fact to the foreman.

H. J. Gladstone,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
12th December, 1905.

Schedule A.

(Wool or hair required to be steeped in the bale before being opened.)

1. Van Mohair.
2. Persian Locks.
3. Persian or so-called Persian (including Karadi and Bagdad) if not subjected to the process of sorting or willowing.

Schedule B.

(Wool or hair required to be opened either after steeping or over an efficient opening screen.)

- Alpaca.
- Pelitan.
- East Indian Cashmere.
- Russian Camel Hair.
- Pekin Camel Hair.
- Persian or so-called Persian (including Karadi and Bagdad) if subjected to the process of sorting or willowing.

Schedule C.

(Wool or hair not needing to be opened over an opening screen but required to be sorted over a board provided with downward draught.)

All Mohair other than Van Mohair.

NOTE.

The danger against which these regulations are directed is that of anthrax—a fatal disease affecting certain animals, which may be conveyed from them to man by the handling of wools or hairs from animals which have died of the disease. The germs of the disease (Anthrax spores) are found in the dust attaching to the wool, or in the excrement, and in the substance of the pieces of skin, and may remain active for years. In this country and Australia anthrax is rare, consequently there is little danger in handling wools from the sheep of these two countries; but in China, Persia, Turkey, Russia, the East Indies, and in many other parts of the world, the disease is

common, and infected fleeces or locks (which may not differ from others in appearance) are often shipped to Great Britain. Hence, in handling foreign dry wools and hair, the above regulations should be carefully observed. Greasy wools are comparatively free from dust, and therefore little risk is incurred in handling them. The disease is communicated to man sometimes by breathing or swallowing the dust from these wools or hair, and sometimes by the poison lodging in some point where the skin is broken, such as a fresh scratch or cut, or a scratched pimple, or even chapped hands. This happens more readily on the uncovered parts of the body, the hand, arm, face, and most frequently of all, on the neck, owing either to infected wool rubbing against the bare skin, or to dust from such wool alighting on the raw surface. But a raw surface covered by clothing is not free from risk, for dust lodging upon the clothes may sooner or later work its way to the skin beneath. Infection may also be brought about by rubbing or scratching a pimple with hand or nail carrying the anthrax poison. Use of the nail brush, and frequent washing and bathing of the whole body, especially of the arms, neck, and head, will lessen the chance of contracting anthrax.

The first symptom of anthrax is usually a small inflamed swelling like a pimple or boil—often quite painless—which extends, and in a few days becomes black at the centre, and surrounded by other “pimples.” The poison is now liable to be absorbed into the system, and will cause risk of life, which can be avoided only by prompt and effective medical treatment in the early stage, while the poison is still confined to the pimple. Hence, it is of the utmost importance that a doctor should be *at once* consulted if there is any suspicion of infection.

3. Home Work.

THE HOME WORK ORDER OF 15TH AUGUST, 1905.

1905. No. 939.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Section 107, 108, and 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,* I hereby make the following Order:—

I. Section 107 (relating to lists of out-workers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the following classes of work:—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto;

The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;

Cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work;

The making of electro-plate;

The making of files;

Fur-pulling;

The making of iron and steel cables and chains;

The making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels;

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

The making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds;

The making of locks, latches, and keys;

The making of covers for, and the covering, finishing, altering or repairing of, umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, and articles of a similar character, and any work incidental thereto;

The making of paper bags and of paper boxes;

Brushmaking; and

The making of stuffed toys.

II. Section 110 (relating to the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease) shall apply to the following classes of work:—

The making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto (as in the said section specified);

The making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets;

Upholstery work;

Fur-pulling;

The making of covers for, and the covering, finishing, altering or repairing of, umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, and articles of a similar character, and any work incidental thereto;

The making of paper bags and of paper boxes;

Brushmaking; and

The making of stuffed toys.

2. The lists of out-workers required to be kept by Section 107 and the copies thereof shall be kept and made in the form and manner and with the particulars shown in the Schedule hereto.

3. This Order may be referred to as the Home Work Order of the 15th August, 1905.

4. The Home Work Orders of the 11th December, 1901,* and of the 14th July, 1902,† are hereby revoked.

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
15th August, 1905.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Factory and Workshop," p. 70.

† *Ibid.*, p. 72.

Schedule.

LIST OF OUT-WORKERS.

A correct list of out-workers employed in the following classes of work—

- (a) the making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel and any work incidental thereto
- (b) the making, ornamenting, mending, and finishing of lace and of lace curtains and nets ;
- (c) cabinet and furniture making and upholstery work ;
- (d) the making of electro-plate ;
- (e) the making of files ;
- (f) fur-pulling ;
- (g) the making of iron and steel cables and chains ;
- (h) the making of iron and steel anchors and grapnels ;
- (i) the making of cart gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds ;
- (j) the making of locks, latches, and keys ;
- (k) the making of covers for, and the covering, finishing, altering, or repairing of, umbrellas, sunshades, parasols, and articles of a similar character, and any work incidental thereto ;
- (l) the making of paper bags and of paper boxes ;
- (m) brushmaking ; and
- (n) the making of stuffed toys ;

must be kept in the form and with the particulars specified below in the factory or workshop or place from which the work is given out, and must be open to inspection by H.M. Inspectors and the officers of the local authority ; and a copy of the list signed and dated and corrected up to that date must be forwarded to the local authority of the district on or before the first day of February and the first day of August in each year.

In order that the list may be correct, the name of any person newly taken into employment should be immediately entered, and the name of any person ceasing to be employed should be immediately struck out.

Factory, Workshop, or } Full Postal Address _____
 Place from which the } Business _____
 work is given out } Name of Occupier _____

(a) Give name of employer.
 (b) Say whether the occupier or a contractor employed by the occupier.

LIST OF PERSONS directly employed by (a)

(b) in the business of, but outside, the above Factory, Workshop, or Place, in the classes of work specified above.

Name in full. (1.)	Whether employed as Workman (W) or Contractor (C). (2.)	Place of Employment, i.e. place where the work is actually done. (3.)	Address. [No entry need be made in this column if the entry in column (3) is a sufficient address.] (4.)

FISHERY, SCOTLAND.

Sea Fisheries.

REGULATIONS, DATED MAY 10, 1905, MADE BY THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND, AS TO CONSTRUCTION AND CAPACITY OF BARRELS AND HALF-BARRELS FILLED OR MEANT TO BE FILLED WITH CURED WHITE HERRINGS ; AND QUALITY, CURE, PACKING, ETC., OF WHITE HERRINGS INTENDED FOR THE OFFICIAL CROWN BRAND: FOR THE GUIDANCE OF FISHERY OFFICERS AND THE FISH-CURING TRADE.

1905. No. $\frac{784}{S. 63}$.

All former Regulations are hereby Superseded.

I.—Construction of Barrels and Half-Barrels.

1. STAVES AND ENDS.

(a) *Quality, &c., of Staves.*—The staves of every barrel and half-barrel shall be composed of well seasoned wood ; and, in course of construction, they shall be well fired, so as to admit of their being bent to the requisite extent. They shall not be cracked, broken, or patched, and there shall not be a double croze. The chime shall not be less than one inch in length.

(b) *Thickness of Staves and Ends.*—The staves and ends of every barrel and half-barrel shall, when completed, be not less than one-half part of an inch, and not more than three-fourth parts of an inch, in thickness throughout.

(c) *Breadth of Staves.*—The staves of every barrel and half-barrel shall not exceed six inches in breadth at the bulge.

(d) *Number of Pieces in Ends.*—The head end of every barrel and half-barrel must contain not less than three pieces, and the bottom end not less than two pieces.

(e) *Fitting of Ends in Crozes.*—The ends of every barrel and half-barrel shall fit properly in the crozes, and shall not be turned inside out, nor made in such a way as to affect the capacity of the barrel or half-barrel.

2. HOOPING.

Every barrel or half-barrel shall be looped in one of the three following ways, viz.:—(a) entirely with wooden hoops; (b) entirely with iron hoops; or (c) partly with wooden hoops and partly with iron hoops.

(a) *Entirely with Wooden Hoops*.—Every barrel or half-barrel hooped entirely with wooden hoops shall be hooped in either of the two following ways, viz.:—(i) every barrel and half-barrel shall be full-bound at the bottom end, and have at least three good hoops on the upper quarter; and every barrel shall have four good hoops, and every half-barrel three good hoops, on the head end; the distance between the nearest hoops on opposite sides of the bulge of every barrel shall not exceed *eleven* inches after the hoops have been properly driven; the distance for half-barrels shall be in like proportion; or (ii) every barrel and half-barrel shall be quarter-hooped, the barrels with four good hoops on each end and three good hoops on each quarter, and the half-barrels with three good hoops on each end and three good hoops on each quarter.

(b) *Entirely with Iron Hoops*:—

(i) *Barrel*.—Every barrel hooped entirely with iron hoops shall be hooped in either of the two following ways, viz.:—

(1) Every barrel shall be hooped with at least four hoops, one of these to be on each end of the barrel, and not to be less than two inches wide, of wire gauge No. 16, and the other two to be on the quarters of the barrel, and not less than one inch and three-fourth parts of an inch wide, of wire gauge No. 17, the four hoops to be placed at proper relative distances on the barrel; or

(2) Every barrel shall be hooped with six hoops, one of these to be on each end of the barrel, and not to be less than one inch and three-fourth parts of an inch wide, or wire gauge No. 16, one to be on each of the quarters, and not to be less than one inch wide, of wire gauge No. 18, and one to be on each side of the bulge, and not to be less than one inch and one-fourth part of an inch wide, of wire gauge No. 17, the six hoops to be placed at proper relative distances on the barrel.

(ii) *Half-Barrel*.—Every half-barrel hooped entirely with iron hoops shall be hooped with at least four hoops, one of these to be on each end of the half-barrel,

and not to be less than one inch and one-half part of an inch wide, of wire gauge No. 17, and the other two to be on the quarters of the half-barrel and not less than one inch and one-fourth part of an inch wide, of wire gauge No. 18, the four hoops to be placed at proper relative distances on the half-barrel.

(c) *Partly with Wooden Hoops and partly with Iron Hoops* :—

(i) *Barrel*.—Every barrel hooped partly with wooden hoops and partly with iron hoops shall have either (1) the hoop of the head end alone, or (2) the hoops of both ends, made of iron at least two inches wide, of wire gauge No. 16.

(1) If the hoop of the head end alone be of iron, the remaining portion of the barrel shall be bound with wooden hoops in either of the two following ways, viz. :—the bottom end full bound, with at least three good hoops on the upper quarter; or quarter-hooped, with three good hoops on each quarter, and four good hoops on the bottom end.

(2) If the hoops of both ends be of iron, each of the two quarters shall be bound with at least three good wooden hoops.

(ii) *Half-Barrel*.—Every half-barrel hooped partly with wooden hoops and partly with iron hoops, shall have either (1) the hoop of the head end alone, or (2) the hoops of both ends, made of iron at least one inch and one-half part of an inch wide, of wire gauge No. 17.

(1) If the hoop of the head end alone be of iron, the remaining portion of the half-barrel shall be bound with wooden hoops in either of the two following ways, viz. :—the bottom end full bound, with at least three good hoops on the upper quarter; or quarter-hooped, with three good hoops on each quarter, and three good hoops on the bottom end.

(2) If the hoops of both ends be of iron, each of the two quarters shall be bound with at least three good wooden hoops.

3. TIGHTNESS.

Every barrel and half-barrel shall be made perfectly tight.

II.—Capacity of Barrels.

4. CAPACITY.

48th Geo. III. (a) *Barrel*.—Every barrel shall be capable of containing
Cap. 110, twenty-six gallons and two-third parts of a gallon imperial
Secs. 38 & 44. measure, being equal to thirty-two gallons English wine
55th Geo. III. measure.
Cap. 94, Secs.
12 & 40.

5th Geo. IV. (b) *Half-Barrel*.—Every half-barrel shall be capable of con-
Cap. 74. taining thirteen gallons and one-third part of a gallon imperial
measure, being equal to sixteen gallons English wine measure.

III.—Examination of Barrels and Half-Barrels in Respect of Construction and Capacity.

5. BARRELS AND HALF-BARRELS INTENDED TO BE FILLED WITH CURED WHITE HERRINGS.

Officers shall examine *at least* four in every one hundred barrels or half-barrels intended to be filled with herrings, the capacity of one being tested (if necessary) by liquid measure, and the capacity of the remaining three by diagonal rod 23 inches long for barrels, and 18½ inches long for half-barrels, the measurement being taken from the croze of the bottom end to the croze of the head end, and the examination to be made at a time or times suitable for the officers.

6. BARRELS AND HALF-BARRELS FILLED WITH CURED WHITE HERRINGS.

Officers shall examine all barrels and half-barrels filled with herrings, and (if necessary) shall empty the herrings out of *at least* one barrel or half-barrel in every one hundred, and test its capacity by liquid measure, and test the capacity of *at least* other three by calipers.

IV.—Marks on Barrels and Half-Barrels.

7. MARKS ON BARRELS AND HALF-BARRELS MEANT TO BE FILLED WITH CURED WHITE HERRINGS INTENDED FOR THE BRAND.

(a) On the outside of the bottom of every barrel and half-barrel, at the time when these are given by the curer to the packer to be packed with herrings, there shall be legibly written or marked *with red keel or black lead* a description of the herrings to be packed, the date of their cure, and the number of the packer; and neither chalk nor any other substance *shall be*

used as a substitute for red keel or black lead, and no barrel or half-barrel unmarked as here prescribed shall be examined for branding. The marks shall take the following form, viz. :—

(Description of herrings to be packed in barrel or half-barrel),	L	F	M	S	E
	(La. Full)	(Full)	(Mat. Full)	(Spent)	(Mattie)
(Date of Cure),	Aug. 8.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 8.
(Packer's Number),	1	1	1	1	1

(b.) When any barrel or half-barrel has been emptied of the herrings it contained, the old marks on the bottom shall be obliterated, and the barrel or half-barrel, at the time when it is given to a packer to be again packed with herrings, shall be legibly marked anew, in red keel or black lead, with the description of herrings it is intended to pack therein, the date of the cure, and the number of the packer.

8. MARKS ON BARRELS AND HALF-BARRELS FILLED WITH CURED WHITE HERRINGS INTENDED FOR THE BRAND.

(a) The curer's name and the name of the port or place of cure shall be branded on the side of all barrels or half-barrels presented for the crown brand, and, in addition, the name of the district may be added thus:—to Sandhaven may be added Fraserburgh, and to Boddam Peterhead, and above these impressions there shall be legibly scribed a description of the herrings contained in the barrels or half-barrels, and the date of their cure—the month of the cure to be expressed by the first letter thereof, except in the cases of January, April, May, and June, which shall be designated by JA, AP, MA, and JE, respectively; the following being given as examples of scribing:—12th July 1895, La. Full, L 12 J/95; Full, F 12 J/95; Mat. Full, M 12 J/95; Spent, S 12 J/95; Mattie, E 12 J/95. On crown-branded barrels of herrings the year need not be branded, as that is given in the scribing, and also in the crown brand, both of which should be placed in close proximity to the curer's name, and the name of the port or place of cure.

(b) No descriptive mark or marks shall be placed on the ends of barrels or half-barrels of crown-branded herrings—under the penalty of removal of the crown brand without return of fees.

V.—Quality, Method of Cure, Packing, &c., of Herrings Necessary to Secure the Brand.

9. QUALITY, GUTTING, CURING, PACKING, AND FILLING UP, &c.

(a) *Quality*.—The herrings shall be of good quality, and all fish broken or torn in the belly shall be excluded.

(b) *Gutting*.—They shall be gutted with a knife, and cured and packed in barrels or half-barrels within twenty-four hours after being caught.

48th Geo. III
Cap. 110,
Sec. 36.
55th Geo. III.
Cap. 94,
Secs. 18 & 33.

48th Geo. III.
Cap. 110,
Sec. 36.
14th & 15th
Vict. Cap. 26,
Sec. 2.

(c) *Curing*.—They shall be well cured and uniformly salted, and if intended for the La. Full, Full, or Mat. Full brands, shall be pined in salt for not less than ten free days; and, if intended for the Spent or Mattie brands, they shall be similarly pined for not less than eight free days, these periods to be exclusive of the day of cure, and the day of filling up for branding; and this requirement shall apply to the herrings used in filling up as well as to those originally packed.

(d) *Packing*.—They shall be carefully laid in barrels or half-barrels, each tier being completed with “head herrings,” and the herrings in each successive tier being arranged transversely to those in the next tier underneath, and drawn closely together, care being taken that the heads of the herrings are kept close to the sides of the barrel or half-barrel until it is completely filled.

48th Geo. III.
Cap. 110,
Sec. 36.

None of them shall be laid in bulk after being cured in barrels or half-barrels.

(e) *Filling Up*:—

(i) The surplus pickle shall be run off through the bung-hole, and the seastick herrings then left in the barrel or half-barrel shall be pressed down by the cooper steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise (*use of daunt preferable*), thus testing the firmness of the original packing, and whether all the surplus pickle has been run off or not. *Pickle shall alone be used for the purpose of washing herrings offered for the crown brand.*

(ii) The space left in the head end of the barrel or half-barrel shall then be tightly packed with herrings carefully laid, salted uniformly and lightly, the barrel or half-barrel being firmly packed with herrings *round the sides*, as well as in the centre. The herrings shall be pressed firmly to the sides of the barrel or half-barrel with both hands, each tier being completed with “head herrings,” and the herrings in each successive tier being arranged transversely to those in the next tier underneath, and the hands being pressed on each tier when finished, care being taken that the heads of the herrings in every tier are kept close to the sides of the barrel or half-barrel until it is completely filled.

(iii) No herrings which have lost their original pickle shall be used in filling up.

(f) *Heading up of Barrels and Half-Barrels after filling*.—After filling up, the barrel or half-barrel shall be made sufficiently tight to retain the pickle, and any additional pickle necessary put in through the bung-hole. The bung-hole shall be bored within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the foremost hoop of the bottom end;

and the chime and quarter hoops of each end of every barrel or half-barrel, when made of wood, shall be properly nailed. If necessary, the barrel or half-barrel shall be flagged round the head or bottom, according as it has been opened at the head end or the bottom end.

VI.—Examination for Branding and Stencilling Barrels and Half-Barrels of Herrings.

10. ARRANGEMENT OF BARRELS, FEES, EXAMINATION, &c.

(a) *Arrangement of Barrels.*—The barrels or half-barrels presented for branding shall be laid out so that the bottom ends come at once under the eye of the branding officers.

(b) *Request Note, &c.* :—

(i) The curer or his authorised manager at the place of cure shall deliver to the officer (1) an account of cure of the herrings presented for branding, prepared on the prescribed form B No. 6 and duly signed, and (2) a Request Note and Declaration, duly filled up and signed, in the form shown in Appendix A hereto, containing the number of barrels and half-barrels presented and the amount of fees paid in respect thereof.

48th Geo. III.
Cap. 110,
Sec. 35.
55th Geo. III.
Cap. 94,
Sec. 20.

(ii) The number of barrels and half-barrels and the amount of fees shall be written in the Request Note both in words and in figures; and, if these particulars are filled in by the fishery officer, he shall do so in the presence of the curer or his authorised manager and shall call his attention to the number and amount written in, as well as to the rest of the contents of the document, before procuring his signature thereto.

(iii) Should the officer find on counting the barrels that the number is in excess of that entered in the Request Note, a further Request Note shall be made out in the manner above described, containing particulars of the excess number. Should the total number be less than that in the original Request Note, particulars of the difference should be entered by him as provided for in the "Officer's Note" at the foot of the Request Note and a corresponding amount of fees returned, for which a receipt should be procured in the same manner as in the case of rejections (*see par. 10 (c)*).

N.B.—It shall be understood that no person can be recognised as an "authorised manager" except under authority obtained from the Board, upon application previously made by the curer through the district Fishery Officer.

(c) *Fees.*—Brand Fees at the rate of 4d. per barrel and 2d. per half-barrel), corresponding in amount to the number of barrels and half-barrels in the Request Note, shall be deposited with

21st & 22nd
Vict. Cap. 69,
Sec. 1.

the officer before inspection, subject to the conditions that (1) if the parcel be not branded, the amount of brand fees so deposited shall be returned to the curer, and (2) if only a portion of the parcel be branded, the brand fees corresponding in amount to the portion of the parcel rejected shall be returned.

(d) *Examination:—*

- (i) *Number of Barrels.*—The number of barrels to be examined shall be *at least seven per cent.* of the total. In a parcel of one hundred barrels, *two* barrels shall be examined down through the original, and the remaining *five* down to the *lower quarter hoop* of *either end*; and at least seven per cent. of smaller parcels shall be examined in like manner.

Officers are not restricted to this scale, but, if need be, shall open as many more barrels or half-barrels as they may deem requisite to satisfy them that the herrings are fit for branding, *for which they will be held responsible by the Board*; but they shall understand that in no case whatever shall fewer barrels or half-barrels than what is prescribed in the above scale be opened for examination previous to branding.

- (ii) *Method of Examination.*—The barrels or half-barrels selected for examination shall, as a general rule, be opened at the bottom end and the head end alternately; that is to say:—

The first examined shall be opened at the head end,
the second " " " at the bottom end,
and so on until the whole examination is concluded.

But where an officer, from any cause, sees reason to examine a larger proportion of barrels or half-barrels at one end than at the other, he shall be at liberty to substitute the examination of such larger proportion for the above alternate examination; only observing, that not less than THE FULL PROPORTIONS which are laid down as the *minimum* scale of examination shall be examined in all, and that as many more shall be examined as he may see fit.

In examining a parcel, the work of different packers shall be selected, as well as herrings of different dates of cure.

- (e) *Objectionable Herrings.*—All objectionable herrings shall be removed from the barrels examined before affixing the crown brand.

(f) *Rejections.*—Apart from the reasons justifying rejection for each particular brand, as given under the respective headings below (12 (a) *et seq.*), the following Regulations apply to rejections.

- (i) *Absolute Rejection.*—If herrings are found on examination to be of bad quality, badly gutted, badly selected

(in the original packing) badly cured, or mixed with overday's fish (*see* par. 9 (a) and (b) and Appendix B.), the brand shall be refused, and this refusal shall be final and absolute. Such herrings cannot be re-assorted and again presented for branding.

(ii) *Slack Packing or Bad Selection of Filling Up.*—The brand may also be refused if the barrels or half-barrels are found to be too slackly packed with herrings, or the filling up badly selected; but if the herrings are otherwise worthy of the brand, the defects may be remedied by *filling up* or *re-selection only of the filling up*, as the case may be, and the herrings may thereafter be accorded the brand on the following conditions:—

- (1) They shall be presented for renewed inspection *only* to the officer who previously rejected them, who shall satisfy himself by full examination that they are in every respect worthy of the brand.
- (2) The *filling up* shall have been properly completed, failing which, the herrings shall be finally rejected.
- (3) The fees shall not be returned unless and until the herrings are finally rejected.
- (4) He shall state upon the Request Note the particulars of the first refusal, and if the herrings be afterwards branded, the date of branding.
- (5) *When, however, a parcel is small, and upon the first inspection the deficiency in filling up is seen to be so very trifling that it can be remedied at once in the presence of the officer, THE ABOVE CONDITIONS SHALL NOT APPLY, but so soon as the deficiency has been made good the inspection shall be proceeded with, the officer being careful to satisfy himself, previous to branding, that the herrings are in all other respects entitled to be branded.*

(g) *Filling Up, &c.*—The officers shall see that the barrels opened are filled up, and headed with proper care.

(h) *Barrels Examined.*—The officers shall put a double-crown on the bilge of each barrel or half-barrel examined, and towards the end examined.

(i) *Oversalting.*—Oversalting shall be determined by the measure known as the cog; and the quantity of salt left in any barrel emptied of fish must not exceed this measure.

VII.—Branding and Stencilling Barrels and Half-Barrels of Herrings.

11. DESCRIPTION OF BRAND AND STENCIL AND METHOD OF APPLYING THE SAME.

Every barrel or half-barrel containing white herrings presented to one of the officers for examination shall, if the construction and capacity of the barrel or half-barrel, and the quality, cure, selection, packing, &c., of the herring are, in his opinion, such as satisfy the requirements of these regulations, (a) have branded in his presence, by means of a hot iron on the bilge in close proximity to the curer's name and the name of the port or place of cure, a crown surrounding the word "Scotland," a description of the herrings, viz.:—*La. Full, Full, Mat. Full, Spent, or Mattie* (as the case may be), letters indicating the examining officer's name, and the year; and (b) have stencilled in his presence on the head end of the crown surrounding the same word, description, letters, &c., as those branded on the bilge, with the words "Fishery Board Crown Brand" stencilled below.

12. REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH BRAND AND STENCIL.

In addition to what are contained in the foregoing regulations, the requirements in respect of the different brands shall be as follow:—

(a) *Crown "La. Full" Brand.*

Barrels or half-barrels of herrings for this brand shall contain large "full" fish of not less than $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in extreme length, as measured by the fishery officer's gauge made for the purpose.

This brand shall be refused on any of the following grounds, viz.:—

First.—If in the original packing there are more than *fifteen*, or, in the filling up, more than *six*, "spent," torn, or broken herrings, or herrings of bad or indifferent quality.

Second.—If in the original packing there are more than *fifteen*, or, in the filling up, more than *six*, undersized fish.

Third.—If it should appear that the larger herrings suitable for this brand have been previously taken out.

(b) *Crown "Full" Brand.*

Barrels or half-barrels of herrings for this brand shall contain "full" fish of not less than $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches in extreme length, as measured by the fishery officer's gauge made for the purpose.

This brand shall be refused on any of the following grounds, viz. :—

First.—If in the original packing there are not more than *eighteen*, or, in the filling up, more than *nine*, “spent,” torn, or broken herrings, or herrings of bad or indifferent quality.

Second.—If in the original packing there are more than *eighteen*, or, in the filling up, more than *nine*, undersized fish.

Third.—If it should appear that the larger herrings suitable for this brand have been previously taken out.

(c) *Crown “Mat. Full” Brand.*

Barrels or half-barrels of herrings for this brand shall contain “full” fish—the roe or milt being clearly visible at the neck or throat—of not less than $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in extreme length, as measured by the fishery officer’s gauge made for the purpose.

This brand shall be refused on any of the following grounds, viz. :—

First.—If in the original packing there are more than *twenty-one*, or, in the filling up, more than *nine*, “spent,” torn, or broken herrings, or herrings of bad or indifferent quality.

Second.—If in the original packing there are more than *twenty-one*, or, in the filling up, more than *nine*, undersized fish.

Third.—If it should appear that the larger herrings suitable for this brand have been previously taken out.

(d) *Crown “Spent” Brand.*

Barrels or half-barrels of herrings for this brand shall contain “spent” fish of not less than $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in extreme length, as measured by the fishery officer’s gauge made for the purpose.

This brand shall be refused on any of the following grounds, viz. :—

First.—If in the original packing there are more than *eighteen*, or, in the filling up, more than *nine*, torn or broken herrings, or herrings of bad or indifferent quality.

Second.—If in the original packing there are more than *eighteen*, or, in the filling up, more than *nine*, undersized fish.

Third.—If the larger herrings have been previously taken out.

(e) *Crown "Mattie" Brand.*

Barrels or half-barrels of herrings for this brand shall contain fish (not headless) ineligible for any of the foregoing brands, and of not less than 9 inches in extreme length, as measured by the fishery officer's gauge made for the purpose.

Herrings caught on the coast of Shetland from 1st to 19th July, or on the north or the east coast of Scotland or the coast of Orkney from 12th to 19th July, both days inclusive, shall have the long gut taken out before being eligible for this brand.

This brand shall be refused on any of the following grounds, viz.:—

First.—If in the original packing there are more than *thirty*, or, in the filling up, more than *twelve*, torn or broken herrings, or herrings of bad or indifferent quality.

Second.—If in the original packing there are more than *thirty*, or, in the filling up, more than *twelve*, undersized fish.

Third.—If the herrings presented have been caught on the coast of Shetland before 1st July, or on the north or the east coast of Scotland or the coast of Orkney before 12th July.

(f.) *"Winter" Brand.*

Barrels or half-barrels of winter caught herrings crown-branded between 1st November of one year and 1st April of the succeeding year shall have the word "Winter" branded right across the St. Andrew's cross on the shoulders of the crown, so that it cannot be removed without defacing the crown brand.

(g.) *"Repack" Brand.*

(i) The herrings for this brand shall have been pined in salt for not less than *ten* free days—exclusive of the day of catch, and the day of beginning to re-pack for branding.

(ii) They shall be emptied out of each barrel or half-barrel in which they were originally cured, and they shall be washed clean.

(iii.) They shall have the crown gut, if adhering to them, removed.

(iv) They shall be re-packed into the barrels or half-barrels from which they were emptied, and into as many additional barrels or half-barrels as may be necessary.

14th & 15th
Vict. Cap. 26
Sec. 2.

55th Geo. III.
Cap. 94,
Sec. 22.

- (v) They shall be salted sufficiently, and be pickled with strong pickle made of clean salt.
- (vi) Every barrel or half-barrel containing herrings accorded this brand shall be full bound at the head end as well as at the bottom end: and shall have at each end an iron hoop of one inch in breadth. 48th Geo. III.
Cap. 110,
Sec. 40.
- (vii) No herrings which have lost the original pickle shall be accorded the crown brand unless they have been re-packed, washed in pickle, and presented separately for inspection, when, if found worthy in every other respect, they shall, in addition to the crown brand, receive the "Repack" iron across the St. Andrew's cross on the shoulders of the crown, so that it cannot be removed without defacing the crown brand. If barrels or half-barrels of re-packed herrings, instead of being offered separately, are found mixed up with any parcel of bung-packed herrings presented for the brand, the whole parcel shall be rejected.
- (viii) Where the brand applied for has been refused on the grounds of bad selection, or the presence of too many undersized herrings, the fish may be re-selected and presented anew, but they must be pickled with original pickle, when they may be crown-branded, if found otherwise satisfactory, with the "Repack" iron added. *The daunt must be used for all re-packed herrings.*

(h.) "Lozenge" Brand.

- (i.) This brand shall be applied to barrels or half-barrels of herrings previously branded which have been re-packed in the manner required for the "Repack" brand, the brand being applied immediately under and close to the crown brand already upon the barrels or half-barrels. 55th Geo. III.
Cap. 94,
Sec. 23.
- (ii) Any surplus barrels or half-barrels resulting from the re-packing, shall have the "Repack" brand impressed thereon close to and above the lozenge brand.

Note.—By the strict letter of the Act, the curer or owner of the herrings must give twenty-four hours' notice, in writing, of his intention to re-pack for this brand; but, of course, where the officer can accomplish his examination of the herrings sooner, he should endeavour to do so, and accommodate the curer as far as he can. 55th Geo. III.
Cap. 94,
Sec. 23.

- (iii) If the officer is satisfied with the cure, quality, &c., of herrings presented for the crown brand, but considers them generally too flatly packed, he shall, in addition to the crown brand, cause the lozenge brand to be affixed to cover the St. Andrew's cross on the top of the crown.

VIII.—Responsibility of Board.

13. The brand is a guarantee only that the herrings have been examined in accordance with these Regulations, and found worthy of the brand at the time. The Board's officers cannot examine every barrel, nor can they control the movements or usage of any parcel of herrings after the branding has been completed: the curer must, therefore, still assume responsibility for his own herrings and should endeavour, in his own interest and that of the trade, to secure that all herrings presented for the brand, whether actually inspected or not, are in every way worthy of it.

Wm. C. Robertson,
Secretary.

Fishery Board for Scotland,
Edinburgh, 10th May, 1905.

Appendix A

REQUEST NOTE TO BRAND BARRELS OF CURED WHITE HERRINGS, AND
RELATIVE DECLARATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINTED REGU-
LATIONS OF THE BOARD.



No.

To the Officer of the Fishery Board for
Scotland.

at

Having completely cured and bung-packed
() Barrels and () Half-Barrels of White
Herrings, We request that you will attend at o'clock, to
affix the Official Brand on the same, at our fish-curing premises in
; And We deposit with you the sum of
(£ s. d.) being the amount of Fees for affixing
the said Brand, at the rate of fourpence per Barrel and twopence per Half-
Barrel, payable in terms of the Act 21st and 22nd Victoria, Cap. 69; And
We hereby bind and oblige ourselves to observe and fulfil the following
Conditions, under the penalty of having the Brand removed :—

CONDITIONS.

1. AFTER any Barrels or Half-Barrels containing Cured White Herrings
shall have received the Official Brand, the Herrings shall not be re-packed
nor in any way interfered with, except in the presence of the Fishery Officer

Herrings (Cured) :—Branding.

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for the District where they may at the time happen to be, and to whom previous written notice shall have been given of what is proposed to be done ; but this Condition shall not be held as in any way prohibiting such opening of the said Barrels or Half-Barrels, and inspection of the Herrings, as may be necessary for the satisfaction of intending purchasers.

2. If the Herrings in any such Barrels or Half-Barrels shall be re-packed or interfered with, without previous notice to, or in the absence of, the Fishery Officer ; or if on inspection the Fishery Officer shall consider that the Herrings have been prejudicially interfered with, and that it is on that account necessary to remove the Brand therefrom, he shall be entitled to do so and to retain the Fees paid for affixing the Brand.

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____ 19 _____
Fishcurers.

I, _____ declare that the Herrings and every part thereof contained in the _____ Barrels and _____ Half-Barrels now produced to the Officer of the Fishery, pursuant to the preceding Request Note, have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, been Gutted and Packed within Twenty-four hours after they were caught ; and that the Herrings described as La. Full, Full, and Mat Full have been for *ten* Free days in Salt, and those described as Spent and Mattie have been for *eight* Free days in Salt—exclusive of the day of Catch, and the day on which the Barrels and Half-Barrels were completely packed up for Branding— and that none of the said Herrings have been before this time produced to any Officer of the Fishery, either in the same or in different Barrels or Half-Barrels, in order to obtain the Official Brand prescribed by the Acts 48 Geo. III. Cap. 110, 55 Geo. III. Cap. 94, 1st Wm. IV. Cap. 54, and 21 & 22 Vict. Cap. 69.

[Declared at _____] [_____ 19] [Partner of _____]
the _____ day of _____
before _____, Fishery Officer.

OFFICER'S NOTE SHOWING RESULTS, &c., OF INSPECTION OF BARRELS AND HALF-BARRELS PRESENTED.

Description of Brand.	No. as per Request Note.			No. Opened.			No. Rejected.			No. in Request Note in excess of No. actually Presented.			No. Branded.			Reasons for Rejections.
	Barrel	Half-Barrel	Total	Barrel	Half-Barrel	Total	Barrel	Half-Barrel	Total	Barrel	Half-Barrel	Total	Barrel	Half-Barrel	Total	
La. Full ..																
Full ..																
Mat. Full..																
Spent ..																
Mattie ..																
Total ..																

, Fishery Officer.

Returned to us by the Inspecting Officer the sum of
 (£ s. d.), being the amount of
 Branding Fees deposited for () Barrels
 and () Half-Barrels of Herrings included
 in the Number in the above Request Note but not actually presented to him,
 and for () Barrels and
 () Half-Barrels for which the Brand was refused.

Fish-Curers.

*[For Penalties for presentation of over-day's herrings for the official brand,
 and for fraudulently burning or branding barrels of herrings, see Appendix B.]*

Appendix B.

PENALTY FOR PRESENTING OVER-DAY'S CURED WHITE HERRINGS FOR THE OFFICIAL BRAND.

By the 32nd Section of the Act 55th Geo. III. Cap. 94, it is enacted :—
 “ . . . nor shall the said bounty be paid or allowed in respect of any
 “ barrel or barrels of herrings unless the curer thereof, who shall produce
 “ the same to the proper officer of the fishery for that purpose, shall, after
 “ the same shall have been so produced and inspected by such officer, make
 “ oath before him, which oath the said officer is hereby authorised to
 “ administer (such oath to be written at the foot of the Request Note,
 “ which, pursuant to any regulation made or to be made by the Commis-
 “ sioners for the herring fishery, such curer shall have delivered to the said
 “ officer, in order to his attending to inspect the said herrings), that the said
 “ herrings and every part thereof were, to the best of his knowledge and
 “ belief, gutted and packed within twenty-four hours after they were caught,
 “ and that the same or any part thereof were not, either in the same or
 “ in different barrels, before that time produced to any officer of the fishery,
 “ in order to obtain the bounty granted by the said Act of the forty-eighth
 “ year of the reign of his present Majesty, or by this Act.”

By the 1st Section of the Act 1st Wm. IV. Cap. 54, it is enacted :—
 “ . . . That nothing in the said Acts passed in the fifth and seventh
 “ years of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth hath
 “ repealed or rendered ineffectual so much of the said Acts passed in the
 “ forty-eighth and fifty-fifth years of the reign of his late Majesty King
 “ George the Third, and of the first and second year of the reign of his
 “ late Majesty King George the Fourth, as relates to the placing a mark or
 “ character on barrels or half-barrels containing herrings properly cured,
 “ save only so far as respects the payment of any bounties therein men-
 “ tioned ; and that, save and except so far as respects the said bounties, the
 “ said Acts passed in the forty-eighth and fifty-fifth years of the reign of
 “ his said late Majesty King George the Third, and in the first and second
 “ year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, with
 “ reference to the placing a mark or character on barrels containing herrings
 “ properly cured, and every other provision and regulation of the said Acts
 “ which were in force on the said fifth day of April one thousand eight
 “ hundred and thirty, are and is and shall be in full force, virtue, and effect,
 “ as though the said Acts so passed in the fifth and seventh years of the
 “ reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth had not been made.”

By the 3rd Section of the Act 1st Wm. IV. Cap. 54, it is enacted :—
 “ . . . That all persons who, under and by virtue of the said recited
 “ Acts of the forty-eighth and fifty-fifth years of the reign of his late
 “ Majesty King George the Third, were required to make any such declara-
 “ tion or statement on oath, shall henceforth be admitted to make such

“declaration or statement on their, his, or her affirmation, and without oath; and if any person shall wilfully and corruptly make any such declaration or statement falsely, every such person shall incur and become liable to a fine of not less than ten pounds, nor more than twenty pounds.”

PENALTY FOR FRAUDULENTLY BURNING OR BRANDING BARRELS OF CURED WHITE HERRINGS.

By the 50th Section of the Act 48th Geo. III. Cap. 110, it is enacted :—
 “That if any person, other than an Officer of the Fishery, or not being authorised by, or without the presence of such Officer, shall fraudulently burn or brand, or cause to be burnt or branded, or have in his custody or possession any instrument for the purpose of burning or branding on any barrel or cask of Herrings any mark or marks, character or characters which by virtue of this Act shall be appointed or directed to be burned or branded on any barrel of Herrings, by order and in presence of such Officer, or any mark or character in imitation thereof; or if any person shall alter, erase, or falsify any licence, certificate, account, declaration, oath, or other document prescribed by this Act, every person so offending shall, on being convicted thereof in England before a Justice of the Peace or in Scotland before the Sheriff of the County where the offence shall be committed or the offender found, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding fifty pounds, or suffer imprisonment for any time not exceeding six months; and every barrel or cask on which such mark or character shall be fraudulently burnt or branded as aforesaid, with the Herrings therein contained, and every instrument which shall be in possession of any person for the purpose of fraudulently burning or branding the same shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any Officer of the Fishery, Customs, or Excise.”

BYELAW (No. 20) BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND, DATED JULY 28, 1905, ALTERING BYELAW No. 17,* MADE BY THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND UNDER THE SEA FISHERIES (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT, 1885.

1905. No. $\frac{1031}{S. 68}$.

1. Notwithstanding Byelaw No. 17, made by the Fishery Board for Scotland on 21st October, 1898, and confirmed by the Secretary for Scotland on the 7th December, 1898,* it shall be lawful to use a seine net, or a flounder net with a bag, in the capture of white fish during September, October, November, and December of each year, in the waters lying within three miles of low-water mark inside a straight line drawn from Corsewall Point, in the county of Wigtown, to the Mull of Cantyre in the county of Argyll, and during August, September,

* Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, “Fishery, S.,” p. 36.

October, and November of each year, in the waters lying within three miles of low-water mark between a straight line drawn due north from Preston Links Colliery building and a straight line drawn north-west from Gullane Ness, in the county of Haddington, respectively, provided (1) that, in the working of the net, only one boat shall be employed, (2) that the net shall be hauled in as soon as its ends have been brought together and shall not be otherwise dragged or trailed along the bottom of the sea, (3) that the size of each mesh of the net so employed and of any bag attached thereto, shall be such that a square gauge of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches measured across each side of the square or 10 inches measured round the four sides, will pass without pressure when the net is wet, (4) that the boat from which the net is used shall not exceed 30 feet of keel and shall be propelled by means of sails or oars and not by any mechanical power, and (5) that no otter boards shall be used.

2. Except in so far as it is altered by this Byelaw, Byelaw No. 17, shall remain in force.

3. This Byelaw shall come into force from and after the date of its confirmation by the Secretary for Scotland, and shall remain in force for five years thereafter, unless it is sooner revoked or altered.

By Order of the Fishery Board for Scotland.

Wm. C. Robertson,
Secretary.

Dated at Edinburgh this 28th day of July, 1905.

I hereby confirm the foregoing Byelaw.

(L.S.)

Linlithgow,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
13th September, 1905.

FOREIGN JURISDICTION.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Africa</i> , p. 117. | 3. <i>Ottoman Dominions</i> , p. |
| 2. <i>Brunei</i> , p. 119. | 121. |

1. *Africa*.

(a.) *British East Africa*, p. 117. | (b.) *British South Africa*, p. 118.

(a.) *British East Africa*.

THE EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA (CURRENCY) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1905. DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1905.

1905. No. 98.

[This Order in Council is printed at p. 38 above, under the title "Coin, Colonies."]

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE COLONIAL PRISONERS REMOVAL ACT, 1884, TO THE EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

1905. No. 843.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of July, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

The Lord President	Lord Tennyson
Earl of Kintore	Colonel Saunderson
Earl of Mansfield	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes
Lord Rayleigh	Sir Robert Finlay

Whereas His Majesty the King has power and jurisdiction within the limits of East Africa as defined by the East Africa Order in Council 1902* and therein referred to as "East Africa."

Now therefore His Majesty by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884,† or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased by and with the

* 47-8 V. c. 31.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Foreign Jurisdiction," p. 68.

advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act 1884, shall apply to and take effect within East Africa as defined by the said Order in Council as if that place were a British possession and part of His Majesty's dominions.

2. In order to carry out the application of the said Act to East Africa the Commissioner or any person or persons lawfully discharging the functions of Commissioner may exercise all powers vested by the said Act in the Governor of a British possession.

A. W. FitzRoy.

(b.) British South Africa.

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1905.

1905. No. 323.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of March, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Archbishop of Canterbury
Lord President

Lord Suffield
Sir William Walrond.

Whereas it is expedient to amend certain provisions of the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898.*

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

I. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898,* the Secretary of State may appoint one and the same person to hold the respective offices of Resident Commissioner and Commandant General constituted by the said Order.

II. The person so appointed shall be called the "Resident Commissioner and Commandant General" and shall have all the powers and duties and be subject to all the liabilities of the Resident Commissioner and of the Commandant General respectively prescribed by the said Order in Council.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904. "Foreign Jurisdiction," p. 115.

III. As often and so long as the aforesaid offices of Resident Commissioner and Commandant General are held by the same person, subsections 5 and 6 of section 48 of the said Order shall cease to have effect, provided that in no case shall the Resident Commissioner and Commandant General take action of the nature of a military operation without the authority of the High Commissioner.

IV. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order and of the commencement thereof.

V. This Order shall come into operation forthwith, and shall be published in the "Gazette," and the High Commissioner shall give directions for the publication of this Order at such places and in such manner and for such time or times as he thinks proper for giving due publicity thereto.

VI. His Majesty may from time to time revoke, alter, add to, or amend this Order.

VII. This Order may be cited as the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1905.

A. W. FitzRoy.

2. Brunei.

THE BRUNEI ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1905.

1905. No. 1296.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of
December, 1905.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn

Lord Chancellor	Sir Edward Carson
Mr. A. J. Balfour	Sir Alfred Wills
Lord President	Mr. J. S. Sandars
Marquess of Lansdowne	Mr. Victor Cavendish
Mr. Secretary Akers-Douglas	Sir Charles Dalrymple
Mr. John Atkinson	Lieut.-Colonel Mark Lockwood.

Whereas by "The Brunei Order in Council, 1901"* (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), certain fines, penalties, and other sums of money are stated in terms of dollar currency, and it is expedient that the same should be

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Foreign Jurisdiction," p. 189.

stated in terms of British currency, provision being made for payments in dollars at temporary rates of exchange, and that those rates of exchange should apply to the ascertainment of value in cases where any value is required to be reckoned in terms of British currency:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890,* or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The Principal Order shall be amended as follows:

Five pounds shall be substituted for fifty dollars in Articles 11, 16, 25, and 89;

Twenty pounds shall be substituted for two hundred dollars in Articles 64 and 86;

Fifty pounds shall be substituted for five hundred dollars in Articles 38, 41, 66, 68, 69 and 89;

Two hundred pounds shall be substituted for two thousand dollars in Article 69;

Five hundred pounds shall be substituted for five thousand dollars in Article 37.

2. All fees, fines, penalties, and other sums of money which, under the provisions of the Principal Order as amended by this Order, or of any other Order or any Rules or Regulations, are stated or imposed in terms of British currency shall, if not paid in British gold, be paid at the rate of ten dollars to the pound sterling, or at such other rate as may be from time to time fixed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

The rate of exchange for the time being in force under this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of any value for the purposes of any limitation, security, or qualification in any case where, under the Principal Order (as amended by this Order), or any other Order, or any Rules or Regulations, such value is required to be reckoned in terms of British currency.

3. This Order shall take effect on such day not less than one month, nor more than two months, after it is first publicly exhibited at Brunei, as the Consul shall appoint.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Brunei Order in Council, 1906."

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 53-4 V. c. 37.

3. Ottoman Dominions.

THE OTTOMAN ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1905.

1905. No. 932.

At the Court of St. James, the 7th day of August, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the Ottoman Porte:

And whereas it is expedient to amend "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1899"* (herein-after referred to as "The Principal Order"):

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890,† or otherwise, in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. Article 49 of the Principal Order is hereby repealed, and the following provisions are substituted in lieu thereof, that is to say:—

"Subject to Rules of Court made under this Order, the Court may, out of any moneys in its hands arising from fees of Court or other fees, or moneys received under the Principal Order, or this Order, order payment of allowances in respect of their reasonable expenses to any complainant or witnesses attending before the Court on the trial of any criminal case with a jury or assessors (including the preliminary examination of the accused antecedent thereto), and also fees and costs to legal practitioners and allowances to jurors, assessors, interpreters, medical practitioners, and other persons in respect of services rendered in criminal cases.

"Subject as aforesaid, where on the conclusion of a preliminary examination the accused is discharged, the Court may, for special reasons to be recorded in the Minutes, order payment of the like allowances as are above mentioned to any complainant or witnesses attending before the Court at the preliminary examination."

* Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, "Foreign Jurisdiction," p. 742.
† 53-4 V. c. 87.

2. Article 136 of the Principal Order shall extend to authorise the Supreme Court by Rules of Court to prescribe a scale of allowances for the purposes of Article 1 of this Order.

3. Article 136 of the Principal Order shall further extend to authorise the Supreme Court by Rules of Court to prescribe the fees to be taken in respect of proceedings in or by any Consular Court in relation to cases in Ottoman Tribunals to which any British subject may be a party.

4. The powers of the Ambassador under Article 163 of the Principal Order shall with respect to King's Regulations, in so far as they extend to Egypt, be exercised by the Agent for Egypt.

5. The Secretary of State may from time to time appoint a competent person to act as Crown Prosecutor in Egypt, on such terms of remuneration as may be approved by the Treasury.

6. (i) The Crown Prosecutor shall have such powers and shall perform such duties with respect to the commencement and prosecution of criminal proceedings, including preliminary examinations and trials, and also the framing and alteration (before trial) of charges, as may be prescribed by Rules of Court.

(ii) Except so far as the Crown Prosecutor, under Rules of Court, may be required to intervene, or may exercise any discretionary power of intervention, in any criminal proceedings this Article shall not affect the duties or powers of a private prosecutor.

(iii) Subject to Rules of Court, the Crown Prosecutor shall act in accordance with any instructions of the Secretary of State.

7. Article 115 of the Principal Order is hereby repealed, and the following provisions are substituted in lieu thereof, that is to say:—

“If any person named executor in a will takes possession of, and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceedings respecting probate or administration, he shall be liable to pay double the amount of any fees chargeable on obtaining probate, and he shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding 100*l*.”

8. This Order may be cited as “The Ottoman Order in Council, 1905.”

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

A. W. FitzRoy.

FUGITIVE CRIMINAL.

Arrangements with Foreign States.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL DIRECTING THAT THE EXTRADITION
ACTS SHALL APPLY IN THE CASES OF CERTAIN
FOREIGN STATES.

(a.) Republic of Cuba.

1905. No. 558.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of
May, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President
Lord Steward
Earl of Kintore

Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher
Sir Savile Crossley

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895,* it was amongst other things enacted that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the 3rd day of October, 1904, between His Majesty and the President of the Republic of Cuba for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

"His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Cuba, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a Treaty for the

"Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de las Posesiones Británicas de Ultramar, Emperador de la India, y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Cuba, habiendo resuelto por mutuo convenio, celebrar un Tratado para la extradición de

* 33-4 V. c. 52; 36-7 V. c. 60; 58-9 V. c. 33.

extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries :

"His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Lionel E. G. Carden, Esq., Minister Resident of Great Britain in Cuba, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Cuba, Carlos E. Ortiz y Coigny, Secretary of State and Justice ; who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers and found them in good order and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

" ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II., committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party :—

" ARTICLE II.

"Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences :—

"1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

"4. Rape.

"5. Carnal knowledge or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of puberty according to the laws of the respective countries.

"6. Indecent assault.

"7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child-stealing.

"8. Abduction.

"9. Bigamy.

"10. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

criminales, han convenido en nombrar dor sus Plenipotenciarios :

"Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, al Sr. Lionel E. G. Carden, Ministro Residente de la Gran Bretaña en Cuba, y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Cuba, al Sr. Carlos E. Ortiz y Coigny, Secretario de Estado y Justicia ; quienes después de haberse exhibido sus respectivos plenos poderes y encontrarlos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos :—

" ARTICULO I.

"Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á entregarse mutuamente, en las circunstancias y con las condiciones estipuladas en el presente Tratado, las personas que, procesadas ó condenadas por alguno de los crímenes ó delitos enumerados en el artículo II y cometidos en el territorio de una de las Partes, sean encontradas en el territorio de la otra Parte.

" ARTICULO II.

"La extradición se concederá recíprocamente cuando se trate de los siguientes crímenes ó delitos :—

"1. Asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio ; ó la tentativa de cualquiera de estos delitos.

"2. Homicidio.

"3. El empleo de drogas ó instrumentos con el propósito de hacer abortar á una mujer.

"4. Violación.

"5. Acceso carnal ó la tentativa de acceso carnal con una menor impúber según las leyes de los respectivos países.

"6. Abusos deshonestos.

"7. Detención ilegal y sustracción de menores.

"8. Rapto.

"9. Bigamia.

"10. Heridas ó golpes que ocasionen graves lesiones, unas y otros dados intencionalmente.

"11. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

"12. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

"13. Perjury or subornation of perjury.

"14. Arson.

"15. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny, or embezzlement.

"16. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any Company.

"17. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

"18. (a.) Counterfeiting or altering money or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

"(b.) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.

"(c.) Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

"19. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

"20. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

"21. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

"22. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition offences, and are punishable by more than one year's imprisonment.

"23. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"11. Agresión violenta contra las personas que ocasione lesión corporal.

"12. Amenazas en cartas ó hechas en otra forma con el fin de obtener dinero ú otros objetos de valor.

"13. Perjurio ó soborno para que se cometa perjurio.

"14. Incendio.

"15. Allanamiento de morada, robo, hurto, ó estafa.

"16. Fraude cometido por un depositario, banquero, agente, factor, administrador, director, miembro ó empleado público de alguna compañía.

"17. Obtener con engaño dinero, documentos de valor ó efectos muebles; ocultación ó aprovechamiento de dinero, documentos de valor ó efectos muebles robados ú obtenidos ilegalmente sabiendolo.

"18. (a.) Falsificación ó alteración de la moneda ó poner en circulación moneda falsa ó alterada.

"(b.) Fabricar á sabiendas sin autorización legal algún instrumento, utensilio ó máquina adaptada y destinada conocidamente á la falsificación de moneda acuñada del Estado.

"(c.) Falsificación ó poner en circulación lo falsificado.

"19. Delitos relacionados en la ley de quiebras.

"20. Cualquier acto criminal ejecutado con el propósito de poner en peligro la seguridad de alguna persona que viaje ó esté en un ferrocarril.

"21. Daños intencionales causados á la propiedad, si el hecho fuere penable.

"22. Piratería y otros crímenes ó delitos cometidos en el mar contra las personas ó cosas que, según las leyes de las Altas Partes Contratantes, estén sujetos á extradición y sean penables con más de un año de prisión.

"23. Tráfico de esclavos en términos que constituyan delito contra las leyes de ambos Estados.

"Extradition shall also be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

"Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the law of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

"ARTICLE III.

"Neither party is obliged to surrender its own subjects or citizens to the other party.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of Cuba, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is awaiting trial in the territory of the United Kingdom or in the Republic of Cuba respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"If the person claimed on the part of His Majesty's Government, or of the Government of Cuba, should be awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for any other crime in the territory of the United Kingdom or in the Republic of Cuba respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of sentence, or otherwise.

"ARTICLE V.

"Extradition shall not be granted if exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

"Neither shall it be granted if, according to the law of either country, the maximum punishment for the offence charged is imprisonment for less than one year.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect

"También se concederá la extradición de los cómplices de cualquiera de los expresados delitos con tal que la participación sea punible, conforme á las leyes de ambas Partes Contratantes.

"Y podrá también concederse la extradición á arbitrio del Estado á quien se pida por cualquier otro delito respecto del cual se puede conceder la extradición conforme á las leyes de ambas Partes Contratantes, vigentes en la época en que sea pedida.

"ARTICULO III.

"Ninguna de las Partes Contratantes queda obligada á entregar á sus propios súbditos ó ciudadanos á la otra Parte.

"ARTICULO IV.

"La extradición no se efectuará si la persona reclamada de parte del Gobierno de S. M., ó del de Cuba, ha sido ya juzgada y puesta en libertad, ó ha cumplido su pena, ó está pendiente de juicio, en el territorio del Reino Unido ó en el de la República de Cuba, respectivamente, por el delito en cuya virtud se pide la extradición.

"Si la persona reclamada, por parte del Gobierno de S. M., ó por el Gobierno de Cuba, estuviere pendiente de juicio, ó sufriendo condena por algún otro delito en el territorio del Reino Unido ó en el de la República de Cuba, respectivamente, su extradición se diferirá hasta que sea puesto en libertad, ya por absolución, ya por extinción de condena, ó por otra causa.

"ARTICULO V.

"No se concederá la extradición, si por razón del tiempo transcurrido, ha prescrito la acción judicial, ó la pena con arreglo á las leyes del Estado, que solicite la extradición, ó las del que haya de concederla.

"Tampoco se concederá si, con arreglo á las leyes de cada país, el máximo de la pena que corresponda al delito de que se trate, es menor de un año de prisión.

"ARTICULO VI.

"Un criminal prófugo no será entregado, si el delito, en cuya virtud

of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

" ARTICLE VII.

" A person surrendered shall in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

" This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

" ARTICLE VIII.

" The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

" The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

" If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by a copy of the Judgment passed on the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

" ARTICLE IX.

" If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

" ARTICLE X.

" A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in

se pide la extradición, es de carácter político, ó si prueba que la petición de su entrega se ha formulado, de hecho, con el fin de juzgarlo, ó castigarlo, por un delito de carácter político.

" ARTICULO VII.

" Una persona entregada, en ningún caso será detenida en prisión, ni será juzgada, en el Estado, á quien se concedió la extradición, por otro delito, ó en virtud de otras causas, que aquellos en cuya virtud se concedió dicha extradición, hasta que la referida persona haya sido devuelta ó haya tenido la oportunidad de regresar al Estado que la entregó.

" Esta condición no comprende los delitos cometidos después de la extradición.

" ARTICULO VIII.

" La petición de extradición se hará por conducto de los Agentes Diplomáticos de las Altas Partes Contratantes respectivamente.

" La petición de extradición de un procesado debe ir acompañada de un mandamiento ó auto de prisión expedido por la autoridad competente del Estado que pida la extradición, y de aquellas pruebas que, conforme á las leyes del lugar en que se encuentre dicho procesado, justificarían su detención, si el delito se hubiese cometido en dicho lugar.

" Si la petición se refiere á persona que haya sido ya condenada, deberá ir acompañada de una copia de la sentencia dictada contra dicha persona, por el Tribunal competente del Estado que pida la extradición.

" ARTICULO IX.

" Si la demanda de extradición se hiciere, de conformidad con las precedentes estipulaciones, las autoridades competentes del Estado de quien se solicite, procederán á la detención del fugitivo.

" ARTICULO X.

" Se podrá aprehender á un reo prófugo en virtud de un mandamiento librado por autoridad competente en uno ú otro país, fundado en los informes ó quejas y en las pruebas ó diligencias que, en opinión

the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the said authority exercises jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate. In the Republic of Cuba the Government will decide by Administrative procedure on everything connected with extradition until a special procedure on the subject be established by law.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the same State, or if extradition is claimed in respect of an offence of which the fugitive has been already convicted, to prove that the prisoner is the person convicted, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to.

"ARTICLE XII.

"In the examination which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating, the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows :—

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

de la autoridad que expida el mandamiento, justificarían este acto si el delito hubiese sido cometido, ó condenado la persona, en aquella parte de los dominios de ambas Partes Contratantes, en la cual la referida autoridad competente ejerce jurisdicción; con tal, sin embargo, que en el Reino Unido el acusado sea consignado, en este caso, tan pronto como sea posible, á un Magistrado de Policía. En la República de Cuba el Gobierno decidirá administrativamente sobre todo lo concerniente á la extradición hasta que las leyes establezcan un procedimiento especial sobre la materia.

"ARTICULO XI.

"Sólo tendrá lugar la extradición si, conforme á las leyes del Estado al cual se pide aquélla, se consideran suficientes las pruebas, para que el detenido hubiera sido sometido á juicio en caso de haberse perpetrado el delito en el territorio del mismo Estado; ó si la extradición ha sido pedida en virtud de un delito por el cual el fugitivo ha sido ya condenado, que el preso es la misma persona condenada por los tribunales del Estado que hace el requerimiento, y que el delito por el que fué condenado es de aquellos en punto á los cuales el Estado á quien se pidió la extradición podía conceder ésta en la época de la condenación.

"ARTICULO XII.

"Las autoridades del Estado al que se pida la extradición, en el examen que deben hacer conforme á las precedentes estipulaciones, admitirán como pruebas válidas las deposiciones ó declaraciones de testigos tomadas en el otro Estado bajo juramento ó bajo protesta de decir verdad, conforme lo prevenga su legislación, ó las copias de estas deposiciones ó declaraciones é igualmente los mandamientos librados y sentencias pronunciadas en el Estado que pide la extradición, y los certificados del hecho de la condenación ó los documentos judiciales que lo comprueben, con tal que estén legalizados en la forma siguiente :—

"1. Un mandamiento debe expresar que está firmado por un Juez, Magistrado ó funcionario del otro Estado.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating, the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

"4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of the other State; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the country where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose demand is earliest in date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery of such articles, be given up when the extradition takes place;

"2. Las deposiciones ó declaraciones, ó sus copias, deben expresar que están certificadas por un Juez, Magistrado ó funcionario del otro Estado, y que son las deposiciones ó declaraciones originales, ó copias exactas de las mismas, según lo exija el caso.

"3. Un certificado del hecho de la condenación ó un documento judicial que lo compruebe, debe expresar que está certificado por un Juez, Magistrado ó funcionario del otro Estado.

"4. En todo caso, este mandamiento, deposición, declaración, copia, certificado ó documento judicial, ha de ser legalizado, ó por el juramento de algún testigo, ó sellándose con el sello oficial del Ministro de Justicia ú otro Ministro del otro Estado; pero cualquiera otra forma de legalización, permitida por la ley en la época y en el Estado donde se haga el examen, puede ser substituida por la precedente.

"ARTICULO XIII.

"Si el individuo reclamado por una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, en virtud del presente Tratado, lo fuere también por una ó por varias otras Potencias, por razón de otros delitos cometidos en sus respectivos territorios, se concederá su extradición al Estado cuya demanda sea primera en fecha.

"ARTICULO XIV.

"Se pondrá en libertad al reo prófugo si no se produce prueba suficiente para la extradición, en el término de dos meses contados desde la fecha de su aprehensión, ó dentro del término que además de estos dos meses señale el Estado á quien se pide la extradición ó el Tribunal competente del mismo.

"ARTICULO XV.

"Todos los objetos secuestrados que, al tiempo de la aprehensión, estaban en poder del individuo á quien se ha de entregar, también serán entregados cuando la extradición tenga lugar, si la autoridad competente del Estado al que aquélla se ha pedido ordena la entrega de los

and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

mencionados objetos; dicha entrega se extenderá, no sólo á los objetos robados, sino á todo lo que pueda servir de prueba del delito.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICULO XVI.

"Todos los gastos originados de la extradición serán por cuenta del Estado que la haya pedido.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of His Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

"ARTICULO XVII.

"Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado se aplicarán á las Colonias y posesiones extranjeras de Su Majestad Británica, en cuanto lo permitan las leyes respectivas de dichas Colonias y posesiones extranjeras, vigentes en la época en que se pida la extradición.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or Chief authority of such Colony or possession by the chief Consular officer of the Republic of Cuba in such Colony or possession.

"La demanda para la entrega de un reo prófugo que se haya refugiado en alguna de estas Colonias ó posesiones, se hará al Gobernador ó principal autoridad de la Colonia ó posesión, por el principal Agente consular de la República de Cuba en la Colonia ó posesión.

"Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"La demanda puede ser resuelta, sujetándose siempre, tan exactamente como sea posible y en cuanto lo permitan las leyes de esta Colonia ó posesión extranjera, á las prevenciones de este Tratado, por el Gobernador ó autoridad principal, los cuales, sin embargo, estarán en libertad de conceder la entrega ó de someter el negocio á su Gobierno.

"His Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Cuban criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possessions will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"Su Majestad Británica, no obstante, estará en libertad para hacer arreglos especiales en las Colonias británicas y posesiones extranjeras, á efecto de entregar los reos cubanos que se refugien en esas Colonias ó posesiones, sobre la base, en cuanto lo permitan las leyes de la Colonia ó posesión extranjera, de las prevenciones del presente Tratado.

"Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed by rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

"Las demandas para la entrega de un reo prófugo, emanadas de alguna Colonia ó posesión extranjera de Su Majestad Británica, se regirán por las reglas establecidas en los anteriores artículos del presente Tratado.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year, and not less than six months.

"It shall be ratified, after receiving the approval of the Senate of the Republic of Cuba, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Havana as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

"Done in duplicate at Havana the third day of October, nineteen hundred and four.

"ARTICULO XVIII.

"El presente Tratado comenzará á regir diez días después de su publicación, hecha conforme á las reglas prescritas por las leyes de las Altas Partes Contratantes. Una ú otra de las Altas Partes Contratantes puede ponerle término dando noticia á la otra, con una anticipación que no exceda de un año ni sea menor de seis meses.

"Será ratificado, después de su aprobación por el Senado de la República de Cuba, y las ratificaciones se canjearán en la Habana, lo más pronto posible.

"En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado, con sus sellos oficiales.

"Hecho en dos originales, en la Habana, el día tres de Octubre de mil novecientos cuatro.

"(L.S.) *Lionel Carden.*

"(L.S.) *C. E. Ortis."*

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Havana on the 10th day of January, 1905:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Him by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-second day of May, 1905, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Cuba and of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Cuba:

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals,"* shall continue in force there, and no longer.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* "The Extradition Act" (Revised Statutes of Canada, c. 142).

(b.) Switzerland.

1905. No. 616.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day
of May, 1905.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President	Sir W. H. Walrond
Lord Steward	Sir A. Nicolson
Mr. C. B. Stuart-Wortley	Sir W. E. Goschen.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895,* it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient;

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the 26th day of November, 1880, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Swiss Federal Council for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, in the case of which Treaty the Extradition Acts of 1870 and 1873 were applied by Order in Council of the 18th May, 1881;†

And whereas a Supplementary Convention was concluded on the 29th day of June, 1904, between His Majesty and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, amending Article XVIII. of the said Treaty of the 26th of November, 1880, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Supplementary Convention is in the terms following:—

"Convention supplementing Article XVIII. of the Extradition Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Switzerland, November 26, 1880.

"Convention relative à un Complément de l'Article XVIII. du Traité d'Extradition conclu entre la Grande-Bretagne et la Suisse, le 26 Novembre, 1880.

"The Government of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Federal Council of

"Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération

* 33-4 V. c. 52; 36-7 V. c. 60; 58-9 V. c. 33.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Fugitive Criminal," p. 255.

the Swiss Confederation, having deemed it necessary to extend, so far as regards the relations of Switzerland with the British Colonies and foreign possessions, the periods of thirty days and two months respectively fixed by Article III., paragraph 3, and Article VIII. of the Treaty concluded on the 26th November, 1880, between Her late Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., and the Swiss Federal Council respecting the extradition of persons accused or condemned, the Undersigned, duly authorised to that effect by their respective Governments, have agreed as follows:—

"The following stipulation is added to the first paragraph of Article XVIII of the Treaty of Extradition:

"Nevertheless, so far as regards the relations of Switzerland with these Colonies and foreign possessions, the period of time fixed by Article III., paragraph 3, within which the requisition for extradition is to be made through the diplomatic channel, shall be six weeks; and that provided by Article VIII. for the production of proof sufficient to warrant the extradition shall be three calendar months."

"The present Convention shall come into force from the date when the ratifications shall be exchanged. It shall have the same force and duration as the Treaty of Extradition of the 26th November, 1880, to which it relates.

"It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have affixed their seals thereto.

"Done at London, in duplicate the 29th day of June, 1904."

"(L.S.) LANSDOWNE."

Suisse, ayant jugé nécessaire de prolonger les délais de trente jours, respectivement de deux mois, prévus, pour les rapports de la Suisse avec les Colonies et possessions étrangères de la Grande-Bretagne, par l'Article III., alinéa 3, et par l'Article VIII. du Traité conclu le 26 Novembre, 1880, entre feu Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, &c., et le Conseil Fédéral Suisse concernant l'extradition de personnes accusées ou condamnées, les Soussignés, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, sont convenus de ce qui suit:—

"Est ajoutée au premier alinéa de l'Article XVIII. du Traité d'Extradition la disposition suivante:

"Toutefois, dans les rapports de la Suisse avec ces Colonies et possessions étrangères, le délai prévu par l'Article III., alinéa 3, pour la demande d'extradition par voie diplomatique, sera de six semaines; et celui prévu par l'Article VIII. pour la production des preuves permettant d'accorder l'extradition, sera de trois mois de calendrier."

"La présente Convention entrera en vigueur dès que les ratifications en auront été échangées. Elle aura la même force et la même durée que le Traité d'Extradition du 26 Novembre, 1880, auquel elle se réfère.

"Elle sera ratifiée, et les instruments de ratifications en seront échangés à Londres aussitôt que possible.

"En foi de quoi les Soussignés ont apposé leurs signatures et leurs sceaux à la présente Convention.

"Fait à Londres, en double expédition, le 29 Juin, 1904.

"(L.S.) CARLIN."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Supplementary Convention were exchanged at London on the 29th day of March, 1905;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Him by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the ninth day of June, 1905, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Switzerland, under and in accordance with the said Treaty, as amended by the said Supplementary Convention above set forth.

Provided always that the operation of the said Acts shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals,"* shall continue in force there, and no longer.

A. W. FitzRoy.

GENERAL DEALER, IRELAND.

RULES, DATED AUGUST 14, 1905, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND, IN PURSUANCE OF THE GENERAL DEALERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1903.

1905. No. 972.

Whereas by the General Dealers (Ireland) Act, 1903,† Section 11, it is enacted that the Lord Chancellor may make rules for prescribing anything which may under the said Act be prescribed:

And whereas by the Rules Publication Act, 1893,‡ Section 2, it is provided that where a Rule-making Authority certifies that on account of urgency or any special reason any Rule should come into immediate operation, it shall be lawful for such authority to make any such Rules to come into operation forthwith as provisional Rules, but such provisional Rules shall only continue in force until Rules have been made in accordance with Section 1 of the said Rules Publication Act:

* "The Extradition Act" (Revised Statutes of Canada, c. 142).

† 3 Edw. 7, c. 44.

‡ 56-7 V. c. 66.

And whereas Rules have been made under the said General Dealers (Ireland) Act, 1903, and are now in force as Provisional Rules, and it is expedient that the same as amended by the Rule-making authority should be made as Statutory Rules in accordance with Section I. of the said Rules Publication Act:

And whereas notice was given in the *Dublin Gazette* of the 6th day of November, 1903, of the proposal to make the said Provisional Rules as Statutory Rules under the said Rules Publication Act, and of the place where copies of the same might be obtained, and all times have elapsed necessary to make the same as Statutory Rules.

Now I, the Right Honourable Edward, Baron Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers given by the said recited Acts, and of all other powers thereunto Me enabling, do hereby make as Statutory Rules the Rules hereinafter set forth, and do make the said Rules to come into operation forthwith.

RULES.

1. Every person applying for a licence under the Act or a renewal thereof shall give fourteen days' notice, in writing, of his intention to make such application to the clerk to the licensing authority and to the police. Every such notice shall specify the name of the person applying, and the premises on which it is proposed to carry on the business, and shall be in the form hereinafter set out or as near thereto as may be.

The notice to the police shall, in the police district of Dublin Metropolis, be addressed to the Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police of the Division in which the premises are situated, and in any other place to the District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary of the district in which the premises are situated.

2. On the hearing of any such application the applicant may appear either in person or by his solicitor.

3. It shall be lawful for the police to oppose any such application, provided that seven days' notice in writing of the intention to oppose, stating the grounds of opposition, shall be given to the applicant. Upon the hearing of the application the police may be represented, in the Police district of Dublin Metropolis, by the Superintendent of the Division in which the premises are situated, or by a solicitor, and in places other than the Police district of Dublin Metropolis by the District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary, or in his absence by the Head Constable of the district in which the premises are situated, or by a solicitor.

4. On the hearing of any such application the licensing authority shall take such evidence for and against the application as may seem to them just.

5. Every such application shall be made (a) in the Police district of Dublin Metropolis—

(1) At the Police Court, Inns-quay :

(a) in respect of premises situated south of the River Liffey, (Police Divisions A, B, and E), on the second Wednesday in the month of December; and

(b) in respect of premises situated north of the River Liffey, including Clontarf (Police Divisions C and D), on the second Thursday in the month of December; and

(2) At the Police Court, Kingstown, in respect of premises situated in that portion of the district served by the Kingstown Police Court (Police Division F), on the second Thursday in the month of December.

As amended
14 August,
1905.

And (b) in any other place at the Petty Sessions for the district in which the premises are situated, held next before the 1st of December in each year, or any adjournment of the same which may be held before the 1st of January following.

Provided always that an application for licence by a person intending to open a new business or for a licence by a person already licensed, in respect of premises not already licensed, or for a licence in respect of premises already licensed to some person other than the applicant, may be made on any day on which the licensing authority is sitting, due notice of such application having been first given in accordance with Rule I.

Provided also that if on the hearing of any complaint against any person for acting as a general dealer without being duly licensed under the Act, it shall appear to the Court hearing the complaint that the failure of the said person to take out a licence was due to some cause over which he had no control, or such other cause as may appear to the Court to be reasonable, the Court may, apart from any order as to fine or imprisonment, forthwith proceed to entertain an application for the issue of a licence.

6. The particulars to be recorded by the clerk to the licensing authority relating to any such application shall be:—

(a) The date of the application;

(b) The name of the applicant;

(c) The description of the premises in respect of which the application was made;

(d) Whether the application was granted or refused.

7. Form of notice of intended application for a licence:—

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR A LICENCE OR RENEWAL OF A
LICENCE UNDER THE GENERAL DEALERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1903.

I, _____ of _____ in
the (1) _____, hereby give notice that it is my
intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Authority under
said Act for the said District for a (2) _____
to carry on the business of a General Dealer as therein defined. The
premises which I propose to use in the course of my business are the
following: (3) _____

(1) Here insert
"Police District
of Dublin
Metropolis," or
"Petty Sessions
district of _____"

as the case
may be.

(2) Here insert
"Licence," or
"Renewal of a
Licence," as the
case may be.

(3) Here describe accurately all
cellars, closets,
and other
places proposed to be
used in the
course of
business.

situate at _____ in said District.

Signature of }
Applicant in full }

Dated this _____ day of _____ 190_____.

To

The Clerk of the Licensing Authority under the said Act (4). _____

(or)

To

The Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police of the (5) _____
_____ Division.

(or)

To

The District Inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary of the (6) _____
_____ District.

(4) Here insert
"Police Court,
Lans-quay,
Dublin," or
"Police Court,
Kingstown,"
or "Petty
Sessions
District of _____"

(5) Name the
Division as the
"A," "B," "C,"
"D," "E," or
"F" Division
in which
the premises
are situated,
as the case
may be.

(6) Insert the
Petty Sessions
District in
which the
premises are
situated.

N.B.—The sum of 2s. 6d. is to be paid to the Clerk of the Licensing
Authority by the applicant for a licence.

8. Every licence issued under the Act shall be in the following form:—

GENERAL DEALERS (IRELAND) ACT, 1903.

Petty Sessions District of _____

[*or*, Police District of Dublin Metropolis].

This is to certify that _____ of _____
is licensed to carry on the business of a general dealer under the provisions
of the above-mentioned Act, until the first day of January, 19____, on the
following premises (that is to say) ⁽¹⁾ _____

⁽¹⁾ Insert the description of the premises furnished by the licensee under section 2 (1) of the Act.

A.B. { Justices of the Peace for the
C.D. } County of _____

[*or*, E.F., Divisional Justice.]

Dated the _____ day of _____, 19____.

9. In these Rules "the Act" means the General Dealers (Ireland) Act, 1903.

Ashbourne, C.

Dated the 21st day of April, 1904.

Amended 14th August, 1905.

HIGHWAY, IRELAND.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,
DATED OCTOBER, 25, 1905, AS TO THE MAINTENANCE
OF ROADS BY DIRECT LABOUR.

1905. No. 1129.

To the Council of each Administrative County in Ireland
not being a County Borough;

To the Council of each Rural District in Ireland; and to
all others whom it may concern:

Whereas by Article 25A of the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1899,* as varied by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1901, duly confirmed by Parliament,† and by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order, 1905, duly confirmed by Parliament‡

* Printed, as varied by the Order of 1901, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Local Government, I.," p. 271.

† 1 Edw. 7, c. clxi.

‡ 5 Edw. 7, c. lxxxii.

(which Order so varied is hereinafter referred to as the Amended Order), it is directed among other things as follows, that is to say:—

“25A.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order relating to the execution of public works by contract the council of any county may if they think fit after consideration of a report to be made by the county surveyor with reference to each rural district in the county in the prescribed form and containing the particulars set out in the schedule to this Order make a general declaration specifying the roads in any one or more of such districts which have been selected by them as suitable to be maintained by direct labour under the charge of the county surveyor and upon making such declaration the council shall formulate a scheme for carrying the same into effect.

“(2.) At any time after the end of three years the council may if they think fit reconsider the declaration and may with the approval of the Local Government Board make a new declaration and so on at intervals of not less than three years.

“(3.) Such declaration shall at first be a provisional declaration and shall be communicated in the prescribed manner by the county council to the Local Government Board and the council of each district in reference to which such declaration has been made.

“(4.) After the prescribed time and after considering any representations which may meantime have been submitted either by any district council or by any persons claiming to be interested the county council shall take the said provisional declaration into consideration and may adopt the same either in its original form or after modifying it either by way of exclusion or inclusion of roads provided that it shall be obligatory on the county council to include in such declaration as finally adopted all roads other than main roads in any district which the council of the district recommend for inclusion.

“(5.) The county council shall forthwith communicate the declaration as finally adopted to the Local Government Board and to every district council in the county and any such district council if aggrieved by the declaration or by the inclusion therein or omission therefrom of any road may within the prescribed time appeal to the Local Government Board and that Board after communication with the county council shall consider any such appeals and may in any case approve or disapprove of the declaration of the county council or make any declaration which the county council could have made and that declaration shall operate as a declaration by the council.”

And whereas under the powers given to Us by Article 25A of the Amended Order We the said Local Government Board did by an Order under our Seal bearing date the fifth day of April, 1902,* prescribe certain matters and things by the said Article directed to be prescribed by Us.

And whereas by reason of the provisions of Section 12 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, which enable Us to authorize the holding of half-yearly meetings by a County Council, and for other reasons, it is expedient that our said Order of the fifth day of April, 1902,* should be revoked and different prescriptions made:

Now therefore We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby revoke and rescind our said Order of the fifth day of April, 1902,* except as regards any proceedings taken or commenced under the said Order before the date hereof, and in pursuance of the above cited directions of the amended Order do hereby order and prescribe as follows, that is to say—

1. The report of the County Surveyor shall be made in the form and manner following:

- (a.) The maps referred to in Article I. of the Schedule to the amended Order shall be prepared on a scale of not less than one inch to the mile.

Portions of main roads included in the report shall be coloured red on all such maps, and portions of other public roads included in the report shall be coloured brown.

- (b.) Where the roads in the Rural District included in the report have hitherto been classified, the schedule annexed to the report shall indicate the class to which each such road belongs.
- (c.) A description of the portion of each road included in the report shall be given in the usual manner, that is to say, by indicating its terminal points; and the length of each portion shall be stated in perches or in statute miles and decimal fractions of a mile.
- (d.) Quarries available or proposed to be utilized for the purposes of a scheme shall be coloured yellow on the maps, and shall be marked with distinctive numbers.
- (e.)—(1.) Portions of roads included in the report which can, if included in any general declaration of the county council, be at once worked by direct labour shall be fully coloured red or brown as the case may require on the maps.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Local Government, I.," p. 306.

(2.) Portions of roads included in the report which by reason of existing contracts still running cannot if included in any such declaration of the County Council be worked by direct labour for the whole period during which such declaration will be effective shall be partially coloured with a dotted line in red or brown as the case may be.

2. When the Council of any County at any quarterly or half-yearly meeting make, upon the report of the County Surveyor, a provisional general declaration specifying the roads in any one or more rural districts in the county selected by them as suitable to be maintained by direct labour under the charge of the County Surveyor and formulate a scheme for carrying the same into effect, the Secretary of the Council shall, within seven days of the day on which such provisional declaration and scheme are made, send a copy of such declaration and scheme to the Local Government Board, and also to the Clerk of the Council of each district in reference to which such declaration and scheme have been made to be laid before his Council, and shall also within the said period of seven days publish the said declaration and scheme in the manner provided by Article 34 of the amended Order.
3. The County Council at their quarterly or half-yearly meeting, as the case may be, held next after the making of any provisional declaration and scheme as aforesaid, or if the County Council see fit, at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose on the expiration of a period of two months after the making of such declaration and scheme, shall consider all representations which may have been received from any District Council or from any person claiming to be interested, and may, subject to the provisions of Article 25A of the amended Order, modify the said provisional declaration and scheme, if they think fit, by the exclusion or inclusion of any road; and they shall then publish the said declaration and scheme as finally adopted whether modified or not, in the manner provided as aforesaid.
4. A copy of the declaration and scheme as finally adopted shall be sent by the Secretary of the County Council within seven days of the day of the meeting at which the same shall have been so adopted to the Clerk of every District Council in the County; and the Clerk of every such District Council shall within seven days from the day on which the said copy of the said declaration and scheme was received by him

summon a special meeting of the District Council to consider the same giving not less than three days' notice to each member of the Council; and at the said meeting so summoned the District Council may decide by the vote of the majority of the members present and voting on the question to appeal to the Local Government Board; and such appeal shall be under the hand of the presiding chairman, acting on behalf of the said majority.

Given under our Seal of Office, this Twenty-fifth day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five.

(L.S.)

T. J. Stafford.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

1. *Central Authority*, p. 142. | 2. *Forms*, p. 143.

1. Central Authority.

ORDER IN COUNCIL TRANSFERRING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1905. No. 136.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of February, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903,* it is, amongst other things, enacted that His Majesty may, by Order in Council, assign to the Local Government Board any powers and duties of the Secretary of State under the Housing Acts or under any Scheme made in pursuance of those Acts, and the powers of the Secretary of State under any local Act, so far as they relate to the housing of the working classes, and any such powers and duties so assigned shall become powers and duties of the Local Government Board:

And whereas it seems fit to His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that the aforesaid powers and duties of the Secretary of State should be assigned to the Local Government Board:

* 3 Edw. 7, c. 89.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under the Housing Acts or under any Scheme made in pursuance of those Acts, and the powers of the Secretary of State under any local Act, so far as they relate to the housing of the working classes, shall be, and they are hereby, as from the 1st day of March, 1905, assigned to, and shall thereafter, become powers and duties of the Local Government Board.

A. W. FitzRoy.

2. Forms.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DATED JANUARY 7, 1905, UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS, 1890 TO 1903, PRESCRIBING FORMS.

1905. No. 3.

To the several Local Authorities in England and Wales for the purposes of Part II. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890* ;—

To the several Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England and Wales ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (herein-after referred to as "the Principal Act"), provision is made with respect to proceedings by the Local Authority for the purpose of causing a dwelling-house to be closed, and by that sub-section it is enacted that the forms for the purposes of the said Section may be those in the Fourth Schedule to the Principal Act or to the like effect ;

And whereas by sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903,† it is enacted that We, the Local Government Board, may by Order prescribe forms in substitution for those in the Fourth Schedule to the Principal Act, and that Section 32 of the Principal Act shall have effect as if the forms so prescribed were referred to therein in lieu of the forms in that Schedule :

Now therefore, in the exercise of Our powers in that behalf, We do, by this Our Order, prescribe the forms herein-after set forth in substitution for those in the Fourth Schedule to the Principal Act.

* 53-4 V. c. 70.

† 3 Edw. 7, c. 39.

FORM A.†

Form of Notice requiring a Dwelling-House to be made fit for Habitation.

To the¹ _____ of the dwelling-house²

TAKE NOTICE, that under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, and of the Enactments applied by those Acts, the³

being satisfied that the above-mentioned dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, do hereby require you within _____ from the service of this notice to make the said dwelling-house fit for human habitation.

If you make default in complying with the requisition of this notice, proceedings will be taken before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under the Acts and Enactments aforesaid for prohibiting the use of the said dwelling-house for human habitation.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 .

Signature of Officer }
of Local Authority }

Directions for filling up this Form.

Insert—

- ¹ "Owner" or "Occupier."
- ² Such a description of the dwelling-house as may be sufficient for its identification.
- ³ Description of the Local Authority.

† This Form is not required to be used if, in the opinion of the Local Authority, a dwelling-house—
(a) is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation; or
(b) is in such a state that the occupation thereof should be immediately discontinued.

FORM B.†

Form of Summons for Closing Order.

To the¹ _____ of the dwelling-house²

¹County }
or } of _____, You are required to appear before⁴
Borough } at the⁵ _____ holden at
or } to wit. on the _____ day of
District } next, at the hour of _____ in the
noon to answer the complaint this day made to
me by⁶

That the above-mentioned dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day
of _____, 19 .

Directions for filling up and adapting this Form.

Insert—

- ¹ Name of County or other Jurisdiction.
- ² "Owner" or "Occupier."
- ³ Such a description of the dwelling-house as may be sufficient for its identification.
- ⁴ Description of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.
- ⁵ "Petty Sessions" or "Court."
- ⁶ Name of person making the complaint.

† This Form should be used in every case in which a Notice in the Form (A) is required to be served.

FORM C.†

*Form of Summons for Closing Order*To the¹ of the dwelling-house²

¹County
or
Borough
or
District } of ,
to wit. You are required to appear before⁴
at the⁵ holden at
on the day of
next, at the hour of in the
noon to answer the complaint this day made to
me by⁶

That the above-mentioned dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and* that the said dwelling-house is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation or that the said dwelling-house is in such a state that the occupation thereof should be immediately discontinued.

Given under my hand and seal, this day
of , 19 .

Directions for filling up and adapting this Form.

Insert—

- ¹ Name of County or other Jurisdiction.
- ² "Owner" or "Occupier."
- ³ Such a description of the dwelling-house as may be sufficient for its identification.
- ⁴ Description of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.
- ⁵ "Petty Sessions" or "Court."
- ⁶ Name of person making the complaint.

* Omit from the rest of the form any passage which does not apply to the actual circumstances of the case.

† This Form should be used in every case in which a Notice in the Form (A) is not required to be served.

FORM D.†

*Form of Closing Order.*To the¹ of the dwelling-house²

¹ County
or
Borough
or
District } of ,
to wit. WHEREAS on the
day of , complaint was made
before , Esquire,
one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting
in and for the¹

by⁴ that within the
District of the⁵ the above-
mentioned dwelling-house was in a state so dangerous or injurious to health
as to be unfit for human habitation :

And whereas⁶
hath this day appeared before⁷
to answer the matter of the said complaint :

NOTE.—For directions as to Form D see end of Form.

* And whereas it hath this day been proved to⁸ satisfaction
that a true copy of a summons requiring the² of the
aforesaid dwelling-house to appear this day before⁹ hath been
duly served in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890
to 1903, and of the Enactments applied by those Acts :

Now, on proof here had before⁹ that the said dwelling-
house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for
human habitation¹⁰ in pursuance of the Housing of the Working
Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, and of the Enactments applied by those Acts, do
prohibit the using of the said dwelling-house for the purpose of human
habitation, until, in the judgment of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, it is
rendered fit for that purpose.

Given under the¹¹
this day of , 19 .

Directions for filling up and adapting this Form.

Insert—

- ¹ Name of County or other Jurisdiction.
- ² "Owner" or "Occupier."
- ³ Such a description of the dwelling-house as may be sufficient for its identification.
- ⁴ Name of person making the complaint.
- ⁵ Description of Local Authority.
- ⁶ Name of the Owner or Occupier, followed by the words "the owner" or "the occupier," as the case may be.
- ⁷ "Us" or "me," followed by the description of the Court.
- ⁸ "Our" or "my."
- ⁹ "Us" or "me."
- ¹⁰ "We" or "I."
- ¹¹ "Hands and Seals of us" or "Hand and Seal of me," followed by the description of the Court.

* In case the party summoned do not appear, substitute this passage for the preceding passage.

† This Form should be used in every case in which a Notice in the Form (A) is required to be served.

FORM E.†

Form of Closing Order.

To the² of the dwelling-house³

'County } WHEREAS on the day
or } of , of , complaint was made before
Borough } to wit. His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in
or } and for the¹
District }

by⁴ that within the District
of the⁵ the above-mentioned
dwelling-house was in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be
unfit for human habitation; and that the said dwelling-house was not
reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation :

And whereas⁶ hath this day appeared
before⁷ to answer the matter of the said complaint :

* And whereas it hath this day been proved to⁸ satisfaction that a
true copy of a summons requiring the² of the aforesaid
dwelling-house to appear this day before⁹ hath been duly served
in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, and
of the Enactments applied by those Acts :

NOTE.—For directions as to Form E see end of Form.

Now, on proof here had before⁹ ,—

That the said dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and that the said dwelling-house is not reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation :

¹⁰ , in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, and of the Enactments applied by those Acts,—

Do prohibit the using of the said dwelling-house as not being reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation.

Given under the¹¹

this

day of

, 19 .

Directions for Filling up and adapting this Form.

Insert—

- ¹ Name of County or other Jurisdiction.
- ² "Owner" or "Occupier."
- ³ Such a description of the dwelling-house as may be sufficient for its identification.
- ⁴ Name of person making the complaint.
- ⁵ Description of Local Authority.
- ⁶ Name of the Owner or Occupier, followed by the words "the owner" or "the occupier," as the case may be.
- ⁷ "Us" or "me," followed by the description of the Court.
- ⁸ "Our" or "my."
- ⁹ "Us" or "me."
- ¹⁰ "We" or "I."
- ¹¹ "Hands and Seals of us" or "Hand and Seal of me," followed by the description of the Court.

* In case the party summoned do not appear, substitute this passage for the preceding passage.

† This Form should be used in every case in which a Notice in the Form (A) is not required to be served.

FORM F.†

Form of Closing Order.

To the²

of the dwelling-house³

¹ County } WHEREAS on the
or } of , day of , complaint was made
Borough } before , Esquire,
or } to wit. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
District } acting in and for the¹

by⁴ that within the District
of the⁵ the above-mentioned
dwelling-house was in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be
unfit for human habitation ; and that the said dwelling-house was in such a
state that the occupation thereof should be immediately discontinued :

And whereas⁶ hath this day appeared
before⁷
to answer the matter of the said complaint :

* And whereas it hath this day been proved to⁸ satisfaction that a
true copy of a summons requiring the² of the aforesaid
dwelling-house to appear this day before⁹ hath been duly served
in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, and
of the Enactments applied by those Acts :

NOTE.—For directions as to Form F see end of Form.

Now, on proof here had before⁹ ,—

That the said dwelling-house is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and that the said dwelling-house is in such a state that the occupation thereof should be immediately discontinued :

¹⁰ , in pursuance of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890 to 1903, and of the Enactments applied by those Acts,—

Do order that the occupation of the said dwelling-house shall be immediately discontinued, and do also order and declare that this Order shall have effect unless or until a Court of Summary Jurisdiction shall, by Order, determine this Order.

Given under the ¹¹
this day of , 19 .

Directions for filling up and adapting this Form.

Insert—

- ¹ Name of County or other Jurisdiction.
- ² "Owner" or "Occupier."
- ³ Such a description of the dwelling-house as may be sufficient for its identification.
- ⁴ Name of person making the complaint.
- ⁵ Description of Local Authority.
- ⁶ Name of the Owner or Occupier, followed by the words "the owner" or "the occupier," as the case may be.
- ⁷ "Us" or "me," followed by the description of the Court.
- ⁸ "Our" or "my."
- ⁹ "Us" or "me."
- ¹⁰ "We" or "I."
- ¹¹ "Hands and Seals of us" or "Hand and Seal of me," followed by the description of the Court.

* In case the party summoned do not appear, substitute this passage for the preceding passage.

† This Form should be used in every case in which a Notice in the Form (A) is not required to be served.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Seventh day of January, in the year One thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.)

Walter H. Long,
President.

S. B. Provis,
Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Day Industrial Schools.

ORDER IN COUNCIL VARYING ORDER IN COUNCIL OF
MARCH 20, 1877, AS TO DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1905. No. 1216.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of
November, 1905.

PRESENT;

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 16 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876,* it is enacted as follows:—

“It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, to apply to a certified day Industrial School the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866,† and the Acts amending the same, with such modifications as appear to Her Majesty to be necessary or proper for adapting such provisions to a day Industrial School, and bringing them into conformity with this Act.

“It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, to revoke and vary any Order in Council made under this section.

“Every such Order shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month after it is made, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not, within one month after the beginning of the then next session of Parliament, and while in force shall have effect as if it were enacted in this Act.”

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of March, 1877,‡ it is ordered that the school named in an order of detention or in an attendance order requiring detention or attendance in a certified day Industrial School shall be a school which is within two miles of the residence of the child.

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 11th day of July, 1905,§ it is ordered that the words “two and a half miles” shall be substituted for the words “two miles” in Clause 18 (b) of the Order of the 20th day of March, 1877.‡

* 39-40 V. c. 79.

† 29-30 V. c. 118.

‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, “Industrial School, E. and S.,” p. 1.

§ St. R. & O., 1905, No. 826.

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Most Honourable Privy Council, to revoke the Order of the 11th day of July, 1905,* and to vary the Order of the 20th day of March, 1877,† by substituting the words "two and a half miles" for the words "two miles" in clauses 18 (b) and 19 (b) of the Order.

A. W. FitzRoy.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SCOTLAND.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MARCH 28, 1905, UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ACT, 1904, AS TO THE TRANSFER TO THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND OF CERTAIN POWERS AND DUTIES IN CONNEXION WITH REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

1905. No. $\frac{326}{S. 41}$.

Whereas by Section 1 of the Secretary for Scotland Act, 1904,‡ the Secretary of State may, with the concurrence of the Treasury and the Secretary for Scotland, make orders transferring to, or making exercisable by, the Secretary for Scotland all or any of the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under any of the Acts, general or local, relating to reformatory and industrial schools, so far as those powers and duties relate to or are exercisable in Scotland:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Aretas Akers-Douglas, with the concurrence of the Treasury and the Secretary for Scotland, do hereby order that on and after the 1st day of April, 1905, all the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under any of the following Acts, or under any Order in Council made in pursuance of those Acts, with the exception of the powers and duties hereinafter mentioned, shall, so far as they relate to or are exercisable in Scotland, be transferred to the Secretary for Scotland.

The Acts referred to are:—

The Reformatory Schools Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 117).

The Industrial Schools Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 118).

The Prisons Authorities Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 47).

* St. R. & O., 1905. No. 826.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Industrial School, E. and S.," p. 1.

‡ 4 Edw. 7, c. 27.

The Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, sect. 67 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 53).

The Prisons Authorities Act Amendment Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 40).

The Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 15).

The Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 23).

The Reformatory Schools Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 48).

The Industrial Schools Act Amendment Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 33).

The Reformatory Schools Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 12).

The Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, sect. 41 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 62).

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 50).

The Day Industrial Schools (Scotland) Act, 1893 (56 Vict. c. 12).

The Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxi).

The Aberdeen Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. clxxii).

The power to appoint an Inspector, Assistant Inspectors, or other Officers (except any power to appoint Agents in Scotland), under Sections 4 and 6 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1866, and Section 6 of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, or any sections of those Acts, shall remain in the hands of the Secretary of State, and the Inspector appointed by him shall inspect all the schools in England and Scotland, but shall report to the Secretary for Scotland on all matters relating to the schools in Scotland.

Whitehall, S.W.,
28th March, 1905.

A. Akers-Douglas,
**One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.**

INTOXICATING LIQUOR, ENGLAND.

RULES, DATED MARCH 10, 1905, MADE BY THE TREASURY
UNDER SECTION 3 (2) OF THE LICENSING ACT, 1904
(4 EDW. 7, C. 23).

1905. No. 193.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of section 3 (2) of the Licensing Act, 1904, in these Rules called "the Act," make the following rules:—

1. An Account shall be opened in the Books of the Bank of England to be entitled "The Compensation Fund (Licensing Act, 1904, Account," and to be operated upon by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, herein-after called "the Commissioners."

2. The Commissioners shall transfer to the said Account from time to time all sums received by them in respect of charges levied and paid under section 3 of the Act.

3. Any payment to be made by the Commissioners to any authority under section 3 (2) of the Act on account of the amount produced in any area, or, where an area is divided into districts under section 5 (1) of the Act, in any such district, by charges levied and paid under section 3 of the Act, shall be made by an order drawn on the said Account, and the order shall be transmitted by the Commissioners to the Treasurer of the Compensation Fund for the area or district.

4. In the month of November in each year the Commissioners shall, where charges have been imposed in any area or district, make a payment under section 3 (2) of the Act to the proper authority on account of the sums received in respect of those charges of such an amount as in their opinion will approximate to, but will not exceed, the actual amount produced by the charges in that area or district.

5. So soon as the actual amount produced by the charges levied in any area or district can be ascertained, the Commissioners shall pay to the proper authority the balance of the amount so produced, provided that the Commissioners may, if they see fit, at any time between the first payment on account and the payment of the final balance make any further payments on account.

6. Where any order is transmitted under these Rules to the Treasurer of a Compensation Fund, the Commissioners shall notify the amount of the order to the Clerk of the authority by whom the Treasurer is appointed.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall,
10th March, 1905.

JURY, IRELAND.

Attendance.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AND PROCLAMATION, DATED FEBRUARY 22, 1905, APPLYING THE QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS (IRELAND) ACT, 1897, TO THE BELFAST QUARTER SESSIONS DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

1905. No. 121.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

Dudley.

Whereas, by the Quarter Sessions Jurors (Ireland) Act, 1897,* it is enacted that the Lord Lieutenant may, when it appears to him desirable for the relief of Jurors from unnecessary attendance at Quarter Sessions, by Order in Council, declare the provisions of the said Act to be in force in any specified Quarter Sessions Division as from the date of the Order, and the provisions of the said Act should, after the said date, be in force in such division, and that division should be a specified division within the meaning of the said Act. And whereas it appears to Us desirable to order and direct as follows:—

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and under and by virtue of the said Quarter Sessions Jurors (Ireland) Act, 1897, and all other powers Us thereunto enabling, do hereby order and declare that as and from the date hereof the provisions of the said Act shall be in force in the Belfast Quarter Sessions Division of the county of Antrim.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 22nd day of February, 1905.

William D. Andrews.

Jonathan Hogg.

John Ross.

H. A. Robinson.

Frederick Wrench.

God save the King.

* 60-1 V. c. 20.

LANDLORD AND TENANT, IRELAND.

1. *Labourers' Cottages*, p. 154. | 2. *Land Purchase Acts*, p. 155.

1. Labourers' Cottages.

AMENDED REGULATIONS, DATED APRIL 13, 1905, GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF THE BALANCE OF THE COUNTY PERCENTAGE UNDER SECTION 4 (2) (b) OF THE PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.

1905. No. 510.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor
of Ireland.

Dudley.

Whereas Section 4 of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891,* contains certain provisions respecting the application of the moneys constituting the "Land Purchase Account" established under that Section, it being enacted amongst other things that there shall be paid to the "Guarantee Fund" established under the Act an annual sum referred to as the "County Percentage," and that the whole or a part of such percentage not required for the purposes of the Guarantee Fund shall be paid out of that fund to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account, and applied towards the cost of providing labourers' cottages under the Labourers (Ireland) Acts, 1883 to 1886,† in counties as therein directed, on such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Lord Lieutenant thinks expedient, save that where it appears to him, on the representation of the Local Government Board for Ireland, that the whole or any part of such percentage cannot with advantage be so applied, he may order the same to be applied as if it were part of the share of the county in the Irish Probate Duty Grant, and he may withhold or suspend the distribution of the whole or part of the said percentage when paid to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account:

And Whereas Regulations in pursuance of the aforesaid Section for the distribution of the said County Percentage were duly made on the 29th day of April, 1895,‡ and were amended by Regulations made on the 10th day of May, 1897:

And Whereas the County Percentage has been abolished by Section 27 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1896,§ and it is now

* 54-5 V. c. 48.

† 46-7 V. c. 60; 48-9 V. c. 77; 49-50 V. c. 59.

‡ The Regulations of 1895 as so amended in 1897 are printed St. R. & O. Rev. 1904, "Landlord and Tenant, I.," p. 37.

§ 59-60 V. c. 47.

deemed expedient to provide for the distribution of the unissued balance of the said County Percentage otherwise than as laid down in the aforesaid Regulations:

Now, therefore, We William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise of the powers in Section 4 (2) (b) of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891,* and any other power enabling us, do hereby order and direct as follows:—

(1.) The sum at present standing to the credit of any County in respect of the County Percentage mentioned in Section 4 (2) (b) of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, shall be added to, and be distributed in the same manner as, the share of such County in the residue of the Exchequer Contribution provided by Section 5 (2) (b) of the same Act.

(2.) The Regulations made on the 29th April, 1895, and 10th of May, 1897, respectively, are hereby revoked.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 13th day of April, 1905.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. B. Dougherty.

2. Land Purchase Acts.

RULES AND REGULATIONS, DATED APRIL 14, 1905, MADE BY THE TREASURY UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE IRISH LAND ACT, 1903 (3 EDW. 7, c. 37).

1905. No. 392.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 41 and other Sections of the Irish Land Act, 1903, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, hereby, without prejudice to any further exercise of the said powers, make the following Rules and Regulations:—

LAND PURCHASE ACCOUNT No. 2.

Accounts.

1.—(1.) The Land Commission shall keep in their books a general account to be called the "Land Purchase Account No. 2," through which shall be passed all cash received and paid by the Land Commission under the Irish Land Act, 1903, Accounts.

* 54-5 V. c. 48.

except the income arising from investments of money paid into the Bank of Ireland under Section 24; and also the necessary subsidiary accounts for distinguishing the transactions of the Land Commission, the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board.

(2.) The Land Commission shall also keep in their books separate accounts of the sums advanced to them for the purchase of land and of congested estates; and a separate account of each purchase annuity in respect of advances in pursuance of agreements entered into after the passing of the Irish Land Act, 1903.

Congested
Estates.

Section 44.

2. On the first day of June and on the first day of December in every year the Irish Land Commission shall make up the account showing the profit or loss on the whole of the congested estates purchased and re-sold up to date.

On the first occasion of the account showing a net loss, an annuity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the amount of such loss, within the limit fixed by Section 44 (2) of the Act, shall be set up and charged against the Vote for the Land Commission, the first payment of which annuity shall be made on the gale day next following.

When any subsequent account shows an increased or decreased net loss within the said limit, the annuity chargeable shall be increased or decreased accordingly.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE FUND.

Accounts.

Expenses of
issue.

Section 28
(4).

3.—(1.) The expenses of issue to be provided out of any sums raised by means of the Stock shall include brokerage (if any), advertising, postage, remuneration to the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland for issuing the Stock, and such other sums as may, in the opinion of the Treasury, be properly charged against the capital sum received.

Premium and
Discount.

Section 36
(6), (7).

(2.) The Stock shall be taken to be issued at a premium or a discount according as the sum raised by means of the stock, after providing for the expenses of issue, exceeds or is less than the nominal value of the Stock created.

GUARANTEE FUND.

Accounts.

Constituents
of Cash
portion.
Sections 38
and 40 (1).

4.—(1.) The Guarantee Fund shall be under the direction of the Treasury, who shall keep an account of the Cash portion of the Fund, showing separately the payments made thereto in respect of—

- (a.) The Ireland development grant.
- (b.) The death duty grant.

(c.) The agricultural grant.

(d.) The Exchequer contribution.

(2.) In the case of payments from the Guarantee Fund to the Ireland Development Grant Account, and the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account,

any advance which has been made to the Irish Land Purchase Fund from the Guarantee Fund for the purpose of making good any deficiency in respect of the issue of the Stock at a discount shall be deducted, first, from the Ireland development grant; secondly, from the death duty grant; thirdly, from the agricultural grant; and fourthly, from the Exchequer contribution;

Charge on
excess stock.
Section 36
(6) and
Section 38.

and any advance for any other purpose shall, so far as not repaid, be deducted, first, from the death duty grant; secondly, from the agricultural grant; thirdly, from the Ireland development grant; and fourthly, from the Exchequer contribution.

Other
charges.

(3.) Any advances to the Irish Land Purchase Fund in respect of arrears under Section 36 (4) of the Irish Land Act, 1903, shall be a debt from that fund to the Guarantee Fund, and be repayable out of payments on account of arrears which are subsequently recovered by the Land Commission and by them paid into the Irish Land Purchase Fund.

Repayments
of Arrears.

(4.) Any advance to the Irish Land Purchase Fund for the purpose of paying the dividends on the Stock shall, so far as not required to make good a deficiency on the income account of that fund, be a debt from the Irish Land Purchase Fund to the Guarantee Fund, and be repayable out of the income which is subsequently received.

Repayments
of Advances
for dividends.

(5.) Where any advance is made to the Irish Land Purchase Fund out of the Guarantee Fund, any sum received from the Irish Land Purchase Fund for the repayment of that advance shall, save as provided by Rule 11, be credited in account so as to make good the sums used for such advance out of the funds and moneys hereinafter mentioned, and shall be so credited in the following order, namely, first, to the Reserve Fund; secondly, to the Exchequer contribution; thirdly, to the Ireland development grant; fourthly, to the agricultural grant; and fifthly, to the death duty grant.

Distribution
of repay-
ments.

CASH ARRANGEMENTS.

5.—(1.) On the last week-day before the first day of January and the first day of July in every year, there shall be paid by the National Debt Commissioners to the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland, as the case requires, from the Irish Land Purchase Fund, a sufficient sum to pay the dividends on the guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock which will become payable on the next dividend day.

Dividends.
Section 28
(2) and
Section 29
(1), (2)

(2.) Five days previously to the first day of January and the first day of July in every year, if the cash standing to the credit of the Income Account of the Irish Land Purchase Fund is insufficient to pay the said dividends and interest, the National Debt Commissioners shall certify the same to the Treasury, who shall cause an advance to be made to the Irish Land Purchase Fund out of the cash standing to the credit of the Guarantee Fund, and if that is insufficient, out of the Consolidated Fund.

(3.) Any advance so made out of the Consolidated Fund shall be as soon as possible repaid from the Guarantee Fund.

(4.) Every sum so repaid and every sum advanced out of the Guarantee Fund shall, so far as not required to make good a deficiency on the income account of the Irish Land Purchase Fund, be repaid out of that fund.

Annuities
chargeable
on Guarantee
Fund.
Section 36
(6).

6. Five days previously to the first day of June and first day of December in every year the National Debt Commissioners shall certify to the Treasury the amount of the half-yearly payments due from the Guarantee Fund in respect of Stock issued at a discount; and the Treasury shall cause the amount to be paid from that fund to the Irish Land Purchase Fund.

Payments to
Irish Land
Purchase
Fund.
Section 36
(1), (2), (3),
(5).

7.—(1.) The annual payments to the National Debt Commissioners under Sub-sections (1), (2), and (3) of Section 36 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, shall be made by the Land Commission in half-yearly instalments on the twenty-first day of June and the twenty-second day of December in each year.

Provided that the Land Commission shall, so far as practicable, every day pay over to the Irish Land Purchase Fund at the Bank of England on account of such annual payments all money received by them on account of half-yearly payments from purchasers.

Payments in
arrear.
Section 36
(4).

(2.) On the thirty-first day of January and the thirty-first day of July in every year, the Irish Land Commission shall ascertain the amount of the said annual payments in arrear, and shall forthwith certify that amount to the National Debt Commissioners; and the Treasury, on being furnished with a certificate from the National Debt Commissioners of the amount so in arrear, shall cause an advance of such amount to be made to the Irish Land Purchase Fund out of the Guarantee Fund.

Application
of recovered
arrears.

(3.) All half-yearly payments due from purchasers which have not been received by the thirty-first day of January and thirty-first day of July immediately following the gale day on which they became due, and all half-yearly payments in respect of rents due before the thirty-first day of January

and thirty-first day of July which have not been received by those dates shall be deemed to be arrears and as such shall (so far as required), when recovered, be paid, as soon as practicable, to the Irish Land Purchase Fund at the Bank of England, to be applied in reduction of the amount previously advanced from the Guarantee Fund, under the preceding subsection.

8. Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Irish Land Purchase Fund, both as regards capital and income, shall be made up to the thirty-first day of March in each year.

Accounts of
National
Debt Com-
missioners.

9. If at any time the cash portion of the Guarantee Fund is insufficient to meet payments under these Rules, the Treasury may, if they think fit, direct an advance to the made temporarily out of the Reserve Fund to the Guarantee Fund, and such advance shall be as soon as possible repaid out of the Guarantee Fund, and until so repaid shall be a charge on the Guarantee Fund.

Advances
from Reserve
Fund.

10.—(1.) On the seventeenth day of February in every year, and at such other times (if any) as the Treasury may direct, there shall be paid from the Guarantee Fund—

Disposal of
sums in
Guarantee
Fund avail-
able for
distribution.
Section 38.
Section 36
(4), (6), and
Section 29.

(a) to the Ireland Development Grant Account any cash then standing to the credit of the Ireland development grant except what is required for meeting any charge on the Guarantee Fund then accrued and payable out of the Grant;

(b) to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account any cash then standing to the credit of the Guarantee Fund, except the Ireland development grant and what is required for meeting any charge on the Guarantee Fund then accrued;

and the Treasury, on making such payments, shall certify to the Lord Lieutenant the amounts paid in respect of the Ireland development grant, the death duty grant, the agricultural grant, and the Exchequer contribution respectively.

(2.) On or before the sixteenth day of February in each year the National Debt Commissioners shall certify to the Treasury for the year ending on the thirty-first day of January immediately preceding,

I. The amount chargeable to each county of the sum drawn from the Guarantee Fund in respect of purchasers' half-yearly payments in arrear.

II. The amount which each county shall have paid to the Guarantee Fund in respect of purchasers' half-yearly payments in arrear which have been recovered.

The amount assigned to each county under above Rules shall be the actual amount received from or paid to the Guarantee Fund in the year in respect of that county.

III. The amount, other than that in respect of purchasers' half-yearly payments in arrear, chargeable to each county of the sum drawn from the Guarantee Fund for the purpose of the Irish Land Purchase Fund.

IV. The amount which each county shall have repaid to the Guarantee Fund excluding the purchasers' half-yearly payments in arrear which have been recovered.

The amount assigned to each county under III. and IV. shall be ascertained by apportioning the total amount received from or paid to the Guarantee Fund in the year according to the amount of the advances outstanding in such county at the close of the preceding financial year.

(3.) On making the February payment from the Guarantee Fund above referred to, the Treasury shall send a copy of such certificate to the Lord Lieutenant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Guarantee Deposits.

Interest.

11.—(1.) Where an advance is made under "the Land Purchase Acts" of money provided by the Irish Land Act, 1903, and a portion of such advance is retained as a guarantee deposit, such guarantee deposit shall, until released or otherwise required by the Land Commission, remain undrawn from the Irish Land Purchase Fund, and interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the amount of the deposit so undrawn shall be provided from the interest received in the purchasers' half-yearly payments over and above that payable to the Irish Land Purchase Fund on advances.

(2.) Where the guarantee deposit has been used to make good any arrear, and any sum in respect of such arrear which is subsequently received from the sale of the holding or otherwise, is repaid to the guarantee fund, one-half of that sum shall be restored to the guarantee deposit.

(3.) If in any other case any sum is repaid to the Guarantee Fund from the Irish Land Purchase Fund in discharge of a sum, the burden of which has been borne by the Guarantee Fund, the benefit of such sum shall be adjusted in accordance with Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the Act of 1891,* in accordance with the mode in which the burden of the original payment of that sum was borne.

* 54-5 V. c. 48.

RESERVE FUND.

12. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount repayable to the reserve fund, in respect of advances out of that fund for improvements, the following provisions shall apply:—

Regulation under Section 43 (3) as to Repayments to Reserve Fund.

In the case of advances from the reserve fund for the improvement of land purchased by the Land Commission, an account shall be prepared by the Irish Land Commission for each estate when re-sold, showing on the one side the amount paid to the vendor for the land and the amount expended in improvements; and, on the other side, the amount for which the land has been sold. Should the latter sum be in excess of the amount paid to the vendor, such excess up to the limit of the amount expended on improvements shall be advanced from the Irish Land Purchase Fund and applied in repayment of the advance from the reserve fund.

PURCHASE ANNUITIES.

13. The annuity payable under Sub-section 1 of Section 45 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, in respect of any advance under the Land Purchase Acts in pursuance of an agreement entered into after the passing of the Irish Land Act, 1903, shall be payable by equal half-yearly instalments on the first day of June and the first day of December in each year.

Annuities payable half-yearly. Section 45 (1).

If an advance is made on one of the said gale days the annuity shall commence on that gale day, and the first half-yearly instalment thereof shall accordingly be payable on the next succeeding gale day.

If the advance is not made on one of the said gale days, the annuity shall commence on the first gale day after the date of the advance, and the first half-yearly instalment thereof shall accordingly be payable on the next succeeding gale day, but there shall be payable on the first gale day after the date of the advance, interest on the advance at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the date of the advance.

14. For the purpose of adapting to the requirements of the Irish Land Act, 1903, the provisions of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1889,* and the Purchase of Land (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1901,† the following provisions shall take effect:—

Annuities where new advances made for purchase of additional lands.

(1.) In the case of advances made after the passing of the Irish Land Act, 1903, for the purchase of additional land within the meaning of the said Acts of 1889 and 1901, the new annuity referred to in Sub-section one of Section two of the Act of 1901 shall be an annuity equal to the sum of the

* 52-3 V, c, 13,

† 1 Edw. 7, c. 30.

annuity which would be payable in respect of the new advance if there had been no original advance and of the annuity payable, at the date of the making of the new advance, in respect of the original advance.

(2.) The new annuity, when received by the Land Commission, shall—

(a) until the original advance is paid off, be treated as a mixed annuity consisting of two component parts, one part being the amount attributable to the new advance, and the other part being the amount attributable to the original advance, each part to be dealt with accordingly, as if it were a separate annuity; and

(b) when the original advance is paid off, shall, so far as not required for the payment of interest on the new advance, be applied as part of the sinking fund in respect of that advance.

(3.) The new annuity shall continue to be payable in full until the new as well as the original advance is paid off.

(4.) The new annuity shall be payable in equal half-yearly instalments on the gale days on which the original annuity was payable, and shall commence to run from the gale day next succeeding the date of the new advance, or, should the new advance be made on a gale day, from that day; but interest at the rate of two and three-quarters per cent. per annum on the amount of the new advance shall be payable from the date of the advance until the gale day on which the new annuity commences to run.

ACCUMULATION AND REDEMPTION.

(Sections 45 and 46.)

15. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount repaid in respect of an advance made under the Irish Land Act, 1903, the following provisions shall apply:—

Accumulation.

(1.) The sinking fund portion of each instalment of annuity shall (until otherwise provided by Rule) be deemed to be accumulated at a rate of interest of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum by half-yearly rests.

Amount repaid.

(2.) The total amount accumulated at any date in accordance with this Rule shall be deemed to be the amount of the advance repaid up to that date.

When advance is redeemed.

16. The whole advance shall be deemed to have been repaid when the total amount accumulated in accordance with these Rules is equal to the amount of the advance.

17. When the whole amount of an advance has been so repaid the Land Commission shall so certify to the National Debt Commissioners, who shall thereupon cause an equal nominal amount of the Stock held by them on the Irish Land Purchase Fund to be cancelled. Cancellation of Stock.

18. The National Debt Commissioners shall furnish the Irish Land Commission from time to time with a table showing the amount to which a sinking fund of £1 will have accumulated in accordance with these Rules at each successive gale day. Accumulation table.

19. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be paid to redeem a purchase annuity under the Irish Land Act, 1903, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The requisite amount of Stock referred to in Section 46 of the Act shall be deemed to be the Stock that would have to be issued, at the average net price of the total Stock already created for advances to date of redemption, to provide the amount of the advance. Requisite amount of Stock.

(2.) The amount required to purchase this Stock at the price at the date of redemption and to provide any additional interest (not covered by the price of the stock) which may have accrued since the last preceding gale day, less the amount of the accumulated sinking fund to date of redemption, shall be the redemption money. Redemption Money

The date of redemption shall be the date on which the application to redeem is received by the Land Commission, provided that the redemption money is lodged within seven days of such date.

In the case of a redemption before the first gale day following the advance, interest from the date of the advance to the date of redemption shall be provided.

(3.) A part of a purchase annuity shall be redeemable on similar terms, the part of the annuity redeemed bearing the same ratio to the total annuity as the redemption money to be lodged bears to the total redemption money. Partial redemption.

20. In cancelling the requisite amount of Stock, an amount equal to that of the advance redeemed shall be written off from the Stock held in respect of tenant purchasers' repayments, and the balance from the Stock held in respect of the repayments from the Guarantee Fund, and the respective amounts of the Stock outstanding shall be reduced accordingly. Stock to be cancelled.

21. On each occasion of an issue of the Stock created for advances, the National Debt Commissioners shall notify to the Irish Land Commission the average net price at which the whole of such Stock has been issued up to date. Average price of Stock

Tithe rent-charge.

22. The redemption of any tithe rent-charge or head rent by means of a transfer of Guaranteed Land Stock referred to in Section 17 of the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, shall not apply to transactions under the Irish Land Act, 1903.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

Audit of Accounts.
Section 35
(2).

23. The accounts of the Irish Land Commission under the Irish Land Act, 1903, shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

LAND PURCHASE AID FUND.

Dividends and Sinking Fund.
Section 47.

24.—(1.) The amount required to be provided by Parliament to pay the dividends and sinking fund on Stock issued for the purposes of the Land Purchase Aid Fund shall be paid out of the Vote for the Land Commission.

(2.) Interest received in respect of the temporary investment of any balance standing to the credit of the Land Purchase Aid Fund shall be applied in reduction of the amount to be provided by Parliament to pay the dividends on the Stock.

(3.) Five days previously to the first day of June and first day of December in every year the National Debt Commissioners shall certify to the Land Commission the amount of the half-yearly payment in respect of sinking fund on all Stock issued and outstanding at that date, and the amount required, after allowing for interest received under the preceding sub-section, to pay the dividends falling due on the first day of the succeeding month.

ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Re-sale of Estates.

25.—(1.) In the case of an estate purchased by the Estates Commissioners under the Irish Land Act, 1903, an advance to a tenant or other purchaser from the Land Commissioner shall be written off the amount outstanding for advances to the Estates Commissioners as from the date of the advance to such purchaser.

(2.) On the re-sale of an estate all cash payments, made by purchasers from the Land Commission in full or part payment of the purchase money payable by them, shall forthwith be paid over by the Land Commission to the Irish Land Purchase Fund in redemption of an equal amount of the original advance to the Estates Commissioners then outstanding.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Re-sale of Estates.

26. Where the Land Commission make an advance to a tenant for the purchase of his holding from the Congested Districts Board, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) In the case of an estate purchased by the Congested Districts Board under the Land Law (Ireland) Act,

1896,* for the benefit of any county, notice of such proposed advance shall be given to the Congested Districts Board and, if a corresponding amount of the advances to the Congested Districts Board outstanding on account of the same county be redeemed within seven days of such notice, the amount shall be paid to that Board. Failing such redemption, the advance shall be written off the debt due from the Board for advances made to them on account of that county.

- (2.) In the case of an estate purchased by the Congested Districts Board under the Irish Land Act, 1903, an advance to a tenant for the purchase of his holding or to a vendor for the re-purchase of a portion of an estate from the Congested Districts Board shall be written off the debt due from the Board for advances made to them on account of such estate.
- (3.) On the re-sale of an estate all cash payments, made by purchasers from the Congested Districts Board in full or part payment of the purchase money payable by them, shall forthwith be paid over by the Congested Districts Board through the medium of the Land Commission to the Irish Land Purchase Fund in redemption of an equal amount of the original advance then outstanding.

27. Interest on all sums advanced to the Congested Districts Board shall commence to accrue from the date on which the cash is placed to the credit of the Board, or paid by the Land Commission on their account, and shall continue to accrue from day to day on the total amount of the advance outstanding, after allowing for the amount realised on re-sales, until the whole of the advances have been repaid.

Payments to
Land Com-
mission.

Interest shall be payable to the Land Commission on the first day of June and first day of December in every year.

The payment of sinking fund in respect of land remaining in the hands of the Congested Districts Board for more than five years shall commence to accrue from the first gale day after the fifth anniversary of the advance, or on the fifth anniversary should that be a gale day, and the first half-yearly instalment thereof shall be payable on the next succeeding gale day.

28. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount payable to the Congested Districts Board in respect of estates purchased and re-sold under the Irish Land Act, 1903, at an enhanced price consequent on improvements or otherwise, a separate account shall be kept of each estate purchased by the Congested Districts Board. When parcels of an estate have been

Payments to
Congested
Districts
Board for
Improvements.

sold to an amount corresponding to the amount advanced from the Irish Land Purchase Fund, the further advances in respect of any additional parcels of land on the estate shall be paid to the Congested Districts Board by the Land Commission.

RETURNS.

29. The Land Commission shall forthwith inform the Treasury whenever it appears that the amount advanced in any county is approaching the limit of advances in that county.

30. The Land Commission shall supply the National Debt Commissioners with such information as will enable the National Debt Commissioners to perform their duties under these Rules, and shall be responsible for the accuracy of the information so supplied.

CALCULATION OF TIME.

31. In counting days for the purposes of these Rules, Sundays and Bank Holidays shall be excluded, and if the day on which anything is directed to be done falls on a Sunday or a Bank Holiday, the same shall be done on the next following day.

DEFINITIONS.

32. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "purchasers' half-yearly payments" means the instalments of annuities or interest on advances payable on a gale day.

The expression "the Stock" means "Guaranteed 2½ per cent. Stock."

Other expressions have the same meaning as in the Irish Land Act, 1903.

The Interpretation Act, 1889,* applies to the interpretation of these rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

*H. W. Forster,
Balcarres.*

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall,
14th April, 1905.

* 52-3 V. c. 63.

REGULATIONS, DATED JULY 4, 1905, MADE BY THE LORD
LIEUTENANT UNDER SECTION 23 (8) OF THE IRISH LAND
ACT, 1903.

1905. No. 1036.

Dudley.

1. Subject to the provisions of Regulation 2 the Estates Commissioners shall, so far as reasonably practicable, so arrange the dates and times of their offers to the Land Judge under Section 7 of the Irish Land Act, 1903* (in these Regulations referred to as "the Act"), and of their entering into agreements to purchase estates and untenanted land, and so regulate the investigation of *primâ facie* titles, the duties of their Inspectors, and their business generally, that vendors of land to persons other than the Land Commission shall not be placed at a disadvantage in reference to the date of the advance of the purchase money (having regard to the dates when the proceedings for sale in such cases respectively commenced) as compared with the vendors of land selling the same under the provisions of Sections 6, 7, or 8 of the Act as the case may be, and that no vendor or class of vendors shall be given any undue preference over any other vendor or class of vendors.

Provided that the Estates Commissioners may, by order made on special grounds to be stated therein, postpone or accelerate the dealing with any particular estate or untenanted land.

In any such case they shall, within six days from the making thereof, send copies of such order to the Lord Lieutenant, to the vendor of the land, and to the solicitors having carriage of the proceedings for sale.

2. In every case in which an application is made to the Estates Commissioners for the definition of an estate, or for the purchase by them, or the sale by them, of any estate or parcel of land, or for any advance of money under the Act either for any such purchase or sale or for the benefit or improvement of any land, or to have any request made under Section 7 of the Act, they shall inquire whether any intimidation has been exercised, directly or indirectly, in reference to or in connection with such application or the subject matter thereof or the estate or land affected thereby, and should it be found that such intimidation has been so exercised they shall, by order, postpone such application until all pending applications of a

* 3 Edw. 7, c. 37.

similar nature or character in connection with which no such intimidation shall have been so exercised, have been disposed of.

Provided always that the Estates Commissioners may by order made on special grounds, to be stated therein, accelerate the hearing of any application so postponed, and proceed to deal with it notwithstanding that all the applications so pending as aforesaid in reference to which no intimidation shall have been exercised, shall not have been disposed of. A copy of every order postponing or accelerating the hearing of any such application as aforesaid shall be furnished to the Lord Lieutenant within six days from the making thereof, and, if applied for, to any of the persons interested therein, or affected thereby.

3. Having regard to the provisions of Sections 2, 4, and 8 of the Act, and of the enactments repealed by the Act, untenanted lands when purchased by the Estates Commissioners, whether they form part of an estate sold or have been acquired under the provisions of Section 8, should be utilised for the enlargement of the uneconomic holdings of agricultural or pastoral tenants, or for providing lands for the persons or for the purposes described in Sections 2 and 4 of the Act, and not for the purpose of creating tenancies for the benefit of, or making allotments to, persons other than those described in the said last-mentioned sections.

(a.) The Estates Commissioners should only consider the question of providing a holding for a tenant evicted from any holding comprised in an estate, upon the sale of that estate, and where there is untenanted land available for such purpose either comprised in an estate or acquired by the Commissioners under Section 8 of the Act.

(b.) In considering the said last-mentioned question preference and special consideration should be given to those cases in which the tenancy was lost, not owing to inefficiency or negligence on the part of the former tenant, but in consequence of some general rent dispute.

4.—(a.) Where a parcel of land is sold under Section 2 to a person not being in possession of any other land, the parcel should, so far as reasonably practicable, be of sufficient size and fertility to enable the purchaser, if he manages and cultivates it properly, to maintain himself and his family on its produce, not only at the time of the sale, but, so far as can be reasonably anticipated, in the future. When a parcel of land is so sold to a person being in possession of other land this regulation shall apply with the substitution for the parcel sold

under Section 2 of the total amount of land in his possession after he has been put into possession of the parcel sold under Section 2.

(b.) A parcel of land shall not be sold to any person until the Estates Commissioners are reasonably satisfied of his competence to work it as a holding, and that he purposes to do so, and not to sell or assign it.

(c.) In selecting purchasers for new allotments of parcels of untenanted land regard should be had to the farming experience, habits of industry, and the means of assistance at the command of the applicants so that, if possible, those persons shall be chosen who are most likely to succeed in the new conditions in which they will be placed.

5. The Reserve Fund referred to in Section 43 of the Act is limited in amount, and, therefore, no portion of it should be applied for the purposes of improvements, however desirable, for which purchasers are in a position to borrow from the Board of Works under the Land Improvements Acts, but rather for improvements of a kind which are necessary in order to render holdings when sold economic, as indicated in Regulation 4 (a).

(a.) Under Sections 12 and 43 (1) of the Act, the money advanced to the Estates Commissioners may be used by them for making loans to purchasers, repayable to them by the borrowers which, when repaid, are to be restored by the Commissioners to the Reserve Fund.

(b.) Advances by way of grant should only be made on the certificate of the Inspector that the improvement is necessary, and that the occupier could not repay an improvement loan without injury to the security for the purchase annuity.

6. When a question of law is referred by the Estates Commissioners to the Judicial Commissioner, in the event of any Estates Commissioner dissenting from the form of the reference agreed to by the majority of the Commissioners, the dissenting Commissioner shall furnish the Judicial Commissioner with a note setting forth the reasons of his dissent.

7. The interest payable under Section 38 of the Act, in cases of direct sales, shall be put in collection forthwith on receipt of the purchase agreements, and same shall be paid over to the parties entitled thereto at the earliest possible date.

8. While under Section 10 of the Act, and in accordance with the decision which Mr. Justice Meredith is reported to have given to the King-Harman Estate and Taaffe's Estate, a village or town may be purchased as a portion of an estate,

the Commissioners in dealing with such sales are to have regard to the definition of the word "holding" contained in the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881,* and to the objection to making advances under the Land Purchase Acts for the purpose of the resale of town holdings on the ground of the insufficiency of the security, and also to the amount of money available for the purchase of land under the Land Purchase Acts.

9. If any decision be given by the Judicial Commissioner, or any Division or Judge of the High Court to whom a question of law has been referred under Section 71, or by the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords, inconsistent with any of the provisions of these Regulations, the Estates Commissioners shall act in accordance with such decision unless and until it is reversed instead of in accordance with any provision of these Regulations which may conflict with it.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin this 4th day of July, 1905.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. B. Dougherty.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, IRELAND.

Registration of Electors.

THE REGISTRATION (IRELAND) RULES, 1899, AMENDMENT
RULE, 1905, No. 3. DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

1905. No. 1188.

[These Rules are printed at p. 266 below under the title "Parliamentary Electors, Ireland"; see also Amendment Rules Nos. 1 and 2, printed in Addenda at pp. 1435 and 1437 below.]

* 44-5 V. c. 49.

LOCOMOTIVE.

1. *Traction Engines*, p. 171. | 2. *Motor Cars*, p. 174.

1. Traction Engines.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, DATED
AUGUST 7, 1905, VARYING PROVISIONS OF SECTION 28 (4)
OF THE HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES (AMENDMENT)
ACT, 1878, AS TO CONSTRUCTION OF WHEELS OF LOCO-
MOTIVES ON HIGHWAYS.

1905. No. 930.

Highways and Locomotives (Amendment Act, 1878,* and
Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896.†

To the County Councils of the several Administrative
Counties in England and Wales;—

To the Councils of the several County Boroughs in England
and Wales;—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of
London;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs;—

To the Urban District Councils of the several Urban
Districts in England and Wales;—

To the Rural District Councils of the several Rural Dis-
tricts in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 28 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, it is enacted that it shall not be lawful to use on any highway a Locomotive constructed otherwise than in accordance with the provisions therein set forth, and by sub-section (4) of that Section it is provided as follows; that is to say,—

“The driving wheels of a locomotive shall be cylindrical
“and smooth-soled, or shod with diagonal cross-bars of
“not less than three inches in width nor more than three-
“quarters of an inch in thickness, extending the full
“breadth of the tire, and the space intervening between
“each such cross-bar shall not exceed three inches.”

And whereas by Section 9 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, it is enacted that the requirements of the above-cited sub-section may be from time to time varied by Order of the Local Government Board;—

And whereas We, the Local Government Board, by an Order dated the 21st day of November, 1903,‡ varied the provisions

* 41-2 V. c. 77.

† 59-60 V. c. 36.

‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, “Locomotive,” p. 1.

of the above-cited sub-section so as to authorise, subject to the conditions in that Order contained, the use of Locomotives having driving wheels shod with wooden blocks; and it is expedient that the said provisions should be further varied as herein-after mentioned;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers given to Us in that behalf, We do hereby Order as follows:—

The provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, as varied as aforesaid shall be further varied as follows:—

A locomotive may be used, every driving wheel of which, instead of being smooth-soled or shod with diagonal cross-bars, shall be constructed so that its contact with the surface of the ground shall be by means of a single row of moveable feet protruding from the circumference of the wheel, and at equal distances throughout that circumference, and so that the wheel and each foot and every fitting, part, attachment, or adjunct of the wheel or foot shall, as regards construction, mechanism, dimensions, method of working, and other details, satisfy such of the following conditions as apply to the particular case:—

CONDITIONS.

Foot.

1. Every foot shall be fitted with a shoe.

Shoe.

2. The shoe shall be of metal, and its shape, construction, and fitting shall be such as to obviate contact with the surface of the ground by any other part than the sole.

Sole.

3. The sole may be formed of—
 - (a.) Metallic material; or
 - (b.) Non-metallic material.

The sole may also be formed of a combination of metallic material and of non-metallic material, but, in that case, the metallic material shall not, in any part of the outer bearing surface of the sole, project beyond the non-metallic material, and the non-metallic material shall be soft.

Material shall be deemed to be unsuitable for a sole, and a sole shall not be used, where the material—

- (a) if non-metallic, is not, except as regards the outer bearing surface of the sole, completely surrounded and held fast by a metallic band forming part of the shoe; or

- (b) by defective fitting or otherwise causes or facilitates suction by the shoe when the foot ascends; or
- (c) if metallic, has in any part of the outer bearing surface a projection.

The shape of the sole may be rectangular, circular, or elliptical.

Where the sole is rectangular and all the sides are equal, the length of each side shall be not less than six inches.

Where the sole is rectangular and all the sides are not equal, the length of each of the lesser sides shall be not less than six inches.

Where the sole is circular, the diameter shall be not less than seven inches; and

Where the sole is elliptical, the minor axis shall be not less than six and a half inches.

The area of the outer bearing surface of the sole shall be after the rate of not less than sixty square inches for each ton comprised in the total weight borne by the sole when the whole area of the outer bearing surface of the sole is in contact with the ground and when the locomotive is unladen.

Mechanism.

4. The internal and external mechanism of the wheel and the method of attachment of the foot and shoe to the internal mechanism of the wheel, and every fitting, part, or adjunct of the wheel or of the foot or of the shoe shall be at all times such, and shall be so maintained, adjusted, and used as to work and to cause the foot and shoe to work so that—

- (a.) There shall, so far as is practicable, be an entire absence of jar or vibration;
- (b.) The velocity of the shoe shall decrease as it comes in contact with the surface of the ground;
- (c.) There shall, so far as is practicable, be not less than two shoes in contact with the surface of the ground at one and the same time;
- (d.) The shoe shall not slide sideways on the surface of the ground;
- (e.) The shoe when it comes in contact with the surface of the ground shall, as far as may be practicable, come in contact evenly throughout the entire surface of the sole, and so that the outer bearing surface of the sole shall adjust itself to any slope or inequality of the surface of the ground;
- (f.) The shoe when in contact with the surface of the ground shall not rotate, turn, or pivot;

- (g.) The shoe when in contact with the surface of the ground shall not move until it ceases to bear any part of the load;
- (h.) Generally the action of the wheel, of the foot and of the shoe and of every part of the mechanism or apparatus connected with the wheel, the foot, or the shoe shall be such as to obviate pounding, disturbance, or damage of a highway by the wheel, or by the foot, or by the shoe or by any part of the mechanism or apparatus connected with the wheel, the foot, or the shoe.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Seventh day of August, in the year One thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.)

G. W. Balfour,
President.

S. B. Provis,
Secretary.

2. Motor Cars.

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| (a.) <i>Use of Petroleum</i> , p. 174. | | (b.) <i>Use of Cars on Highways</i> ,
p. 176. |
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(a.) Use of Petroleum for Motor Cars.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE LOCOMOTIVES ON HIGHWAYS ACT, 1896, AS TO THE KEEPING AND USE OF PETROLEUM FOR THE PURPOSES OF LIGHT LOCOMOTIVES.

1905. No. 113.

In virtue of the powers conferred on me by the Fifth Section of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896,* I hereby make the following Regulations for the keeping and use of petroleum for the purposes of light locomotives.

(1.) The expression "Store-house" in the Regulations of March 18th, 1903,† shall include an open-air place of storage, when and so long as due precautions for the prevention of unauthorized persons having access to the petroleum spirit are taken in pursuance of No. 13 of the said Regulations.

(2.) The limitation of capacity prescribed in No. 10 of the Regulations of March 18th, 1903, shall not apply in any place

* 59-60 V. c. 36.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Locomotive," p. 3.

of storage which is licensed under the Petroleum Act, 1871, unless such limitation is required by the conditions of the licence.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
11th February, 1905.

NOTE.—Regulation 2 above is intended to meet the case of motor omnibuses and other large vehicles, of which the petroleum tanks are of large capacity. It is on the whole safer that such tanks should be filled by pumping from the storage vessel rather than by pouring from a considerable number of two gallon cans. On the other hand, it is undesirable that the tank of the vehicle should be filled by pouring from a large storage vessel. The Local Authority should, therefore, in granting a licence for the storage of petroleum spirit for the purpose of light locomotives, impose a condition to the effect that where the tank on the locomotive is not filled from two gallon cans, a safe and suitable pumping arrangement shall be used for such filling.

The Local Authority should also satisfy themselves that there are no special circumstances in connection with the place of storage, which render it undesirable that the petroleum should be kept in vessels of a larger capacity than two gallons.

1905. No. 1147.

Whereas Regulations for the keeping and use of petroleum for the purposes of light locomotives have been made under the fifth section of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896,* and dated March 18th, 1903†; and

Whereas by the Motor Car Act, 1903,‡ the said Act of 1896 is made applicable to persons in the public service of the Crown;

Now, therefore, I hereby declare that:—

The said Regulations, dated March 18th, 1903, shall not apply to the keeping or use of petroleum spirit by or under the control of any Government Department. Such keeping or use may be the subject of Regulations to be made by the Department concerned.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
27th October, 1905.

* 59-60 V. c. 36.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Locomotive," p. 3.

‡ 3 Edw. 7, c. 36.

(b.) Use of Motor Cars on Highways.

(1.) Scotland.*

THE HEAVY MOTOR CAR (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1905, DATED JANUARY 3, 1905, PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS AS TO WEIGHT, CONDITIONS OF USE, CONSTRUCTION, AND SPEED OF HEAVY MOTOR CARS.

1905. No. $\frac{1}{S.1}$.

Whereas by the Motor Car Acts, 1896† and 1903,‡ provision was made with respect to the use of Motor Cars on highways, and in compliance with Section 1 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, which in the Motor Car Act, 1903, and in this Order is referred to as “the principal Act,” a Motor Car must be under three tons in weight unladen, and a Motor Car with a vehicle drawn by it must not exceed in weight unladen four tons;

And whereas by Section 12 of the Motor Car Act, 1903, it is enacted as follows; that is to say,—

“12.—(1) The Local Government Board by regulations made under section six of the principal Act may, as respects any class of vehicle mentioned in the regulations, increase the maximum weights of three tons and four tons mentioned in section one of that Act, subject to any conditions as to the use and construction of the vehicle which may be made by the regulations.

“(2) The power of the Local Government Board to make regulations under section six of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, shall, as respects motor cars exceeding two tons in weight unladen, include a power to make regulations as to speed.”

And whereas by Section 10 of the principal Act, and by Section 18 of the Motor Car Act, 1903, it is enacted that in the application of the said respective Acts to Scotland a reference to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for a reference to the Local Government Board;

And whereas in pursuance of Section 6 as read with Section 10 of the principal Act, and of Section 12 as read with Section 18

* The corresponding Order as to England was issued in December, 1904, and is printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 522.

† 59-60 V. c. 36,

‡ 3 Edw. 7, c. 36,

of the Motor Car Act, 1903, the Secretary for Scotland is empowered to make regulations applicable to Scotland with respect to the use of Motor Cars on highways, and their construction, and the conditions under which they may be used;

And whereas by Section 7 of the principal Act it is enacted that a breach of any regulation so made may, on summary conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds;

And whereas by the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) (Scotland) Order, 1904,* the Secretary for Scotland made regulations applicable to Scotland with respect to the use of Motor Cars on highways, and their construction, and the conditions under which they may be used;

And whereas by the Motor Car Registration and Licensing (Scotland) Order, 1903,† the Secretary for Scotland made regulations applicable to Scotland with respect to the registration of Motor Cars:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers given to me by the principal Act and the Motor Car Act, 1903, and by any other Statutes in that behalf, I, the Right Honourable Andrew Graham Murray, His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, Do, by this Order, make the following Regulations, applicable to Scotland; that is to say,—

Article I.—The Regulations in this Order (herein-after referred to as “the Regulations”) shall come into operation on the First day of March, One thousand nine hundred and five, and that date is herein-after referred to as the commencement of the Regulations.	Commencement of Regulations.
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Article II.—In the Regulations—

The expression “heavy motor car” means a motor car exceeding two tons in weight unladen.	Definitions. Heavy Motor Car.
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The expression “trailer” means a vehicle drawn by a heavy motor car.	Trailer.
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The expression “registering authority” means, in relation to a heavy motor car, the Council of a County, or of a registering burgh, by whom the heavy motor car has been, or can be, registered, in pursuance of the Motor Car Act, 1903, and of the Motor Car Registration and Licensing (Scotland) Order, 1903.*	Registering Authority.
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The expression “axle-weight” means, in relation to an axle of a heavy motor car, or of a trailer, the aggregate weight transmitted to the surface of the road or other base whereon the heavy motor car or the trailer moves or rests, by the several wheels attached to that axle when the heavy motor car, or the trailer, is loaded.	Axle-weight.
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* Printed St. B. & O., 1904, p. 533.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1901, “Locomotive,” p. 44.

Registered Axle-weight.	The expression "registered axle-weight" means in relation to an axle of a heavy motor car, the axle-weight of that axle, as registered by the registering authority in pursuance of the Regulations.
Width.	The expression "width," in relation to the tire of a wheel, means the distance measured horizontally and in a straight line across the circumference of the wheel and between the two points in the outer surface of the tire which are farthest apart.
Diameter.	The expression "diameter," in relation to a wheel, means the diameter measured between the two opposite points in the outer surface of the tire which are farthest apart.
Weight.	The expression "weight," in relation to a heavy motor car or trailer when unladen, means the weight of the vehicle exclusive of the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purpose of propulsion.

Increase of weights unladen. Article III.—Notwithstanding anything in the Motor Car Acts, 1896 and 1903, and except as is otherwise provided in the Regulations, a heavy motor car may be used on a highway if the weight of the heavy motor car unladen does not exceed five tons, or if the weight of the heavy motor car unladen with the weight of an unladen vehicle drawn by it does not exceed six and a half tons.

Registration of Weights. Article IV.—(1.) On every application to a registering authority for the registration of a heavy motor car, the owner shall declare—

- (a) The weight of the heavy motor car unladen;
- (b) The axle-weight of each axle; and
- (c) The diameter of each wheel.

(2.)—(a) Before a heavy motor car is registered, the weight of the car unladen, and, if the registering authority so direct, the axle-weight of each axle of the car, shall be ascertained by or in the presence of an officer of the registering authority. That officer shall certify the weight or weights so ascertained, and shall make any necessary correction in the statement of weights declared by the owner.

(b) The officer of the registering authority shall also satisfy himself that the tires of the wheels of the car, if the tires are not pneumatic, or are not made of a soft or elastic material, are of the dimensions required by the Regulations.

(c) The owner of a heavy motor car shall, for the purpose of this condition, cause the motor car to be driven or brought to any such place as the registering authority appoint.

(3) Upon the registration of a heavy motor car,—

- (a) the weight of the heavy motor car unladen, as certified as aforesaid,

- (b) the axle-weight of each axle,
- (c) the diameter of each wheel,
- (d) the width and material of the tire of each wheel, and
- (e) the highest rate of speed at which, in conformity with the Regulations, the heavy motor car may be driven without a trailer,

shall be entered in the Register of Motor Cars.

(4.) Upon receiving from the registering authority a copy of the entries made in the register relating to a heavy motor car, the owner of the heavy motor car shall cause—

- (i) the registered weight of the heavy motor car unladen,
- (ii) the registered axle-weight of each axle, and
- (iii) the highest rate of speed at which, in conformity with the Regulations, the heavy motor car may be driven without a trailer,

to be painted, or otherwise plainly marked, in the first and second case, upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of the heavy motor car, and, in the third case, upon some conspicuous part of the left or near side of the heavy motor car.

The owner of the heavy motor car shall cause the aforesaid particulars to be painted or marked in letters and figures not less than one inch in height, and of such shape and colour as to be clearly legible and clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon the letters and figures are painted or marked; and he shall cause all the paint or marking to be from time to time repaired or renewed, as often as may be necessary to keep the said letters and figures clearly legible and clearly distinguishable.

(5.) The owner of a heavy motor car which has been registered before, and which is in use at, the commencement of the Regulations, shall, within six months thereafter, either cause the heavy motor car to be registered anew, or shall cause the heavy motor car to be brought before an officer of the registering authority with whom the heavy motor car has been already registered.

In either case the procedure prescribed by this Article shall be followed with respect to the heavy motor car, as if it were a heavy motor car the owner whereof is for the first time an applicant for registration; but in the latter case no registration fee shall be charged by the registering authority in respect of the heavy motor car, or in respect of the procedure prescribed by this Article; and in the case of a heavy motor car the weight of which, when unladen, exceeds five tons but does not exceed seven tons, and which has been registered before the First day of September, One thousand nine hundred and four, compliance with the procedure prescribed by this Article shall, notwithstanding any other provision of the Regulations, have effect as

a sufficient authority for the use of the heavy motor car on a highway.

The registering authority shall furnish the owner of a heavy motor car with a certificate in an appropriate form, to the effect that the procedure prescribed by this Article has been followed, and that the heavy motor car may be used on a highway without further registration.

On the expiration of six months from the commencement of the Regulations, a heavy motor car which has been registered before the commencement of the Regulations, and in respect of which the procedure prescribed by this Article has not been followed shall not, except for the purpose of being registered, be used on any highway until the heavy motor car has been registered anew; and all previous registration of the heavy motor car shall cease to have effect.

(6.) Nothing in the Regulations shall have effect so as to require the registering authority to register a heavy motor car which does not in all particulars satisfy each condition rendered applicable by the Regulations to the heavy motor car or in respect of which there has been a failure to comply with the procedure prescribed by this Article.

Axle-
weights.

Article V.—(1.) The axle-weight of an axle of a heavy motor car shall not exceed the registered axle-weight.

(2.) The registered axle-weight of an axle of a heavy motor car shall not exceed eight tons, and the sum of the registered axle weights of all the axles of a heavy motor car shall not exceed twelve tons.

Tires.

Article VI.—(1.) The tire of each wheel of a heavy motor car shall be smooth, and shall, where the tire touches the surface of the road or other base whereon the heavy motor car moves or rests, be flat:

Provided that the edges of the tire may be bevelled or rounded to the extent in the case of each edge of not more than half an inch:

Provided also that, if the tire is constructed of separate plates, the plates may be separated by parallel spaces which shall be disposed throughout the outer surface of the tire so that nowhere shall the aggregate extent of the space or spaces in the course of a straight line drawn horizontally across the circumference of the wheel exceed one-eighth part of the width of the tire.

(2.) The width of the tire of each wheel of a heavy motor car shall be determined by such of the following conditions as may apply to the circumstances of the case; that is to say,—

(a) The width shall in every case be not less than five inches.

- (b) The width shall be not less than that number of half inches which is equal to the number of units of registered axle-weight of the axle to which the wheel is attached.

The unit of registered axle-weight shall vary according to the diameter of the wheel, and the rules set forth in the sub-joined scale; that is to say,—

- (i) If the wheel is three feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be seven and a half hundredweights;
- (ii) If the wheel exceeds three feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be seven and a half hundredweights, with an addition of weight in the proportion of one hundredweight for every twelve inches by which the diameter is increased beyond three feet; and in the same proportion for any increase which is greater or less than twelve inches; and
- (iii) If the wheel is less than three feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be seven and a half hundredweights, with a deduction of weight in the proportion of one hundredweight for every six inches by which the diameter is reduced below three feet; and in the same proportion for any reduction which is greater or less than six inches.

(3.) This Article shall not apply to any tire which is pneumatic or which is made of a soft or elastic material.

Article VII.—The speed at which a heavy motor car is driven Speed. on any highway shall not exceed eight miles an hour:

Provided that—

- (a) If the weight of the heavy motor car unladen exceeds three tons; or
 - (b) If the registered axle-weight of any axle exceeds six tons; or
 - (c) If the heavy motor car draws a trailer,
- the speed shall not exceed five miles an hour.

Provided also that—

If the heavy motor car has all its wheels fitted with pneumatic tires or with tires made of a soft or elastic material, the speed at which the heavy motor car may be driven on any highway shall not exceed—

- (a) Twelve miles an hour—

Where the registered axle-weight of any axle does not exceed six tons; and

- (b) Eight miles an hour—

Where the registered axle-weight of any axle exceeds six tons.

Size of
wheels.

Article VIII.—The diameter of a wheel of a heavy motor car, if the wheel is fitted with a tire which is not pneumatic or is not made of a soft or elastic material, shall be not less than two feet.

Width.

Article IX.—Notwithstanding anything in the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) (Scotland) Order, 1904, a heavy motor car, if its weight unladen is three tons or exceeds three tons, and any trailer drawn by any such heavy motor car may, when measured between its extreme projecting points, be of a width not exceeding seven feet six inches.

Springs.

Article X.—Every heavy motor car shall be constructed with suitable and sufficient springs between each axle and the frame of the heavy motor car.

Trailers.

Article XI.—(1.) The owner of a trailer shall cause to be painted, or otherwise plainly marked, upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of the trailer, in letters and figures not less than one inch in height, and of such shape and colour as to be clearly legible and clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon the letters and figures are painted or marked,—

(a) The weight of the trailer unladen; and

(b) The axle-weight of each axle of the trailer, if the weight of the trailer unladen exceeds one ton.

He shall cause the paint or marking to be from time to time repaired or renewed, as often as may be necessary to keep the said letters and figures clearly legible and clearly distinguishable.

(2.) The Regulations so far as they relate to the width of the tires and the size of the wheels of a heavy motor car, the wheels whereof are fitted with tires which are not pneumatic or are not made of a soft or elastic material, shall, with the necessary modifications apply and have effect with respect to a trailer exceeding one ton in weight unladen, with the substitution in the Regulations of three inches for five inches as the minimum width of the tires, and of references to the axle-weights painted or marked upon the trailer in pursuance of this Article for references to registered axle-weights.

(3.) The axle-weight of an axle of a trailer shall not exceed four tons.

(4.) Every trailer shall be constructed with suitable and sufficient springs between each axle and the frame of the trailer.

(5.) A heavy motor car which is used either as a stage carriage or otherwise for the conveyance of passengers for gain or hire, shall not draw a trailer.

Ascertain-
ment of
weights by
officers of
Councils.

Article XII.—If a heavy motor car is upon a highway within a distance not exceeding half a mile by road from a public weighing machine, or other weighing machine which is conveniently accessible, and which belongs to or is subject to the

control, or may be used for any purposes of a registering authority or of any other Council having control of the highway, and a duly authorised officer of the registering authority or other Council has reasonable ground for ascertaining whether the axle-weight for the time being of any axle of the heavy motor car, or of the trailer drawn by the heavy motor car exceeds the registered or marked axle-weight of that axle, the officer may require the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car to drive the heavy motor car with or without the trailer, or to cause the heavy motor car to be driven with or without the trailer to the weighing machine, and the said officer may then cause the axle-weight for the time being of any axle to be ascertained; and the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car shall comply with any such requirement, and shall, to the best of his ability, afford all such facilities as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the axle-weight as aforesaid.

Article XIII.—No person shall cause or permit to be used on any highway, or shall on any highway drive or have charge of, a heavy motor car or a trailer which is not in all respects in accordance with the Regulations so far as they relate to the use and construction of heavy motor cars or trailers, as the case may be, or which is so used or driven as to contravene the Regulations:

Breach of regulations. Saving for existing heavy motor cars.

Provided that during a period of six months after the commencement of the Regulations any failure to comply with the Regulations so far as they relate to the use or construction of heavy motor cars or trailers shall not be deemed to be a breach or contravention of the Regulations, if the failure occurs solely in relation to a heavy motor car registered before, or to a trailer which is in use at, the commencement of the Regulations.

Article XIV.—(1.) Where any person who is liable to the repair of a bridge forming part of a highway affixes or sets up, in suitable and conspicuous positions, on the bridge and in each approach to the bridge notices which, as regards all their contents or subject matter, will be clearly and distinctly legible and visible by persons approaching or being on the bridge, and as regards shape, size, colour, and all other characteristics will be clearly distinguishable from other notices placed on the bridge, and which state that the bridge is insufficient to carry a heavy motor car the registered axle-weight of any axle of which exceeds three tons or any greater weight which shall be specified in the notices, the owner of any such heavy motor car shall not cause or suffer the heavy motor car to be driven, and the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car shall not drive the heavy motor car, upon the bridge except with the consent of the person liable to the repair of the bridge:

Use of heavy motor cars on Bridges.

Provided that where a dispute or difference arises in relation to the insufficiency of the bridge to carry any such heavy motor car, and, on a reference by the person liable to the repair of the bridge and the owner of the heavy motor car, the award or decree-arbitral of an arbiter or arbiters or oversman adjudges the bridge to be sufficient to carry a heavy motor-car the registered axle-weight of any axle of which exceeds any weight specified in the notices, this Article shall cease to apply or have effect as regards any such heavy motor car, and the person liable to the repair of the bridge shall forthwith remove every notice affixed or set up in pursuance of this Article:

Provided also that if, within a period of one month, after a request in writing by the owner of any such heavy motor car, the person liable to the repair of the bridge neglects or refuses to become a party to the submission of the dispute or difference to arbitration, or, having become a party to the submission, neglects or refuses to concur in the appointment of an arbiter, or to appoint an arbiter or an oversman according as the submission or any agreement between the parties may require, this Article shall cease to apply or have effect so as to prohibit the driving of any such heavy motor car upon the bridge; and the person liable to the repair of the bridge shall forthwith remove every notice affixed or set up in pursuance of this Article:

Provided further that, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisos, the person liable to the repair of the bridge may, in substitution for the notices previously affixed or set up, affix or set up in accordance with this Article notices specifying some axle-weight greater than that to which any award or decree-arbitral mentioned in this Article has had relation; and that thereupon this Article shall apply and have effect with respect to the substituted notices, and with respect to any other matter or thing to which this Article refers as it has applied and had effect with respect to the notices previously affixed or set up, and with respect to any such other matter or thing, prior to the affixing or setting up of the substituted notices.

(2.) The owner of a heavy motor car the axle-weight of any axle of which exceeds six tons shall not cause or suffer the heavy motor car to be driven, and the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car shall not drive the heavy motor car upon a bridge forming part of a highway at any time when another heavy motor car, or a locomotive to which the Locomotives Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1878, applies, is on the bridge.

Register of
Motor Cars.

Article XV.—(1.) The Motor Car Registration and Licensing (Scotland) Order, 1903,* shall, with the necessary modifications, apply and have effect so as to provide that for the purpose of the registration of heavy motor cars there shall be a separate part in the Register of Motor Cars, and that the separate part

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Locomotive." p. 44.

shall be in the Form A. set out in the Schedule to this Order or in a form to the like effect; and that to the Form of particulars to be furnished by an applicant for registration of a heavy motor car, there shall, for the purpose of enabling the applicant to declare—

- (a) the weight of the heavy motor car unladen;
- (b) the axle-weight of each axle; and
- (c) the diameter of each wheel;

be added the particulars shown in the Form B. set out in the said Schedule.

(2.) In every case in which, after prior registration, the procedure prescribed by Article IV. in relation to such a case has been followed, the registering authority shall cause the entry of prior registration to be erased, and such entries as are required in compliance with the procedure prescribed by Article IV. to be made in the appropriate columns of the separate part in the Register of Motor Cars.

Article XVI.—As regards matters which are not hereinbefore expressly mentioned in relation to heavy motor cars, the Motor Car Registration and Licensing (Scotland) Order, 1903,* and the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) (Scotland) Order, 1904,† shall apply and have effect subject to the Regulations; and any provisions of either Order which are inconsistent with the Regulations shall cease to apply and have effect in relation to a heavy motor car.

Application
of earlier
Orders as to
Motor Cars.

Article XVII.—The Regulations, in relation to any heavy motor car which belongs to His Majesty the King, and is used for the time being, under the care, superintendence, or control of a Secretary of State, for military purposes, shall apply and have effect—

Military
Motor Cars.

- (a) As if, in Article III. of this Order, “six tons” were substituted for “five tons,” and “eight tons” were substituted for “six and a half tons”; and

- (b) As if, to subdivision (1) of Article VI. of this Order, there were added the following words; that is to say,—

“Provided further that if the tire is constructed, shod or fitted with diagonal crossbars, the conditions of this Article shall for the purpose of determining the width of the tire, apply subject to the substitution throughout those conditions of five hundredweights for seven and a half hundredweights as the unit of registered axle-weight.”

Article XVIII.—This Order applies to Scotland only, and may be cited as the Heavy Motor Car (Scotland) Order, 1905.

Short Title.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, “Locomotive,” p. 44.

† Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 533.

Schedule.

ADDITIONS TO FORMS prescribed by THE MOTOR CAR REGISTRATION AND LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1903.

FORM A.
Register of Heavy Motor Cars.

COUNTY [or BURGH] of _____

1. Index Mark and Number on Identification Plates.	2. Full Name of Owner and Postal Address of his usual Residence.	3. Description or Type of Car.	4. Type and Colour of Body of Car.	5. Weight unladen.	6. Axle- weight of each Axle.	7. Diameter of Wheels.	8. Width and Material of Tires.	9. Maximum Speed per- missible.	Whether intended for—			11. Date of Registrat- ion.	12. If Can- celled, Date of Cancellat- ion
									(a) Pri- vate use.	(b) Use for Trade Purposes.	(c) Use as a Public Con- veyance.		

FORM B.

Declaration to be added before the words "*Signature of owner or person applying on his behalf*" at the foot of the form in the Third Schedule to the Motor Car Registration and Licensing (Scotland) Order, 1903.

I hereby declare that the following particulars in relation to the heavy motor car to which my application relates are true to the best of my knowledge and belief :—

Weight of heavy motor car unladen ..	
Axle-weight of each axle	
Diameter of each wheel	

Given under my Hand and Seal at Whitehall, this third day of January, in the year One thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.)

A. Graham Murray,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

(11.) Ireland.

THE HEAVY MOTOR CAR (IRELAND) ORDER, 1905, DATED JANUARY 27, 1905, PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS AS TO WEIGHT, CONDITIONS OF USE, CONSTRUCTION, AND SPEED OF HEAVY MOTOR CARS.

1905. No. 71.

To the County Councils of the several Administrative Counties in Ireland:

To the Councils of the several County Boroughs in Ireland:

To the Urban District Councils of the several Urban County Districts in Ireland:

And to all others whom it may concern :

Whereas by the Motor Car Acts, 1896* and 1903,† provision was made with respect to the use of Motor Cars on highways, and in compliance with Section 1 of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, which in the Motor Car Act, 1903, and in this

* 59-60 V. c. 36.

† 3 Edw. 7, c. 36.

Order is referred to as "the principal Act," a Motor Car must be under three tons in weight unladen, and a Motor Car with a vehicle drawn by it must not exceed in weight unladen four tons;

And whereas by section 6 of the principal Act We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, are empowered to make regulations with respect to the use of Motor Cars on highways, and their construction, and the conditions under which they may be used;

And whereas by Section 7 of the principal Act it is enacted that a breach of any regulation so made may, on summary conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding Ten Pounds;

And whereas by the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) (Ireland) Order, 1904,* We made regulations with respect to the use of Motor Cars on highways, and their construction, and the conditions under which they may be used;

And whereas by the Motor Car (Registration and Licensing) (Ireland) Order, 1903,† We made regulations with respect to the registration of Motor Cars;

And whereas by Section 12 of the Motor Car Act, 1903, it is enacted in effect as follows; that is to say,—

12.—(1) The Local Government Board for Ireland by regulations made under section six of the principal Act may, as respects any class of vehicle mentioned in the regulations, increase the maximum weights of three tons and four tons mentioned in section one of that Act, subject to any conditions as to the use and construction of the vehicle which may be made by the regulations.

(2) The power of the Local Government Board for Ireland to make regulations under section six of the Locomotives on Highways Act, 1896, shall, as respects motor cars exceeding two tons in weight unladen, include a power to make regulations as to speed.

Now therefore, in pursuance of Our powers in that behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, Do, by this Our Order, make the following Regulations; that is to say,—

Article I.—The Regulations in this Order (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") shall come into operation on the First day of March, One thousand nine hundred and five, and that date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of the Regulations.

Commence
ment of
Regulations.

* Printed St. B. & O., 1904, p. 539.

† Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, "Locomotive," p. 63.

Article II.—In the Regulations—**Definitions.**

The expression "heavy motor car" means a motor car exceeding two tons in weight unladen. **Heavy motor car.**

The expression "trailer" means a vehicle drawn by a heavy motor car. **Trailer.**

The expression "registering authority" means, in relation to a heavy motor car, the Council of a County, or the Council of a County Borough, by whom the heavy motor car has been, or can be, registered, in pursuance of the Motor Car Act, 1903, and of the Motor Car (Registration and Licensing) (Ireland) Order, 1903. **Registering Authority.**

The expression "axle-weight" means, in relation to an axle of a heavy motor car, or of a trailer, the aggregate weight transmitted to the surface of the road or other base whereon the heavy motor car or the trailer moves or rests, by the several wheels attached to that axle when the heavy motor car, or the trailer, is loaded. **Axle-weight.**

The expression "registered axle-weight" means, in relation to an axle of a heavy motor car, the axle-weight of that axle, as registered by the registering authority in pursuance of the Regulations. **Registered axle-weight.**

The expression "width," in relation to the tire of a wheel, means the distance measured horizontally and in a straight line across the circumference of the wheel and between the two points in the outer surface of the tire which are farthest apart. **Width.**

The expression "diameter" in relation to a wheel, means the diameter measured between the two opposite points in the outer surface of the tire which are farthest apart. **Diameter.**

The expression "weight," in relation to a heavy motor car or trailer when unladen, means the weight of the vehicle exclusive of the weight of any water, fuel, or accumulators used for the purpose of propulsion. **Weight.**

The expression "road authority" means the Council or other person by whom a road or bridge is repairable, provided that any road or bridge in an urban district, the expenses of the maintenance of which are partly leviable of the county-at-large, and any road or bridge in a rural district which is a public work within the meaning of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, shall be deemed to be repairable by the County Council. **Road authority.**

Article III.—Notwithstanding anything in the Motor Car Acts, 1896 and 1903, a heavy motor car may be used on a highway if the weight of the heavy motor car unladen does not exceed five tons, or if the weight of the heavy motor car unladen with the weight of an unladen vehicle drawn by it does not exceed six and a half tons. **Increase of weights, unladen.**

Registration
of weights.

Article IV.—(1.) On every application to a registering authority for the registration of a heavy motor car, the owner shall declare—

- (a) The weight of the heavy motor car unladen;
- (b) The axle-weight of each axle; and
- (c) The diameter of each wheel.

(2.)—(a.) Before a heavy motor car is registered, the weight of the car unladen, and, if the registering authority so direct, the axle-weight of each axle of the car, shall be ascertained by or in the presence of an officer of the registering authority. That officer shall certify the weight or weights so ascertained, and shall make any necessary correction in the statement of weights declared by the owner.

(b.) The officer of the registering authority shall also satisfy himself that the tires of the wheels of the car, if the tires are not pneumatic or are not made of a soft or elastic material, are of the dimensions required by the Regulations.

(c.) The owner of a heavy motor car shall for the purpose of this condition cause the motor car to be driven or brought to any such place as the registering authority appoint.

(3.) Upon the registration of a heavy motor car,—

- (a) the weight of the heavy motor car unladen, as certified as aforesaid,
- (b) the axle-weight of each axle,
- (c) the diameter of each wheel,
- (d) the width and material of the tire of each wheel, and
- (e) the highest rate of speed at which, in conformity with the Regulations, the heavy motor car may be driven without a trailer,

shall be entered in the Register of Motor Cars.

(4.) Upon receiving from the registering authority a copy of the entries made in the register relating to a heavy motor car, the owner of the heavy motor car shall cause—

- (i) the registered weight of the heavy motor car unladen,
- (ii) the registered axle-weight of each axle, and
- (iii) the highest rate of speed at which, in conformity with the Regulations, the heavy motor car may be driven without a trailer,

to be painted, or otherwise plainly marked, in the first and second case, upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of the heavy motor car, and in the third case, upon some conspicuous part of the left or near side of the heavy motor car.

The owner of the heavy motor car shall cause the aforesaid particulars to be painted or marked in letters and figures not less than one inch in height, and of such shape and colour as to be clearly legible and clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon the letters and figures are painted or marked; and he shall cause all the paint or marking to be from time to time repaired or renewed, as often as may be necessary to keep the said letters and figures clearly legible and clearly distinguishable.

(5.) The owner of a heavy motor car which has been registered before, and which is in use at, the commencement of the Regulations, shall, within six months thereafter, either cause the heavy motor car to be registered anew, or shall cause the heavy motor car to be brought before an officer of the registering authority with whom the heavy motor car has been already registered.

In either case the procedure prescribed by this Article shall be followed with respect to the heavy motor car, as if it were a heavy motor car the owner whereof is for the first time an applicant for registration; but in the latter case no registration fee shall be charged by the registering authority in respect of the heavy motor car, or in respect of the procedure prescribed by this Article; and in the case of a heavy motor car the weight of which, when unladen, exceeds five tons but does not exceed seven tons, and which has been registered before the First day of September, One thousand nine hundred and four, compliance with the procedure prescribed by this Article shall, notwithstanding any other provision of the Regulations, have effect as a sufficient authority for the use of the heavy motor car on a highway.

The registering authority shall furnish the owner of a heavy motor car with a certificate in an appropriate form, to the effect that the procedure prescribed by this Article has been followed, and that the heavy motor car may be used on a highway without further registration.

On the expiration of six months from the commencement of the Regulations, a heavy motor car which has been registered before the commencement of the Regulations, and in respect of which the procedure prescribed by this Article has not been followed shall not, except for the purpose of being registered, be used on any highway until the heavy motor car has been registered anew; and all previous registration of the heavy motor car shall cease to have effect.

(6.) Nothing in the Regulations shall have effect so as to require the registering authority to register a heavy motor car which does not in all particulars satisfy each condition rendered applicable by the Regulations to the heavy motor car or in respect of which there has been a failure to comply with the procedure prescribed by this Article.

Axle-
weights.

Article V.—(1.) The axle-weight of an axle of a heavy motor car shall not exceed the registered axle-weight.

(2.) The registered axle-weight of an axle of a heavy motor car shall not exceed eight tons, and the sum of the registered axle-weights of all the axles of a heavy motor car shall not exceed twelve tons.

(3.) Where a road authority, on the report of their surveyor, decide that any road maintained by them is unfit to bear a heavy motor car of the maximum registered axle-weight prescribed by this Article, such authority may apply to the Local Government Board to reduce such maximum in respect of such road, and the Board, after consideration of the Surveyor's report, may, if they see fit, make an order reducing such maximum in respect of any road mentioned in the application. Notice of such reduction shall be given in such manner as the Board may in such order direct.

Tires.

Article VI.—(1.) The tire of each wheel of a heavy motor car shall be smooth, and shall, where the tire touches the surface of the road or other base whereon the heavy motor car moves or rests, be flat:

Provided that the edges of the tire may be bevelled or rounded to the extent in the case of each edge of not more than half an inch:

Provided also that, if the tire is constructed of separate plates, the plates may be separated by parallel spaces which shall be disposed throughout the outer surface of the tire so that nowhere shall the aggregate extent of the space or spaces in the course of a straight line drawn horizontally across the circumference of the wheel exceed one-eighth part of the width of the tire.

(2.) The width of the tire of each wheel of a heavy motor car shall be determined by such of the following conditions as may apply to the circumstances of the case; that is to say,—

(a) The width shall in every case be not less than five inches.

(b) The width shall be not less than that number of half inches which is equal to the number of units of registered axle-weight of the axle to which the wheel is attached.

The unit of registered axle-weight shall vary according to the diameter of the wheel, and the rules set forth in the sub-joined scale; that is to say:—

(i) If the wheel is three feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be seven and a half hundredweights;

(ii) If the wheel exceeds three feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be seven and a half

hundredweights, with an addition of weight in the proportion of one hundredweight for every twelve inches by which the diameter is increased beyond three feet; and in the same proportion for any increase which is greater or less than twelve inches; and

- (iii) If the wheel is less than three feet in diameter, the unit of registered axle-weight shall be seven and a half hundredweights, with a deduction of weight in the proportion of one hundredweight for every six inches by which the diameter is reduced below three feet; and in the same proportion for any reduction which is greater or less than six inches.

(3.) This Article shall not apply to any tire which is pneumatic or which is made of a soft or elastic material.

Article VII.—The speed at which a heavy motor car is driven Speed.
on any highway shall not exceed eight miles an hour.

Provided that—

- (a) If the weight of the heavy motor car unladen exceeds three tons; or
- (b) If the registered axle-weight of any axle exceeds six tons; or
- (c) If the heavy motor car draws a trailer,

the speed shall not exceed five miles an hour.

Provided also that—

If the heavy motor car has all its wheels fitted with pneumatic tires or with tires made of a soft or elastic material, the speed at which the heavy motor car may be driven on any highway shall not exceed—

- (a) Twelve miles an hour—

Where the registered axle-weight of any axle does not exceed six tons; and

- (b) Eight miles an hour—

Where the registered axle-weight of any axle exceeds six tons.

Article VIII.—The diameter of a wheel of a heavy motor car, Size of wheels.
if the wheel is fitted with a tire which is not pneumatic or is not made of a soft or elastic material, shall be not less than two feet.

Article IX.—Notwithstanding anything in the Motor Cars Width.
(Use and Construction) (Ireland) Order, 1904, a heavy motor car, if its weight unladen is three tons or exceeds three tons,

and any trailer drawn by any such heavy motor car may, when measured between its extreme projecting points, be of a width not exceeding seven feet six inches.

Springs.

Article X.—Every heavy motor car shall be constructed with suitable and sufficient springs between each axle and the frame of the heavy motor car.

Trailers.

Article XI.—(1.) The owner of a trailer shall cause to be painted, or otherwise plainly marked, upon some conspicuous part of the right or off side of the trailer, in letters and figures not less than one inch in height, and of such shape and colour as to be clearly legible and clearly distinguishable from the colour of the ground whereon the letters and figures are painted or marked,—

(a) The weight of the trailer unladen; and

(b) The axle-weight of each axle of the trailer, if the weight of the trailer unladen exceeds one ton.

He shall cause the paint or marking to be from time to time repaired or renewed, as often as may be necessary, to keep the said letters and figures clearly legible and clearly distinguishable.

(2.) The Regulations, so far as they relate to the width of the tires and the size of the wheels of a heavy motor car the wheels whereof are fitted with tires, which are not pneumatic or are not made of soft or elastic material, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply and have effect with respect to a trailer exceeding one ton in weight unladen, with the substitution in the Regulations of three inches for five inches as the minimum width of the tire, and of references to the axle-weights painted or marked upon the trailer in pursuance of this Article for references to registered axle-weights.

(3.) The axle-weight of an axle of a trailer shall not exceed four tons.

(4.) Every trailer shall be constructed with suitable and sufficient springs between each axle and the frame of the trailer.

(5.) A heavy motor car which is used either as a stage carriage or otherwise for the conveyance of passengers for gain or hire, shall not draw a trailer.

Ascertainment of weights by officers of Councils.

Article XII.—If a heavy motor car is upon a highway within a distance not exceeding half a mile by road from a public weighing machine, or other weighing machine which is conveniently accessible, and which belongs to or is subject to the control, or may be used for any purposes of a registering authority or of any other road authority and a duly authorised officer of the registering authority or other road authority has reasonable ground for ascertaining whether the axle-weight for the time being of any axle of the heavy motor car, or of the trailer

drawn by the heavy motor car exceeds the registered or marked axle-weight of that axle, the officer may require the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car to drive the heavy motor car with or without the trailer, or to cause the heavy motor car to be driven with or without the trailer to the weighing machine, and the said officer may then cause the axle-weight for the time being of any axle to be ascertained; and the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car shall comply with any such requirement, and shall, to the best of his ability, afford all such facilities as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the axle-weight as aforesaid.

Article XIII.—No person shall cause or permit to be used on any highway, or shall on any highway drive or have charge of, a heavy motor car or a trailer which is not in all respects in accordance with the Regulations so far as they relate to the use and construction of heavy motor cars or trailers, as the case may be, or which is so used or driven as to contravene the Regulations:

Breach of regulations. Saving for existing heavy motor cars.

Provided that during a period of six months after the commencement of the Regulations any failure to comply with the Regulations so far as they relate to the use or construction of heavy motor cars or trailers shall not be deemed to be a breach or contravention of the Regulations, if the failure occurs solely in relation to a heavy motor car registered before, or to a trailer which is in use at, the commencement of the Regulations.

Article XIV.—(1.) Where the road authority liable to the repair of a bridge forming part of a highway affixes or sets up, in suitable and conspicuous positions, on the bridge and in each approach to the bridge, notices which, as regards all their contents or subject matter, will be clearly and distinctly legible and visible by persons approaching or being on the bridge, and as regards shape, size, colour, and all other characteristics will be clearly distinguishable from other notices placed on the bridge, and which state that the bridge is insufficient to carry a heavy motor car the registered axle-weight of any axle of which exceeds three tons or any greater weight which shall be specified in the notices, the owner of any such heavy motor car shall not cause or suffer the heavy motor car to be driven, and the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car shall not drive the heavy motor car upon the bridge except with the consent of the road authority:

Use of heavy motor cars on bridges.

Provided that where a dispute or difference arises in relation to the insufficiency of the bridge to carry any such heavy motor car, and, on a reference by the road authority and the owner of the heavy motor car, the award or determination of an arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire adjudges the bridge to be sufficient to carry a heavy motor car the registered axle-weight of any axle of which exceeds any weight specified in the notices, this Article shall cease to apply or have effect as regards any such heavy

motor car, and the road authority shall forthwith remove every notice affixed or set up in pursuance of this Article:

Provided also that if within a period of one month, after a request in writing by the owner of any such heavy motor car, the road authority neglects or refuses to become a party to the submission of the dispute or difference to arbitration, or, having become a party to the submission, neglects or refuses to concur in the appointment of an arbitrator, or to appoint an arbitrator or an umpire or third arbitrator according as the submission or any agreement between the parties may require, this Article shall cease to apply or have effect so as to prohibit the driving of any such heavy motor car upon the bridge; and the road authority shall forthwith remove every notice affixed or set up in pursuance of this Article.

Provided further that, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisos, the road authority may, in substitution for the notices previously affixed or set up, affix or set up in accordance with this Article notices specifying some axle-weight greater than that to which any award or determination mentioned in this Article has had relation; and that thereupon this Article shall apply and have effect with respect to the substituted notices, and with respect to any other matter or thing to which this Article refers as it has applied and had effect with respect to the notices previously affixed or set up, and with respect to any such other matter or thing, prior to the affixing or setting up of the substituted notices.

(2.) The owner of a heavy motor car the axle-weight of any axle of which exceeds six tons shall not cause or suffer the heavy motor car to be driven, and the person driving or in charge of the heavy motor car shall not drive the heavy motor car upon a bridge forming part of a highway at any time when another heavy motor car, or a locomotive to which the Locomotives Act, 1865, applies, is on the bridge.

Register of
Motor Cars.

Article XV.—(1.) 'The Motor Car (Registration and Licensing) (Ireland) Order, 1903, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply and have effect so as to provide that for the purpose of the registration of heavy motor cars there shall be a separate part in the Register of Motor Cars, and that the separate part shall be in the Form A set out in the Schedule to this Order or in a form to the like effect; and that to the Form of particulars to be furnished by an applicant for registration of a heavy motor car, there shall, for the purpose of enabling the applicant to declare—

- (a) the weight of the heavy motor car unladen;
- (b) the axle weight of each axle; and
- (c) the diameter of each wheel;

be added the particulars shown in the Form B. set out in the said Schedule.

(2.) In every case in which, after prior registration, the procedure prescribed by Article IV. in relation to such a case has been followed, the registering authority shall cause the entry of prior registration to be erased, and such entries as are required in compliance with the procedure prescribed by Article IV. to be made in the appropriate columns of the separate part in the Register of Motor Cars.

Article XVI.—As regards matters which are not hereinbefore expressly mentioned in relation to heavy motor cars, the Motor Car (Registration and Licensing) (Ireland) Order, 1903, and the Motor Cars (Use and Construction) (Ireland) Order, 1904, shall apply and have effect subject to the Regulations.

Application
of earlier
Orders as to
motor cars.

Article XVII.—The Regulations, in relation to any heavy motor car which belongs to His Majesty the King, and is used for the time being, under the care, superintendence, or control of a Secretary of State, for military purposes, shall apply and have effect—

Military
motor cars.

(a) As if, in Article III. of this Order, “six tons” were substituted for “five tons,” and “eight tons” were substituted for “six and a half tons”; and

(b) As if, to subdivision (1) of Article VI. of this Order, there were added the following words; that is to say,—

“Provided further that if the tire is constructed, shod or fitted with diagonal crossbars, the conditions of this Article shall for the purpose of determining the width of the tire, apply subject to the substitution throughout those conditions of five hundredweights for seven and a half hundredweights as the unit of registered axle-weight.

Article XVIII.—This Order may be cited as the Heavy Motor Car (Ireland) Order, 1905. Short title.

FORM B.

Declaration to be added before the words "*Signature of owner or person applying on his behalf*" at the foot of the form in the Third Schedule to the Motor Car (Registration and Licensing) (Ireland) Order, 1903.

I hereby declare that the following particulars in relation to the heavy motor car to which my application relates are true to the best of my knowledge and belief :—

Weight of heavy motor car unladen ..	
Axle-weight of each axle	
Diameter of each wheel	

Given under our Seal of Office this Twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five.

(L.S.)

H. A. Robinson.

MARKET AND FAIR, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE)
RETURNS ORDER OF 1905, DATED JANUARY 10, 1905.

1905. No. 70.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891,* and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The places from which returns shall, after the commencement of this Order, be required to be made under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, are specified in the First Schedule to this Order.

2. The market authority of every market held in any of the places specified in the First Schedule to this Order, and every auctioneer who sells cattle, sheep, or swine at any mart where cattle, sheep, or swine are habitually or periodically sold in any of the said specified places, shall on the last market day in every week send to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries a return

* 50-1 V. c. 27 ; 54-5 V. c. 70.

in the form A specified in the Second Schedule to this Order, setting forth the number of cattle, sheep, and swine entering the market or mart, and the number of cattle, sheep, and swine weighed at the market or mart during the week, and also (as regards the places specified in the First Part of the First Schedule to this Order) returns in the forms B 1 and B 2, and (as regards the places specified in the Second Part of such Schedule) returns in the forms C 1 and C 2, showing the prices of the cattle, sheep, and swine, fat and store respectively, sold during the week at the market or mart; and such returns shall contain the particulars indicated in the said forms, so far as the market authority or the auctioneer, as the case may be, can ascertain the same.

3. The Orders specified in the Third Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked.

4. This Order may be cited as The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

5. This Order shall come into operation on the sixteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and five.

(L.S.)

P. G. Craigie,
Assistant-Secretary.

First Schedule.

PLACES FROM WHICH RETURNS ARE TO BE MADE.

PART I.

Aberdeen,	Leeds,	Newcastle-upon-
Carlisle,	Leicester,	Tyne,
Dundee,	Liverpool,	Perth,
Edinburgh,	London,	Shrewsbury.
Glasgow,		

PART II.

Ashford,	Dingwall,	Salford,
Ayr,	Elgin,	Selby,
Birmingham,	Gateshead,	Shifnal,
Bridgnorth,	Hereford,	Stirling,
Bristol,	King's Lynn,	Stokesley,
Castle Douglas,	Lincoln,	Wakefield,
Chester,	Northallerton,	Wellington (Salop),
Crewe,	Norwich,	Wolverhampton,
Darlington,	Oswestry,	York.

*Second Schedule.***FORMS OF RETURN.****FORM A**

Return under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

To be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places mentioned in the First Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

*Name of Place**Name of Market or Mart*

Return for the week ending Saturday, , 190 .

Class of Stock.	Numbers Entering.			Numbers Weighed.		
	Fat.	Store.	Total.	Fat.	Store.	Total
1. Cattle (except 2 and 3)	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
2. Milking Cows						
3. Calves						
Total Cattle						
4. Sheep and Lambs						
5. Pigs						

*Signature**Address**Date* , 190 .

FORM B 1.

Return under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

To be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places mentioned in the First part of the First Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

Name of Place

Name of Market or Mart

Return for the week ending Saturday, _____, 190 .

PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE, WEIGHED.

Class of Live Stock (whether Cattle, Sheep, or Swine).*	Number.	Animals sold at per Cwt., Stone, &c., Live Weight.†		Animals sold at per head.		Remarks.
		Price per Cwt.	Weight.	Aggregate liveweight.	Aggregate Price.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	

Signature

Address

Date , 190 .

* Where possible, the Breed, approximate age, and any other available particulars should be given.

† Only transactions at an agreed rate per cwt., &c., live weight to be shown in these two columns.

Return under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

Name of Place

Name of Market or Mart

Return for the week ending Saturday,

190 .

Signature

Address

Date _____

190 .

* Where possible, the Breed, approximate age and any other available particulars should be given.

Weighing of Cattle :—Forms of Return.

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FORM C 2.

Return under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891.

To be filled up weekly by the Market Authorities of Markets and by the Auctioneers selling at Marts in the places mentioned in the Second Part of the First Schedule to the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns Order of 1905.

Name of Place

Name of Market or Mart

Return for the week ending Saturday,

190 .

AVERAGE PRICES REALISED FOR STORE CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE
WEIGHED.

Class of Live Stock (whether Cattle, Sheep, or Swine).*	Animals Weighed.		
	Average price per Cwt, Live Weight.		
	First Quality.	Second Quality.	Third Quality.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.

Signature

Address

Date

190 .

* Where possible, the Breed, approximate age, and any other available particulars should be given.

Third Schedule.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Date of Order.	Name of Order.
27th December, 1895 ..	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1895.*
27th December, 1895 ..	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1895.†
22nd December, 1898‡	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (England) Order of 1898.§
22nd December, 1898¶	The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Returns (Scotland) Order of 1898.||

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Market and Fair, E.," p. 1.
† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Market and Fair, S.," p. 1.
‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Market and Fair, E.," p. 3.
§ This is a clerical error for 1897.
¶ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Market and Fair, S.," p. 3.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Medical Practitioner.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, DIRECTING THAT PART II. OF THE
MEDICAL ACT, 1886, SHALL APPLY TO THE EMPIRE
OF JAPAN.

1905. No. 1295.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of
December, 1905.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn

Lord Chancellor	Sir Edward Carson
Mr. A. J. Balfour	Sir Alfred Wills
Lord President	Mr. J. S. Sandars
Marquess of Lansdowne	Mr. Victor Cavendish
Mr. Secretary Akers-Douglas	Sir Charles Dalrymple
Mr. John Atkinson	Lieut.-Colonel Mark Lockwood.

Whereas by the Medical Act, 1886,* it is provided (amongst other things) that His Majesty may from time to time, by Order in Council, declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be deemed, on and after a day to be named in such Order, to apply to any Foreign Country which in His Majesty's opinion affords to the medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said Foreign Country as to His Majesty may seem just, and from and after the day named in such Order in Council such Foreign Country shall be deemed to be a Foreign Country to which the said Act applies, within the meaning of the Second Part thereof, and that until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any Foreign Country the said Second Part of the said Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such Country.

And whereas the Empire of Japan affords, in His Majesty's opinion, to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in Japan as to His Majesty seems just.

Now, therefore, His Majesty doth hereby, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, order, direct, and declare that the Second Part of the Medical Act, 1886, shall be deemed to apply to the Empire of Japan.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 49-50 V. c. 48.

MERCHANDISE MARKS.

Detention and Forfeiture of Goods.

REGULATIONS, DATED MAY 1, 1905, MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, VARYING ORDER UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1887.

1905. No. 519.

Whereas it is provided by section sixteen of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887,* that the Commissioners of Customs (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioners) may from time to time make, revoke and vary regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and forfeiture of goods the importation of which is prohibited by that section, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and forfeiture, and may by such regulations determine the information, notices, and security to be given, and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of the said section, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

And whereas on the first day of December, Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the Commissioners made certain Regulations,† and it has become necessary to vary them in respect of the two matters hereinafter referred to.

Now, therefore, the Commissioners in pursuance of the powers vested in them do hereby vary the said Regulations as follows:—

1. The amount for which security by bond is to be given under Regulation No. 4 shall be such sum not less than double the value of the goods as the Commissioners may require.

2. The time at which the security may be given up under Regulation No. 7, if forfeiture is not completed and no action or suit has been commenced against the Commissioners or any of their Officers in respect of the detention, shall be at the expiration of six months from the time of detention or the trial of the information.

Dated at the Custom House, London, this First day of May, Nineteen hundred and five.

T. J. Pittar,
F. S. Parry,
R. F. Crawford,

Commissioners of H.M. Customs.

* 50-1 V. c. 28.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Merchandise Marks," p. 1.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Passengers</i> , p. 208.
2. <i>Fishing Boats</i> , p. 210. | 3. <i>Prevention of Accidents</i> ,
p. 211.
4. <i>Miscellaneous</i> , p. 214. |
|---|---|

1. Passengers.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AS TO CERTIFICATES FOR PASSENGER STEAMERS GRANTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MAURITIUS.

1905. No. 137.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of
February, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 284 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,* it is enacted that where the Legislature of any British possession provides for the survey of, and grant of certificates for, passenger steamers, and the Board of Trade report to His Majesty the King that they are satisfied that the certificates are to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under this Act, His Majesty in Council may:—

- (1) declare that the Certificates granted in the said British Possession shall be of the same force as if granted under this Act; and
- (2) declare that all or any of the provisions of Part III. of the said Act which relate to passenger steamers' Certificates shall, either without modification or with such modifications as to His Majesty may seem necessary, apply to the Certificates granted in the said British Possession; and
- (3) impose such conditions and make such regulations with respect to the certificates, and to the use, delivery, and cancellation thereof, as to His Majesty may seem fit, and impose fines not exceeding fifty pounds for the breach of those conditions and regulations.

* 57-8 V. c. 60.

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that the Legislature of the British Possession of Mauritius has provided for the survey of, and grant of Certificates for, passenger steamers :

And whereas the Board of Trade have reported to His Majesty that they are satisfied that such Certificates are, as regards seagoing passenger steamers, to the like effect, and are granted after a like survey, and in such manner as to be equally efficient with the Certificates granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the said Act :

And whereas the provisions of Section one of The Rules Publication Act, 1893,† have been complied with :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Him by the said first recited Act, is hereby pleased to declare as follows, viz. :

- (1) That the Certificates granted under the said provision by the Legislature of the British Possession of Mauritius for sea-going passenger steamers shall be of the same force as if they had been granted for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.
- (2) That all the provisions of the third part of the said Act which relate to passenger steamers' certificates shall apply to the certificates for sea-going passenger steamers granted in the said British Possession of Mauritius with the following modifications, that is to say :
- (3) That it shall not be lawful for a passenger steamer to which this Order relates to proceed to sea with passengers on board from any port or place in the United Kingdom on any voyage other than to the said Possession of Mauritius but with liberty to call at any intermediate place or places situate on such voyage.
- (4) That if any such passenger steamer goes or attempts to go to sea from any port or place in the United Kingdom with any passengers on board upon any voyage other than that described in the foregoing paragraph the Owner and Master thereof shall for each such offence incur a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, to be recovered in a summary manner and such fine is hereby imposed accordingly.

A. W. FitzRoy.

† 56-7 V. c. 66.

2. Fishing Boats.

Registry.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING ORDER IN COUNCIL OF MARCH 24, 1902,* MAKING REGULATIONS FOR THE REGISTRY, LETTERING, AND NUMBERING OF BRITISH SEA FISHING BOATS.

1905. No. 1120.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of October, 1905.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by virtue and in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, His Majesty was pleased by Order in Council dated the 24th day of March, 1902,* to make the regulations set forth in the Schedule to the said Order for the registry, lettering, and numbering of British Sea Fishing Boats: And by such Order did revoke the provisions of the Orders in Council mentioned in the Sixth Schedule thereto to the extent specified in the last column of that Schedule, provided that the revocation shall not affect anything done or suffered under any of the provisions so revoked :

And whereas by paragraph 24 (2) of the said regulations scheduled to the Order in Council dated the 24th day of March, 1902,* it was provided that any registry, naming, lettering, or numbering of a sea fishing boat already effected in accordance with any regulation contained in the Orders in Council revoked by the Order in Council dated the 24th day of March, 1902,* although not in accordance with the regulations scheduled to the said last-mentioned Order in Council, shall so long as the prescribed marks on the boat were duly maintained, be deemed sufficient in the case of that boat until the boat is required by the last-mentioned regulations to be registered again :

And whereas the said regulations have been amended or varied by Orders in Council dated respectively the 24th day of October, 1904,† and 11th day of July, 1905‡ :

And whereas it is deemed expedient to revoke the said proviso set out in the above-mentioned paragraph 24 (2) of the Schedule to the said Order in Council of the 24th day of March, 1902,* and to require all vessels to be registered,

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, " Merchant Shipping," p. 142.

† Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 567.

‡ Printed p. 1505 above.

Prevention of Collisions :—Amdt. of Art. 10 of 1884. 211

lettered, and numbered in accordance with the regulations scheduled to such last-mentioned Order in Council as amended by the Orders in Council dated respectively the 24th day of October, 1904,* and 11th day of July, 1905†:

And whereas the provisions of Section one of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the power vested in Him, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke the proviso contained in paragraph 24 (2) of the regulations scheduled to the said Order in Council dated the 24th day of March, 1902,‡ and doth order and direct that on and after the first day of January, 1906, every British sea fishing boat belonging to or hailing from any port or place in the British Islands except such vessels and boats as are exempted from the operation of the regulations scheduled to the said Order in Council dated the 24th day of March, 1902,‡ shall be registered, named, lettered, and numbered in accordance with the regulations scheduled to such last-mentioned Order in Council as amended by the Orders in Council dated respectively the 24th day of October, 1904,* and 11th day of July, 1905.†

A. W. FitzRoy.

3. Prevention of Accidents.—Collisions.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, AMENDING ARTICLE 10 OF THE REGULATIONS SCHEDULED TO THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF AUGUST 11, 1884, AS TO THE PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA.

1905. No. 1121.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of October, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 418 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,§ His Majesty is empowered from time to time on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade by Order in Council to make regulations for preventing collisions at sea:

* Printed St. R. & O., 1901, p. 567.

† Printed p. 1305 above.

‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Merchant Shipping," p. 142.

§ 57-8 V. c. 60.

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884,* and expressed to be made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862,† and on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, Her late Majesty was pleased to direct that on and after the 1st day of September, 1884, the regulations contained in the schedule thereto (being regulations for preventing collisions at sea and as to signals of distress) should be substituted for the regulations contained in the first schedule to an Order in Council made under the same Act and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid and dated the 14th day of August, 1879‡:

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 30th day of December, 1884,§ and expressed to be made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, Her late Majesty was pleased to direct that on and after the 1st day of January, 1885, the regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th August, 1884,* should, as regards British fishing vessels and boats when in the sea off the coast of Europe lying north of Cape Finisterre be modified and added to as in the said Order and schedule thereto were more particularly set forth:

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 27th day of November, 1896,|| and expressed to be made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, Her late Majesty was pleased to direct that on and after the first day of July, 1897, the regulations for preventing collisions at sea contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884,* except the Article numbered 10 in such regulations should be annulled, and the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, contained in Schedule I. thereto, should be substituted therefor (with the exception aforesaid) and come into operation as regards British ships and boats:

And whereas by Article 10 of the Regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council dated the 11th day of August, 1884,* it was provided, amongst other things, as follows:—

- (g) In fog, mist, or falling snow, a drift net vessel attached to her nets, and a vessel when trawling, dredging, or fishing with any kind of drag net, and

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Merchant Shipping," p. 257.

† 25-6 V. c. 63; now repealed and consolidated with other Acts by 57-8 V. c. 60.

‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Merchant Shipping," p. 246.

§ *Ibi.*, p. 264.

|| *Ibi.*, p. 275.

Prevention of Collisions :—Amdt. of Art. 10 of 1884. 213

a vessel employed in line fishing with her lines out, shall at intervals of not more than two minutes make a blast with her fog horn and ring her bell alternately.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have in pursuance of the said recited Act jointly recommended to His Majesty that the above recited Article 10 should be amended in manner hereinafter appearing:

And whereas His Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, on the 7th day of August, 1905, to approve as a *provisional* Rule, within the meaning of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,* the amendment of the said Article 10, as from the date of the said Order of the 7th day of August, 1905:

And whereas the provisions of Section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Him by the said Act and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the following provision, that is to say:—

In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain storms, drift-net vessels attached to their nets, and vessels when trawling, dredging, or fishing with any kind of drag net, and vessels line fishing with their lines out, shall, if of 20 tons gross tonnage or upwards respectively, at intervals of not more than one minute make a blast: if steam vessels, with the whistle or syren, and if sailing vessels with the fog-horn; each blast to be followed by ringing the bell. Fishing vessels and boats of less than 20 tons gross tonnage shall not be obliged to give the above mentioned signals; but if they do not, they shall make some other efficient sound signal at intervals of not more than one minute,

shall be substituted for paragraph (g) of Article 10 of the regulations scheduled to the said Order in Council, dated the 11th day of August, 1884, and that the said Article 10 shall be read and construed accordingly.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 56-7 V. c. 66.

4. Miscellaneous—Colonial Legislation.

ORDER IN COUNCIL CONFIRMING ACT OF THE COLONY
OF BARBADOS REPEALING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF
THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894.

1905. No. 9.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day
of January, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Archbishop of Canterbury
Mr. Secretary Akers-Douglas
Mr. E. R. Wodehouse.

Whereas it is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894,* that the Legislature of any British possession may, by an Act or Ordinance, confirmed by His Majesty in Council, repeal, wholly or in part, any provisions of that Act (other than those of the third part thereof which relate to emigrant ships) relating to ships registered in that possession; but that any such Act or Ordinance shall not take effect until the approval of His Majesty has been proclaimed in the possession, or until such time thereafter as may be fixed by the Act or Ordinance for the purpose:

And whereas the Legislature of the Colony of Barbados, by an Act entitled the Registrar and Admeasurer of Shipping (Fees) Act, 1904, has in part repealed the provisions of the said Act, other than those of the third part thereof which relate to emigrant ships:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Act of the Legislature of Barbados should be confirmed by His Majesty in Council:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to confirm the said Act.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 57-3 V. c. 60.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

Police Court Divisions.

ORDER IN COUNCIL ALTERING AND DEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE WEST LONDON, MARYLEBONE, CLERKENWELL, AND NORTH LONDON POLICE COURT DIVISIONS, AND REMOVING AND RE-NAMING THE COURT FOR THE SOUTHWARK DIVISION.

1905. No. $\frac{99}{L. 5}$.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of February, 1905

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the second and third years of Her late Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for Regulating the Police Courts in the Metropolis,"* it was, amongst other things, enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, to alter the number of the Police Courts, and to order such changes to be made of the places in which they should be holden within the Metropolitan Police District as should be found expedient, and that every such Court should henceforth be holden in the place in or to which it should be so ordered to be established or removed; and whereas also, by an Act passed in the Session of Parliament, held in the third and fourth years of Her said Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for better defining the powers of Justices within the Metropolitan Police District,"† it was, amongst other things, enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, from time to time to constitute within the Metropolitan Police District as many Police Court Divisions as to Her Majesty should seem fit, and to define the extent thereof, and from time to time to alter the number and extent of such Police Court Divisions, and to assign a Division to each of the Police Courts already established, and to establish a Police Court for each of the other Divisions:

And whereas by divers Orders in Council made under the said Acts, so many Police Court Divisions as to Her said Majesty from time to time has seemed fit have been constituted within the Metropolitan Police District, and the extent

* The Metropolitan Police Court Act, 1839 (2-3 V. c. 71).

† The Metropolitan Police Court Act, 1840 (3-4 V. c. 84).

thereof defined respectively, and such Divisions have been severally assigned to each of the Police Courts continued or established under the said Acts*:

And whereas it is now desirable that the Police Court Divisions should be restricted to the area included within the limits of the County of London, and that certain alterations should be made in the extent of some of the said Divisions.

West London Police Court.

His Majesty is pleased therefore, with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the Metropolitan Boroughs of Hammersmith, Fulham, and Kensington, in the County of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District, except such parts of the last-named Borough as are included in the Divisions assigned to the Marlborough Street and Westminster Police Courts respectively, shall, from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, constitute a Police Court Division, and be assigned to the Court called the West London Police Court.

Marylebone Police Court.

And His Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the space included within the following boundary, the same being in the County of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District (that is to say), from the Victoria Gate, Hyde Park, in a line running eastward and northward along the boundary of the Division assigned to the Marlborough Street Police Court to the Hampstead Road; thence northward along the centres of Hampstead Road, High Street Camden Town, Camden Road, Brecknock Road and Dartmouth Park Hill to Chester Road; thence in a westerly direction along the centres of Chester Road and Swain's Lane to Highgate Road; thence northward along the centres of Highgate Road, West Hill and South Grove (West) to the boundary of the County of London at High Street, Highgate; thence westward along the said boundary to the boundary of the parish and borough of Hampstead; thence southward along the last-named boundary to the Hampstead Junction Railway; thence westward along the south side of the said railway to Hampstead Heath Station; thence along the east side of South End Road to Pond Street; and along the south side of Pond Street to Saint Stephen's Church, Hampstead Green; thence along Lyndhurst Road, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Arkwright Road, Finchley Road, West End Lane, and Mill Lane, to the boundary of the County of London at Shoot-up Hill, Edgware Road;

* See Order in Council, Nov. 16, 1903, printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Metropolitan Police Courts," p. 1.

thence southward and westward along the said County boundary to the point where it meets the boundary of the Division assigned by this Order to the West London Police Court; thence southward along the last-mentioned boundary to the boundary of the Division assigned to the Marlborough Street Police Court at Bayswater Hill; and thence eastward along the last-named boundary to the Victoria Gate, Hyde Park, aforesaid, shall, from and after the thirty-first day of March one thousand nine hundred and five, constitute a Police Court Division, and be assigned to the Court called the Marylebone Police Court.

Clerkenwell Police Court.

And His Majesty is further pleased with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the space included within the following boundary, the same being in the County of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District (that is to say), from the point in Holborn where the boundary of the City of London coincides with the boundary of the Division assigned to the Bow Street Police Court, along the last-mentioned boundary to the boundary of the Division assigned by this Order to the Marylebone Police Court at Hampstead Road; thence along the last-named boundary to Camden Road; thence along the centres of Camden Road and Parkhurst Road to Holloway Road; thence southward along the centres of Holloway Road, Saint Paul's Road, Canonbury Road, New North Road, and Shepperton Road to the Regent's Canal at Rosemary Branch Bridge; thence along the centre of the said Canal to Danbury Street Bridge, thence along the centres of Sudeley Street and Nelson Terrace to the City Road, and across the City Road to Sidney Street; thence along the centre of Sidney Street to Goswell Road; thence southward along the centre of Goswell Road to the boundary of the City of London at Fann Street; and thence westward along the said boundary to the boundary of the Bow Street Division in Holborn aforesaid, shall, from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, constitute a Police Court Division, and be assigned to the Court called the Clerkenwell Police Court.

North London Police Court.

And His Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the space included within the following boundary, the same being in the County of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District (that is to say), from Rosemary Branch Bridge north-westward along the boundaries of the Divisions assigned by this Order to the Clerkenwell and Marylebone Police Courts respectively, to the boundary of the County of London at High Street, Highgate; thence eastward and southward along the said County boundary to the point below the southern

extremity of the East London Waterworks reservoir, where it meets the boundary of the Division assigned to the Worship Street Police Court; and thence northward and westward along the last-mentioned boundary to Rosemary Branch Bridge aforesaid, shall, from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, constitute a Police Court Division, and be assigned to the Court called the North London Police Court.

All Orders herein-before referred to as made under the said Acts, so far as they relate to the constitution and extent of the several Police Court Divisions affected by this Order, are hereby revoked as from the said thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, on which day this Order shall come into force.

Tower Bridge Police Court.

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the thirteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-four* Her late Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, was pleased to order, among other things, that the Police Court established in Union Street, Southwark, and known by the name of the Union Hall Police Court, should, from and after the twenty-eight day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, be removed to, and thenceforth holden in a certain building then lately erected in Blackman Street, Southwark, in the parish of Saint George-the-Martyr, in the County of Surrey, and within the Metropolitan Police District, and that such Court should be called the Southwark Police Court.

And whereas the street mentioned in the said Order under the name of Blackman Street is now known under the name of Borough High Street.

And whereas His Majesty, by and with the advice of His said Council, has deemed it expedient that the said Police Court should be removed to a certain new building, situate at Tooley Street, in the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey, in the County of London, and within the Metropolitan Police District, and that such new Police Court should henceforth be known and called by the name of the Tower Bridge Police Court.

His Majesty is pleased therefore, with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that the Police Court now established in Borough High Street, Southwark, and known by the name of the Southwark Police Court, shall, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, be removed therefrom to a certain building lately erected at Tooley Street, in the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey, in the County of London,

* Published in London Gazette, Dec. 17, 1844, p. 5189.

and within the Metropolitan Police District, and shall be thenceforth there holden by the name of the Tower Bridge Police Court, and for the same Division as was assigned to the said Southwark Police Court by His Majesty's Order in Council, dated the sixteenth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and three.*

A. W. FitzRoy.

MINES.

Coal Mines.

THE EXPLOSIVES IN COAL MINES ORDER OF THE 11TH FEBRUARY, 1905.

1905. No. 78.

Whereas by Section 6 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896,† it is enacted that a Secretary of State, on being satisfied that any explosive is, or is likely to become, dangerous, may by Order prohibit the use thereof in any mine or any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions: and whereas in pursuance of this power an Order has been made by me entitled "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 20th December, 1902":

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the said section, make the following Order amending the Order aforesaid:—

(1.) The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 20th December, 1902, shall be amended, and shall take effect as if the explosives named and defined in the Schedule to this Order were named and defined in the Schedule to that Order, and in all respects as if the Schedule to this Order formed part of the Schedule to that Order.‡

(2.) This Order may be cited as "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 11th February, 1905."

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.,
11th February, 1905.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1901, "Metropolitan Police Courts, p. 1.
† 59-60 V. c. 43.
‡ See footnotes at p. 228.

SCHEDULE.

List of Permitted Explosives.

Abbcite, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitrate of ammonium	82	78
Nitro-glycerine	11	9
Wood-meal (dried at 100°C)	10	8
Moisture	2·5	1·5

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of stout brown paper thoroughly water-proofed with paraffin wax.
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the works of Kynoch Limited, at Kynochtown, near Stanford-le-Hope, in the county of Essex, or at Ferrybank, Arklow, in the county of Wicklow;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 30th day of December, 1904; and
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive,

the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

Minute, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitrate of ammonium	92	87
Tri-nitro-toluol	11	9
Oxalate of ammonium	2	0.5
Moisture	0.5	—

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of an alloy of lead and tin, thoroughly waterproofed;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the works of Kynoch Limited, at Kynochtown, near Stanford-le-Hope, in the county of Essex, or at Ferrybank, Arklow, in the county of Wicklow;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 23rd day of September, 1904; and
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

Monobel Powder, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitrate of ammonium	82	78
Nitro-glycerine	11	9
Wood-meal (dried at 100°C)	10	8
Moisture	2·5	0·5

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of paper thoroughly waterproofed with ceresine and resin;
- (2) That the explosive, if compressed into a pellet, shall not have a density exceeding 1·3, and each cartridge shall be provided with an axial perforation or cavity of sufficient dimensions to admit of the ready insertion of the detonator, and that the ends or end of the paper case of each cartridge shall be clearly marked to indicate the position of the said perforation or cavity;
- (3) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (4) That the explosive has been made at the works of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, at Ardeer, in the County of Ayr;
- (5) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the samples submitted to test on the 6th day of October, 1903, and other dates; and
- (6) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

Russelite, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitro-glycerine	42	40
Nitro-cotton	2.75	1.75
Nitrate of potassium	26	24
Wood-meal (dried at 100°C)	5	3
Moisture	1	0
Carbonate of calcium	0.5	0
Oxalate of ammonium	24	22
Tri-nitro-toluol	6.5	4.5

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the works of the Compagnie de la Forcite, Baelen Wezel, Belgium;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 16th day of September, 1904;
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (6) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

THE EXPLOSIVES IN COAL MINES ORDER OF THE
4TH AUGUST, 1905.

1905. No. 921.

Whereas by Section 6 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896,* it is enacted that a Secretary of State, on being satisfied that any explosive is, or is likely to become, dangerous, may by Order prohibit the use thereof in any mine or any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions: and whereas in pursuance of this power an Order has been made by me entitled "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 20th December, 1902":

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the said section, make the following Order amending the Order aforesaid:—

(1.) The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 20th December, 1902, shall be amended, and shall take effect as if the explosives named and defined in the Schedule to this Order were named and defined in the Schedule to that Order, and in all respects as if the Schedule to this Order formed part of the Schedule to that Order.†

(2.) This Order may be cited as "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 4th August, 1905."

A. Akers-Douglas,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.,
4th August, 1905.

SCHEDULE.

Kynite Condensed, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients,	Parts by Weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitro-glycerine	26	24
Wood-meal (dried at 100° C.)	3·5	2·5
Starch (dried at 100° C.)	35	32·5
Nitrate of barium	34·5	31·5
Carbonate of calcium	0·5	—
Moisture	6	3

* 59-60 V. c. 48.

† See footnotes at p. 228.

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess as effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the works of Kynoch Limited, at Kynochtown, near Stanford-le-Hope, in the county of Essex, or at Ferrybank, Arklow, in the county of Wicklow;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 15th day of June, 1905;
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (6) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

Recipe, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by Weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitro-glycerine	8.5	6.5
Nitrate of ammonium	68	64
Nitrate of sodium	16	13
Tri-nitro-toluol	8.5	6.5
Wood-meal (dried at 100° C.)	5	3
Moisture	1.5	0.5

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall only be used when contained in a stout paper case thoroughly waterproofed with ceresine and resin;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (i.e., the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the works of the Cotton Powder Company, Limited, at Uplees Marshes, near Faversham, in the county of Kent;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 21st day of June, 1905; and
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

Wihnell Powder, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by Weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitrate of ammonium	92	83
Tri-nitro-toluol	6	4
Flour (dried at 100° C.)	6	4
Moisture	1·5	0

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a case of linen paper thoroughly waterproofed with a mixture of carnauba and paraffin waxes;

- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 7 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 23 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the works of the Lancashire Explosives Company, Limited, at Withnell, in the county of Lancashire;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 12th day of May, 1905; and
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 7 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

THE EXPLOSIVES IN COAL MINES ORDER OF THE
20TH DECEMBER, 1905.

1905. No. :299.

Whereas by Section 6 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896,* it is enacted that a Secretary of State, on being satisfied that any explosive is, or is likely to become, dangerous, may by Order prohibit the use thereof in any mine or any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions: and whereas in pursuance of this power Orders have been made by me entitled "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 20th December, 1902,"† and "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 6th September, 1904"‡:

* 59-60 V. c. 43.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Mines," p. 1.

‡ Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 569

I hereby, in pursuance of the power conferred on me by the said section, make the following Order amending the Orders aforesaid:—

(1.) The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 20th December, 1902, shall be amended, and shall take effect as if the explosives named and defined in the Schedule to this Order were named and defined in the Schedule to that Order, and in all respects as if the Schedule to this Order formed part of the Schedule to that Order.*

(2.) So much of the Schedule to the Order of the 6th September, 1904, as relates to the explosive Ammonal B, is hereby repealed.

(3.) This Order may be cited as "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 20th December, 1905."

H. J. Gladstone.

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.,
20th December, 1905.

SCHEDULE.

Ammonal B, consisting of the following mixtures:—

Ingredients.	Parts by weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitrate of ammonium	96	93
Metallic aluminium	3.5	2.5
Charcoal	3	2
Moisture	1	0

* The following is a complete List of the names of Permitted Explosives as defined in the Schedules to the Explosives in Coal Mines Orders of the 20th December, 1902 (printed as amended by the Orders of 1903, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Mines," p. 1), of the 24th April, 1903, of the 5th September, 1903, of the 10th December, 1903, of the 6th September, 1904 (printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 569), of the 11th February, 1905 (printed at p. 219 above), of the 4th August, 1905 (printed at p. 224 above), and of the 20th December, 1905:—Abboite; Albionite; Ammonal; Ammonal B; Ammonite; Amvis; Aphosite; Arkite; Bellite No. 1; Bellite No. 3; Bobbinite; Britonite; Cambrite; Carbonite; Celtite; Clydite; Colliery Cheddite; Dahmenite; Dragonite; Electronite; Faversham Powder; Fracturite; Geloxite; Haylite No. 1; Kynite; Kynite Condensed; Minitite; Monobel Powder (this explosive is identical with Nobel Ammonia Powder No. 2); Negro Powder; Nobel Ammonia Powder No. 1; Nobel Ammonia Powder No. 2; Nobel Ardeer Powder; Nobel Carbonite; Normanite; Permittite (formerly Coronite); Phoenix Powder; Pit-ite; Rexite; Ripping Ammonal; Rippite; Roburite No. 3; Russelite; Saxonite; Stow-ite; Thunderite; Victorite; Virite; Westfalite No. 1; Westfalite No. 2; Withnell Powder.

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only—
 - (a) When contained in a case of paper and tin-foil thoroughly waterproof, or
 - (b) When each pellet is thoroughly waterproofed with a coating of ceresine and resin of a melting point of not less than 120° Fahr.;
- (2) That the explosive, when in the form of a pellet, shall be provided with an axial perforation or cavity of sufficient dimensions to admit of the ready insertion of a detonator, and that the density of each pellet shall not exceed 1;
- (3) That the explosive shall be used only—
 - (a) When in the form of a pellet, with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 7 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 23 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
 - (b) When contained in a case of paper and tin-foil, with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (4) That the explosive has been made at the Works of Ammonal Explosives, Limited, at Herodsfoot and Trago Wood, in the County of Cornwall;
- (5) That the explosive is in all respects similar to one or other of the samples submitted to test on the 17th day of June, 1904, or on the 17th day of October, 1905; and
- (6) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 7 detonator," when it contains explosive in the form of pellets, and with the

words "Permitted Explosive, to be used with only not less than No. 6 detonator," when it contains explosive contained in cases of paper and tin-foil; each inner package shall also be marked with the name of the explosive, and the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

Ripping Ammonal, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitrate of ammonium	87	84
Metallic aluminium	9	7
Charcoal	3	2
Bichromate of potassium	5	3
Moisture	1	0

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall only be used when contained in a case of paper thoroughly waterproofed with paraffin wax and resin;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the Works of Ammonal Explosives, Limited, at Herodsfoot and Trago Wood, in the County of Cornwall;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 11th day of July, 1905; and
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients.

Rippite, consisting of the following mixture:—

Ingredients.	Parts by weight.	
	Not more than	Not less than
Nitro-glycerine	62.5	59.5
Nitro-cotton	4.5	3.5
Nitrate of potassium	20	18
Oxalate of ammonium	11	9
Castor oil	1.5	0.5
Wood-meal (dried at 100° C.)	5.5	3.5
Moisture	1	0

Provided:—

- (1) That the explosive shall be used only when contained in a non-waterproofed wrapper of parchment paper;
- (2) That the explosive shall be used only with a detonator or electric detonator of not less strength than that known as No. 6 (*i.e.*, the detonator or electric detonator to be used shall possess an effective detonative strength as great as, or greater than, that of one containing 15 grains of a composition consisting in every 100 parts by weight of 80 parts of fulminate of mercury and 20 parts of chlorate of potassium);
- (3) That the explosive has been made at the works of Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey, Limited, at Cliffe, in the County of Kent;
- (4) That the explosive is in all respects similar to the sample submitted to test on the 11th day of August, 1905;
- (5) That in addition to the marking on the outer package required by an Order of the Secretary of State, made under the Explosives Act, 1875, and in force for the time being, such outer package shall bear the words "As defined in the List of Permitted Explosives"; and, further, that each inner package shall be clearly marked with the words "Permitted Explosive, to be used only with not less than No. 6 detonator," and also with the name of the explosive, the name of the manufacturer, the date and place of manufacture, and the nature and proportion of the ingredients; and
- (6) That the explosive, if in a frozen condition, shall be thoroughly thawed in a safe and suitable manner before use.

PARISH COUNCIL, SCOTLAND.

Form of Abstract of Accounts.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND, DATED MAY 4, 1905, AS TO ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS OF PARISH COUNCILS AND LANDWARD COMMITTEES.

1905. No. $\frac{541}{S. 53}$.

To the Parish Council of every Parish in Scotland,—
 To Landward Committees of Parish Councils,—
 To the Parish Auditors for the time being authorised to audit the Accounts of Parish Councils, —
 And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889,* Sections 68 (1) and 70 (8), it is enacted as follows:—

“68 (1).—The Accounts of the receipts and expenditure of
 “a county council . . . shall be made up and
 “balanced to the fifteenth day of May in every year,
 “in such form . . . as the Secretary for Scotland
 “shall from time to time prescribe.”

“70 (8).— . . . If the Secretary for Scotland shall so
 “determine, such abstract [of the accounts of a county
 “council] may come in place of and render unneces-
 “sary a return of the receipts and expenditure of the
 “county council in pursuance of the Local Taxation
 “Returns (Scotland) Act, 1881.”

And whereas by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894,† Section 36, it is enacted as follows:—

“The Provisions contained in Sections sixty-eight to
 “seventy of the principal Act with respect to the
 “making up and auditing of the accounts of a county
 “council shall, with the substitution of ‘parish
 “council’ for ‘county council,’ and ‘clerk of the
 “parish council’ for ‘county clerk,’ and ‘parish’ for
 “‘county’ or ‘burgh,’ and ‘the Board’ for ‘the Secre-
 “tary for Scotland,’ apply to the making up and
 “auditing of the accounts of a parish council, includ-
 “ing those of a landward committee.”

Now therefore, We the Local Government Board for Scotland, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by these Statutes, do hereby prescribe that the abstract of accounts of the parish council shall, for the year ending 15th May, 1906, and for each succeeding year, be in the form in the Schedule to

* 52-3 V. c. 50.

† 57-8 V. c. 58.

this Order, and We do hereby revoke, as from 15th May, 1906, Article (1) of our Order of 21st April, 1896.*

And we further hereby determine that an Abstract of the Accounts of a Parish Council in the prescribed form shall come in place of, and render unnecessary, a Return of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Parish Council, in pursuance of the Local Taxation Returns (Scotland) Act, 1881.†

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board for Scotland, this fourth day of May, One thousand nine hundred and five years.

(L.S.)

J. Patten MacDougall,
Vice-President.

G. Falconar-Stewart,
Secretary.

Schedule.

PARISH OF _____

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.
For the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

VALUATION OF PARISH.

	Divisions of Parish.			
	Burgh District	Landward District		Total.
		School District of	School District of	
Gross Rental as per Valuation Roll				
Statutory Exemptions ..				
Deductions under the 57th Section of the Poor Law Act, 1845				
Owners' Assessable Rental				
Deductions to Occupiers under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1886				
Occupiers' Assessable Rental				
Assessable Rentals of Parish Mansees and Glebes :—				
Owners				
Occupiers				

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Parish Council, S.," p. 3.

† 44-5 V. c. 6.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL OF

For the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

ASSESSABLE RENTAL AND RATES PER £ OF ASSESSMENT.

	Assessable Rental.						Rates per £ of Assessment.							
							Burgh District.				Landward District.			
	Owners.			Occupiers.			Falling on Owners.		Falling on Occupiers.*		Falling on Owners.		Falling on Occupiers.*	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Assessment :—														
For Poor														
For Registration ..														
For Burial Grounds														
For Public Libraries Rate							—	—	—	—				
For Education :—														
District of ..														
District of ..														
District of ..														
For Valuation ..														
For Special Parish Rate							—	—	—	—				
* In Parishes where there is a classification of Occupants for rating purposes the rates in each Class will be entered in the following Statement :—														
	Falling on Occupiers.													
	Class I., viz. :—		Class II., viz. :—		Class III., viz. :—		Class IV., viz. :—		Class V., viz. :—		Class VI., viz. :—		Class VII., viz. :—	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Poor Rate														
Registration Rate ..														
Burial Grounds Rate ..														
Public Libraries Rate ..														
Education :—														
District of ..														
District of ..														
District of ..														
Valuation Rate ..														
Special Parish Rate ..														

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL OF _____ for the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS.

Name of Assessment.	Arrears at beginning of Year.			Assessment for Year.			Collected during Year.						Relieved on Appeal Occupiers' Assessment on Unlet Property, and Irrecoverable Arrears written off.			Arrears at end of Year.		
	Owners.		Total.	Owners.		Total.	Arrears.		Assessment for Year.		Total.	Total.	Owners.		Total.	Owners.	Occu- piers.	Total.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
GENERAL PARISH FUND.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Poor Rate ..																		
Registration ..																		
Burial Grounds ..																		
Public Libraries ..																		
Education :—																		
Burgh District																		
Landward Dis- trict ..																		
District of																		
Valuation ..																		
Totals ..																		
SPECIAL PARISH RATE ..																		

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

I. POOR

CURRENT

RECEIPTS.	Owners.			Occupiers.			£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1. Assessment collected :—									
Arrears									
Current Rates									
Total Assessment ..									
2. Government Grants, &c. :—									
Agricultural Rates									
Pauper Lunatics									
Medical Relief (including Trained Sick Nursing) ..									
Relief of Rates									
Treasury Subventions in lieu of Rates on Govern- ment Property									
3. Mortifications, as per Mortification Account (page 31) ..									
4. Contributions, on account of Paupers, by Relatives and others :—									
On account of Ordinary Poor									
On account of Lunatic Poor									
5. From other Parishes :—									
In consequence of determinations as to boundaries ..									
For Interest on advances to other Parish Poor—less Interest paid on advances to poor in other Parishes									
6. Interest received from Bank, less Interest on Bank Overdraft ..									
Carry forward									

Abstract of Accounts :—Poor Rates.

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OF for the Year ended 15th May, 19

RATES.

ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.					£	s.	d.
I. Ordinary Poor :—							
(a) Out-Door—							
Aliment to Poor, not being Suspense Poor or Other Parish Poor, including attendance							
Additional Aliment—Clothing, Boots, Fuel, Cordials, &c.							
Children in Blind, and Deaf, &c., Institutions, and in Industrial Schools							
Education of Pauper Children							
Cost of Poor in Almahouse*							
Expenses of Casual Sick House							
Removals							
Interments							
Medical Charges :—					£	s.	d.
Salaries of Out-door Medical Officers							
Medicines and Medical Appliances to Out-door Poor							
Subscriptions to Hospitals, Infirmaries, and District Nurses							
Removals to Hospitals and Infirmaries							
Other Out-door Medical Charges, specifying the same							
Total Medical Charges ..							
Less charged to Out-door Lunatic Poor ..							
Suspense Poor—Out-door, Sane							
Other Payments for Out-door Poor, specifying same :—							
Total Ordinary Poor—Out-door ..							
(b) In Poorhouse—							
Cost of Paupers in the Poorhouse of the Parish † (pages &)							
Cost of Paupers in Combination Poorhouses and Poorhouses of other Parishes							
Payment for Right to Board							
Interments							
Suspense Poor in Poorhouse							
Removals to Poorhouse							
Total Ordinary Poor—In Poorhouse ..							
Carry forward ..							

* In Parishes having Almahouses, details will be given at end of Abstract in form similar to that on pages 268 and 269.

† This item applies only to single Parishes having Poorhouses of their own, and is exclusive of the cost of Poor chargeable to other Parishes. Details will be given at end of Abstract, in form shown on pages 268 and 269.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

POOR

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
Brought forward	..	..	..
7. All other receipts (exclusive of Loans and Bank Over-drafts) specifying them :—						
	£	s.	d.			
Total Receipts applicable to Parish	..					
8. Repayments by other Parishes for cost of their Poor :—						
Advances and Payments in respect of Other Parish Poor not in Poorhouse or Lunatic Asylum of Parish (exclusive of Interest)	..	..	..
Board in Poorhouse or Parochial Asylum*	..	..		
Total Receipts	..	..		
9. Net Balance—						
On hand at beginning of year	..	..	..
Overpaid at end of year	..	..	..
<i>Reconciliation of "Other Parish Poor" Receipts and Payments.</i>						
	Receipts			Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£		d.
Balance due to Parish Council at beginning of year	..	..		
Receipts during year as per No. 8 above	..	..	..
Payments during the year for Other Parish Poor, as per No. 14, page 11	..	..	..
Payments in previous years' Accounts in respect of undetermined settlements, now recovered	..	..	..
Balance due to Parish Council at close of year	..	..	..
Carry forward	..					

* This item applies to single Parishes having Poorhouses of their own.

Abstract of Accounts :—Poor Rates.

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OF for the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

RATES—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.				£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..						
2. Lunatic Poor—				£	s.	d.
(a) Out-door—						
Board in Private Dwellings (including Attendance and Clothing)						
Medical Charges—transferred from Ordinary Poor						
Total Lunatic Poor—Outdoor ..						
(b) In Institutions—				£	s.	d.
Board in Royal and District Asylums and Institutions for Imbeciles						
Cost in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses *						
Total Lunatic Poor—In Institutions ..						
(c) Suspense Poor, being Lunatics						
(d) Removals, Certificates of Lunacy, Sheriff's Warrants, Statutory Visits of Medical Officer, Interments, and other expenses in connection with Lunatic Poor.. .. .						
Total of Lunatic Poor ..						
3. Clerk and Inspector's Department :—						
Salaries and Wages, and Guarantee Premiums						
Travelling Expenses of Officials						
Do. of Councillors						
Stationery, Books, Printing, Postages, and Advertising						
Upkeep of Inspector's Office—Repairs, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Cleaning, Coals, Gas, &c.						
Other Payments, viz. :—						
Total of Clerk and Inspector's Department ..						
4. Collector's Department :—						
Salaries or Commission of Collectors and Assistants for the Collection of Rates, Guarantee Premiums, and Cost of Collection of Arrears of Rates, including Law Expenses, if any—less costs recovered £ ..						
Upkeep of Collector's Office—Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Repairs, Cleaning, Coals, Gas, &c.						
Stationery, Printing, and other outlays in collecting Rates						
Less charged to collection of School and other Rates						
Carry forward ..						

* In single Parishes having Parochial Asylums, or Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, the cost of their Lunatic Paupers will be set out in detail at end of Abstract, in form shown on pages 258 and 259.

PARISH COUNCIL, SCOTLAND.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

POOR

[illegible]

CAPITAL.

RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
1. Borrowed during the year												
2 Other Capital Receipts during the year, specifying them—										£	s.	d.
Sale of Property												

This item applies to single Parishes having Poorhouses: In the Capital Account there will be entered Receipts of a

Abstract of Accounts :—Poor Rates.

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or for the year ended 15th May, 19 .

RATES—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..				
5. Auditor's Fee and other Audit Expenses, proportion of, applicable to Poor Rate				
6. General Law Charges				
7. Payments to other Parishes:—		£	s.	d.
In consequence of determinations as to Boundaries ..				
Interest on advances to Poor in other Parishes—less				
Interest received on advances to other Parish Poor..				
8. Election Expenses				
9. Maintenance and Management of Churchyards transferred to the Parish Council				
10. Vaccinations under the Vaccination Act, including Law Expenses in connection with same				
11. Collection of School Rates and Special Parish Rates				
12. Interest on Bank Overdraft—less Interest received from Bank				
13. Other Disbursements, excluding Cost of other Parish Poor, specifying them:—				
Total Disbursements applicable to the Parish ..				
14. Cost of other Parish Poor:—				
Advances and Payments in respect of Other Parish Poor not in Poorhouse or Parochial Asylum of Parish				
Board in Poorhouse and Parochial Asylum*				
Total Disbursements ..				
15. Net balance—				
Overpaid at beginning of year				
On hand at end of year.. .. .				

ACCOUNT.†

DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
1. Purchase of site				
2. Contractor's Account				
3. Other Payments met out of Capital Receipts, viz.:—		£	s.	d.
Total Disbursements ..				
4. Net Balance—				
Overpaid at beginning of year				
On hand at end of year.. .. .				

of their own.
Capital nature and Expenditure defrayed out of same.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

II. REGISTRATION

[illegible]

243

OF

for the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

RATE ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.						£	.	d.
1.	Salaries and Fees of Registrar and Assistants							
2.	Stationery, Postages, &c.							
3.	Auditor's Fee and other Audit Expenses, proportion of, applicable to Registration Rate							
4.	Cost of collecting Registration Rate							
5.	Other Payments, viz. :-							
						£	s.	d.
	Total Disbursements							
6.	Net Balance—							
	Overpaid at beginning of year							
	On hand at end of year							

Abstract of Accounts :—Burial Grounds.

245

OF for the Year ended 15th May, 19

GROUNDS RATE.

ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.						£	s.	d.
1. Salary and Wages of Superintendent, Labourers, &c...	..	..	..	..	..
2. Salaries, &c., of Collector, Clerk, and Treasurer, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Auditor's Fee, and other Audit Expenses, proportion of, applicable to Burial Grounds ..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Implements, Seed, Rent, Rates, Gravel, Ashes, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Loans (excluding Bank Overdrafts):—						£	s.	d.
Annual Instalment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Payment into Sinking Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Interest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
6. Other Payments, viz. :—								
Total Disbursements ..								
7. Net Balance—								
Overpaid at beginning of year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
On hand at end of year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENT .						£	s.	d.
1. Cemetery Extension, &c. :—								
Contractors' Accounts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Wages of Labourers, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Trees, Shrubs, Seeds, Gravel, or Ashes for Walks ..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Other Payments met out Capital Receipts, viz. :—						£	s.	d.
Total Disbursements ..								
3. Net Balance—								
Overpaid at beginning of year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
On hand at end of year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

IV. PUBLIC

CURRENT

RECEIPTS.	Owners.			Occupiers.			£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1. Assessment collected:—									
Arrears									
Current Rates									
Total Assessment ..									
2. Agricultural Rates Grant									
3. Treasury Subventions in lieu of Rates on Government Property ..									
Total Receipts ..									
4. Net Balance—									
On hand at beginning of year									
Overpaid at end of year.. .. .									

CAPITAL

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
1. Borrowed during the year			
2. Other Capital Receipts during the year, specifying them:—	£	s.	d.
Total Receipts ..			
3. Net Balance—			
On hand at beginning of year			
Overpaid at end of year.. .. .			

247

or the Year ended 15th May, 19

ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.								£	s.	d.
1. Expenses of providing Public Library :—										
Purchase of Site	
Erection of Buildings	
Fitting up and Furnishing	
Other Expenses	
2 Other Payments, viz : —										
							£	s.	d.	
Total Disbursements							..			
3. Net Balance—										
Overpaid at beginning of year				
On hand at end of year				

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Abstract of Accounts :—Education.

249

OF

for the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

RATE ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS										£	s.	d.
1. Paid to School Board :—												
Burgh District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landward District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School District of												
Total Disbursements ..												
2. Net Balances :—												
Overpaid at beginning of year —										£	s.	d.
Burgh District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landward District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School District of												
On hand at end of year :—												
Burgh District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landward District ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School District of												

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

VI. VALUATION

RECEIPTS.	Owners.			Occupiers.			£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1. Assessment collected :—									
Arrears									
Current Rates									
Total Assessment									
2. Agricultural Rates Grant									
3. Treasury Subventions in lieu of Rates on Government Property									
Total Receipts									
4. Net Balance :—									
On hand at beginning of year									
Overpaid at end of year									

VII. SPECIAL

INSPECTOR'S

RECEIPTS.	Owners.			Occupiers.			£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1. Assessment collected :—									
Arrears									
Current Rates									
Total Assessment									
2. Agricultural Rates Grant									
3. Treasury Subventions in lieu of Rates on Government Property									
Total Receipts									
4. Net Balance :—									
On hand at beginning of year									
Overpaid at end of year									

Abstract of Accounts :— Valuation; Special Rates. 251

OF for the year ended 15th May, 19 .

RATE ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.										£	s.	d.
1. Paid to County * Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Net Balance—										£	s.	d.
Overpaid at beginning of year	..	..	..	..	..		
On hand at end of year	..	..	..	..	..		

PARISH RATE.

ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.										£	s.	d.
1. Paid to Landward Committee on requisition	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Net Balance—										£	s.	d.
Overpaid at beginning of year	..	..	..	..	..		
On hand at end of year	..	..	..	..	..		

* Where the Valuation Rate is paid over to the Town Council, the word "Town" will be substituted.

VII. SPECIAL PARISH LANDWARD COMMITTEE—

[illegible][illegible]

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Abstract of Accounts :—Special Rates.

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OF

for the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

RATE—continued.

CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Debt Charges.									Other Payments.			£	s.	d.
	Redemption of Debt.			Interest.											
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
1. Buildings															
2. Recreation Grounds															
3. Maintenance of Roads.. .. .															
4. Rights of Way															
5. Lands leased for Allotment or Common Pasture															
6. Payments under guarantee to Postmaster-General															
7. Other Payments, specifying them :—															

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.												£	s.	d.
1. Buildings														
2. Recreation Grounds														
3. Roads														
4. Rights of Way														
5. Allotments														
6. Other Payments, specifying them :—												£	s.	d.
Total Disbursements														
7. Net Balance—														
Overpaid at beginning of year														
On hand at end of year														

**ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL:
GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND**

I. GENERAL

	Page.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.							
I. Poor Rate	6-11		.	•			†
II. Registration	12-13						
III. Burial Grounds	14-15						
IV. Public Libraries Rate	16-17						
V. Education	18-19						
VI. Valuation	20-21						
Total				•			†
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.							
I. Poor Rate	10-11						
III. Burial Grounds	14-15						
IV. Public Libraries Rate	16-17						
Total							

II. SPECIAL

	Page.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
CURRENT ACCOUNT.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
VII. Special Parish Rate	20-23						
<hr/>							
CAPITAL ACCOUNT.							
VII. Special Parish Rate	22-23						

III. LOANS

	Page.	Bonded Loans at beginning of Year.			Bonded Loans at close of Year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I. Poor Rate	26-27						
III. Burial Grounds	" "						
IV. Public Libraries Rate	" "						
VII. Special Parish Rate	" "						
Total							

* Of which Repayments by other Parishes for Cost of their Poor, £

† Of which Cost of other Parish Poor, £

AUDITOR'S

Abstract of Accounts :—General Abstract.

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OF for the Year ended 15th May, 19 .

PAYMENTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.

PARISH FUND.

Balances on hand at beginning of year.			Balances overpaid at beginning of year.			Balances on hand at close of year.			Balances overpaid at close of year.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

PARISH FUND.

Balances on hand at beginning of year.			Balances overpaid at beginning of year.			Balances on hand at close of year.			Balances overpaid at close of year.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

AND SINKING FUND.

Sinking Fund at close of Year.		
£	s.	d.

(Signature)

Clerk of the Parish Council.

CERTIFICATE.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL
OF **for the Year ended 15th May, 19**

STATEMENT OF LOANS.

	Assessment upon which Loan charged.				
	Poor Law.	Burial Grounds	Public Libraries.	Special Parish.	Total.
1. Precise purpose for which Loan raised					—
2. Statutory authority for raising Loan					—
3. Amount authorised					—
4. Amount actually borrowed :—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Up to beginning of Year					—
(b) During Year					—
5. Period of repayment					—
6. Rate of Interest					—
7. Amount of Loans outstanding at beginning of Year	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8. Amount charged to Revenue during Year in respect of :—					
(a) Annual Instalment ..					
(b) Payment into Sinking Fund					
(c) Interest					
9. Sinking Fund :—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Sum applied from Fund to redemption of Loans during Year					
(b) Amount in Fund at end of Year					
10. Amount of Loans outstanding at end of Year					

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL OF

for the Year ended 15th May, 19

7051

SINKING FUNDS

	Amount at 15th May, 19		Payment into during Year.		Interest on during Year.		Payment out of during Year.		Amount at 15th May, 19			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Invested.*	Uninvested.	Total	Total
Invested or set aside to meet :-	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Poor Law Loans												
Burial Grounds Loans												
Public Libraries Loans												
Loans under Part IV. of the Local Government Act, 1894												
Total												

Note should be added giving particulars of the Investments held.

R

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

POORHOUSE

RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
For Poorhouse privilege			
From other Parishes for Board, &c., in Poorhouse (page 238)										
Farm and Garden Account—Surplus Receipts (page 290)									
Firewood Account—Surplus Receipts (page 261)			
Sum charged to Lunatic Poor†			
Sum charged to Suspense Poor (page 237)			
Balance—being cost of Ordinary Indoor Poor of Parish, transferred to Poor Rate Account (page 237)			
Total												

ACCOUNT FOR PAROCHIAL ASYLUM

RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
Total												

ALMSHOUSE

RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
Total												

* This Statement applies only to single Parishes having Poorhouses of their own. While the above is the form which should be followed, further details of the expenditure under various heads may with advantage be given.

† This item is applicable only where a proportion of the Poorhouse charges is allocated to the Lunatic Wards.

Abstract of Accounts :—Poorhouse.

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OF

for the year ended 15th May, 19 .

ACCOUNT.°

DISBURSEMENTS.						£	s.	d.
Food and Clothing, also Fuel, Light, &c.			
Education of Poorhouse Children	..	..	..	..	..
Interments	..	..	..	..	..
Establishment Charges, being—								
Salaries and Board (or proportion of Salaries and Board) of Governor and other Officials (except the Medical Officer, Trained Sick Nurses, and Teacher), also Books, Stationery, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	£	s.	d.
Poorhouse Debt Charges (excluding Charges applicable to Lunatic Wards):—								
Principal repaid	..	..	..	..	..	£	s.	d.
Interest..	..	..	..	..	..
Enlargement, Repairs, Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Furniture, Furnishings, &c., of Poorhouse (excluding Lunatic Wards), not defrayed out of Capital Receipts	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Charges :—								
Salaries and Board, &c., of Medical Officers..	..	..	..	..	..
Trained Sick Nursing	..	..	..	..	..
Medicines and Medical Appliances	..	..	..	..	..
Removals to Poorhouse Hospital	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..

OR LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSE.†

DISBURSEMENTS.						£	s.	d.
Total			

ACCOUNT.†

DISBURSEMENTS.						s.	d.
Total		

† A Statement similar to that given above should be shown in Parishes having Parochial Asylums, &c., and in Parishes having Almshouses.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.*

RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
Gallons Milk used in house, at	per gallon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lbs. Fresh Butter, at	per lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cows sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bull sold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beef consumed by Inmates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes and Vegetables sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turnips, Potatoes, and Vegetables used	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										£		
DISBURSEMENTS.										£	s.	d.
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straw and Hay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Treacle, Bran, and Indian Meal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Draff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farm Implements and Utensils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith's Repairs..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farm and Garden Seeds, Plants, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse, Harness and Saddler Work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surplus of Receipts over Disbursements carried to Poorhouse Account (page 258) ..										£		
Stock at close of year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounts outstanding at close of year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										£		
Stock at beginning of year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounts outstanding at beginning of year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balance—being profit during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										£		

* Note.—This Form is intended only to illustrate the manner in which the Farm Account will be prepared. The headings need not be rigidly adhered to.

Abstract of Accounts :—Firewood :—Mortification. 261

OF for the Year ended 15th May, 19

FIREWOOD ACCOUNT.*

RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
Firewood sold												
Firewood used in house												
										£		
DISBURSEMENTS.										£	s.	d.
Wood												
Twine												
Saws and Files												
Cartage												
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements carried to Poorhouse Account (page 266)										£		
Stock at close of year												
Accounts outstanding at close of year												
										£		
Stock at beginning of year												
Accounts outstanding at beginning of year												
Balance—being profit during the year										£		

* Note.—This Form is intended only to illustrate the manner in which the Firewood Account will be prepared. The headings need not be rigidly adhered to. Accounts on similar lines should be prepared for other industries, if any carried on in the Poorhouse.

MORTIFICATION ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.										£	s.	d.
Interest on Investments												
.. .. .												
.. .. .												
DISBURSEMENTS.												
.. .. .												
.. .. .												
Transferred to Poor Rate Account												

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF ASSETS
GENERAL PARISH

LIABILITIES.					£	s.	d.
1. Loans outstanding, per Abstract of Loans, p. 23	..	..	..	..
2. Accounts due—					£	s.	d.
(a) To other Parishes, viz. :—							
(b) To Sundry Creditors, viz. :—							
3. Sinking Funds—Amount in the Funds, per Account, p. 257..	..	..	..	..
4. Other liabilities (except cash balances), viz. :—							
5. Cash Balances, viz. :—					Dr.		
					£	s.	d.
Poor Rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Current Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Capital Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Burial Grounds .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Current Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Capital Account .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Public Libraries Rate .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Valuation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Deduct Credit Balances ..	..	..	..	..
Net Balance .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Of which					£	s.	d.
Due to Bank.. .. .	..	..	..	..
Due to Inspector .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Due to other Officials							
Total Liabilities..			
Surplus Assets			

Abstract of Accounts :—General Parish Fund.

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OF for the Year ended 15th May, 19

AND LIABILITIES.
FUND.

ASSETS				£	s.	d.
1. Heritable Property, viz. :—						
Office Buildings						
Poorhouse or Share in Combination Poorhouse ..						
Burial Grounds and Lodges						
Other Heritable Property specifying same :—						
2. Moveable Property, viz. :—				£	s.	d.
(a) Furniture, fittings, stores, &c.						
(b) Investments held in respect of Sinking Funds ..						
(c) Arrears of Rates outstanding considered recoverable						
(d) Accounts due—	£	s.	d.			
(1) By other Parishes, viz. :—						
(2) By Sundry Debtors, viz. :—						
(e) Other Moveable Assets (except Balances), viz. :—						
(f) Cash Balances, viz. :—	Dr.		Cr.			
Poor Rate						
Current Account						
Capital Account						
Registration						
Burial Grounds						
Current Account						
Capital Account						
Public Libraries Rate						
Education						
Valuation						
Total						
Deduct Debit Balances						
Net Balance						
Of which	£	s.	d.			
In Bank						
In hands of Inspector						
In hands of other Officials						
Total Assets						

PARISH COUNCIL, SCOTLAND.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

SPECIAL PARISH

(This may follow the Form

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

MORTIFICA

(This may follow the Form on pages 262 and

PUBLIC LIBRARY

						£	s.	d.
1. From Parish Council on requisition	..	..	..	..	..
2. Catalogues sold and Fines recovered	..	..	..	..	..
3. Other Receipts, viz. :-						£	s.	d.
4. Net Balance -								
On hand at beginning of year	..	..	..	..
Overpaid at end of year	..	..	..	..

* The Account of the Public Library Committee should be appended to the Parish Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1894, in order to give a

Auditor's Report on the

Abstract of Accounts :—Special Parish Fund.

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OF for the year ended 15th May, 19

AND LIABILITIES.

FUND.

in pages 262 and 263.)

AND LIABILITIES.

TIONS.

263 so far as the same is applicable.)

COMMITTEE ACCOUNT.*

	£	s.	d.
1 Salaries of Librarians and Assistants			
2 Purchase and Rebinding of Books, Cost of Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.			
3 Upkeep of Buildings - Rents, Taxes, Repairs, Furnishings, &c. .. .			
4 Any other Payments, viz. :—	£	s.	d.
5 Net Balance—			
Overpaid at beginning of year			
On hand at end of year			

Council Accounts—even if it is not subject to audit by the Auditor appointed under the complete statement of the Public Library Accounts.

Accounts of the Parish Council.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS, IRELAND.

Registration.

THE REGISTRATION (IRELAND) RULES, 1899, AMENDMENT
RULE, 1905.—No. 3. DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1905.

1905. No. 1188.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

Ashbourne, C.

Grenfell.

Hugh Holmes.

Whereas, by the Registration (Ireland) Act, 1898,* it is, amongst other things, enacted that the Lord Lieutenant in Council may before the end of the year, 1898, make rules for carrying into effect the said Act, and in particular for adapting to the provisions of that Act the enactments relating to the registration of parliamentary electors in Ireland, and the precepts and forms contained in or used under those enactments, and for causing the lists and register to be so made up as to be available for any parliamentary election, or for any election under any Act passed in the then present Session of Parliament, of a member of a local authority, and for causing lists to be made, when necessary, for different parts of a poor law electoral division as if such part were a separate electoral division, and that such rules may apply any of the provisions of the County Electors Act, 1888,† or Part IV. of the Local Government Act, 1894,‡ or any enactments applied or referred to therein, with the modifications necessary for adapting them in Ireland :

And Whereas, by section ninety-eight of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898,§ it is, amongst other things, enacted, that rules under the Registration (Ireland) Act, 1898, may be made for carrying into effect the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, with respect to Local Government Electors, and in particular for adapting the Registration Acts to the provisions of the said Local Government Act and

* 61-2 V. c. 2.

† 56-7 V. c. 73.

‡ 51-2 V. c. 10.

§ 61-2 V. c. 37.

Orders in Council made thereunder. And that so much of the Registration (Ireland) Act, 1898, as requires the rules to be made before the end of the year, 1898, shall be repealed :

And Whereas the Registration (Ireland) Rules, 1899,* were made by the Lord Lieutenant in Council under the said Registration (Ireland) Act, 1898, and the said Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 : And whereas it is expedient to make certain amendments in those Rules :

Now We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance and by virtue of the said Registration (Ireland) Act, 1898, and the said Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and of all other powers Us thereunto enabling, do hereby order and declare that from and after the making of this Order the following rules shall take effect :—

Short Title.

(1) These Rules may be cited as "The Registration (Ireland) Rules, 1899, Amendment Rule, 1905—No. 3."

(2) No. 7 of the General Provisions in the Schedule to the Registration (Ireland) Rules, 1899,* is hereby revoked and the following is to be substituted therefor :—

"The Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths is required to send to you on or before the 1st day of July, in every year, a return of the names and residences of all persons of full age dying within your Union and you are required to examine those returns to see whether any one whose name would otherwise appear in the list of voters is dead, and you are to pay the Superintendent Registrar, as part of your expenses connected with Registration, a fee of two pence for each return and a further fee of two pence for every death entered in such returns."

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 4th day of November, 1905.

John Atkinson.

William D. Andrews.

John Ross.

* Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, "Parliamentary Electors, I.," p. 1 ; see also Amendment Rules Nos. 1 and 2, printed in Addenda to this Vol., pp. 1435 and 1437.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Colonial Arrangements</i> ,
p. 268. | 2. <i>International Arrangements</i> ,
p. 270. |
|--|---|

1. Colonial Arrangements.

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 103 OF THE PATENTS, &C., ACT TO THE
COLONY OF CEYLON.

1905. No. 933.

At the Court of St. James, the 7th day of August, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 103 of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883,* as amended by Section 6 of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1885,† it is enacted as follows:—

1. If His Majesty is pleased to make any arrangement with the Government or Governments of any foreign state or states for mutual protection of inventions, designs and trade marks, or any of them, then any person who has applied for protection for any invention, design or trade mark in any such state, shall be entitled to a patent for his invention or to registration of his design or trade mark (as the case may be) under this Act in priority to other applicants, and such patent or registration shall have the same date as the date of the application in such foreign state.

Provided that his application is made, in the case of a patent, within seven months, and, in the case of a design or trade mark, within four months from his applying for protection in the foreign state with which the arrangement is in force.

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall entitle the patentee or proprietor of the design or trade mark to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the date of the actual acceptance of his complete specification or the actual registration of his design or trade mark in this country as the case may be.

2. The publication in the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man, during the respective periods aforesaid, of any description of the invention, or the use therein during such periods of the invention, or the exhibition or use therein

* 46-7 V. c. 57.

† 48-9 V. c. 63.

during such periods of the design or the publication therein during such periods of a description or representation of the design or the use therein during such periods of the trade mark, shall not invalidate the patent which may be granted for the invention, or the registration of the design or trade mark.

3. The application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design, or the registration of a trade mark under this section, must be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under this Act, provided that, in the case of trade marks, any trade mark the registration of which has been duly applied for in the country of origin may be registered under this Act.

4. The provisions of this Section shall apply only in the case of those foreign states with respect to which His Majesty shall from time to time by Order in Council declare them to be applicable, and so long only in the case of each state as the Order in Council shall continue in force with respect to that state.

And whereas by Section 104 of the said first mentioned Act it is enacted as follows:—

(1) Where it is made to appear to His Majesty that the legislature of any British possession has made satisfactory provision for the protection of inventions, designs and trade marks, patented or registered in this country, it shall be lawful for His Majesty from time to time by Order in Council, to apply the provisions of the last preceding section with such variations or additions if any, as to His Majesty in Council may seem fit, to such British possession.

(2) An Order in Council under this Act shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in the Order take effect as if its provisions had been contained in this Act; but it shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to revoke any Order in Council made under this Act.

And whereas by Section 1 of the Patents Act, 1901,* it is enacted as follows:—

1. (1) In the first proviso to Sub-section 1 of Section 103 of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, (which section relates to the time for making applications for protection under international arrangements) the words "twelve months" shall be substituted for the words "seven months."

(2) An application under that section shall be accompanied by a complete specification which, if it be not accepted within the period of twelve months shall, with the drawings (if any) be open to public inspection at the expiration of that period.

* 1 Edw. 7, c. 18.

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, that the Legislature of the British Possession of the Colony of Ceylon has made satisfactory provision for the protection of inventions, designs and trade marks patented or registered in this country.

Now, therefore, His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to him by the above enactments, doth declare, and it is hereby declared as follows:—

1. The provisions of Section 103 of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, as amended by Section 6 of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1885, and by Section 1 of the Patents Act, 1901, shall apply to the Colony of Ceylon.

2. This Order in Council shall take effect from the 10th day of June, 1905.

A. W. FitzRoy.

2. International Arrangements.

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 103 OF THE PATENTS, &C., ACT TO THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

1905. No. 10.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day
of January, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 103 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883,* as amended by Section 6 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1885,† it is enacted as follows:—

1. If Her Majesty is pleased to make any arrangement with the government or governments of any foreign state or states for mutual protection of inventions, designs, and trade marks, or any of them, then any person who has applied for protection for any invention, design, or trade mark in any such state, shall be entitled to a patent for his invention or to registration of his design or trade mark (as the case may be) under this Act, in priority to other applicants; and such patent or registration shall have the same date as the date of the application in such foreign state.

* 46-7 V. c. 57.

† 48-9 V. c. 63.

Provided that this application is made, in the case of a patent, within seven months, and, in the case of a design or trade mark, within four months, from his applying for protection in the foreign state with which the arrangement is in force.

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall entitle the patentee or proprietor of the design or trade mark to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the date of the actual acceptance of his complete specification or the actual registration of his design or trade mark in this country, as the case may be.

2. The publication in the United Kingdom, or the Isle of Man, during the respective periods aforesaid, of any description of the invention, or the use therein during such periods of the invention, or the exhibition or use therein during such periods of the design, or the publication therein during such periods of a description or representation of the design or the use therein during such periods of the trade mark, shall not invalidate the patent which may be granted for the invention, or the registration of the design or trade mark.
3. The application for the grant of a patent, or the registration of a design, or the registration of a trade mark under this section, must be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under this Act, provided that, in the case of trade marks, any trade mark the registration of which has been duly applied for in the country of origin may be registered under this Act.
4. The provisions of this section shall apply only in the case of those foreign states with respect to which Her Majesty shall from time to time by Order in Council declare them to be applicable, and so long only in the case of each state as the Order in Council shall continue in force with respect to that state.

And whereas it pleased Her late Majesty Queen Victoria to make an arrangement of the nature contemplated by the said enactment, by and in virtue of a Declaration signed and sealed by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris on the 17th day of March, 1884,* duly conveying the accession of Great Britain and Ireland to the International Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Industrial Property, signed by representatives of certain Powers on the 20th day of March, 1883,† and duly ratified on the 6th day of June, 1884, power being reserved to Her Majesty to accede thereafter to the provisions of the said Convention and Protocol on behalf of the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and any of Her Majesty's Possessions, which

* Printed in Hertslet's State Papers, Vol. 75, p. 414.

† *ibi.*, Vol. 74, p. 44.

Declaration of Accession was duly accepted by the French Government on behalf of the signatory Powers, by and in virtue of a Declaration dated the 2nd day of April, 1884:*

And whereas by various Orders in Council Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to declare that the hereinbefore recited provisions of the said Act should apply to the several foreign countries named in the said Orders parties to the said Convention and Protocol:

And whereas on the 14th day of December, 1900, an Additional Act† was agreed upon between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the governments of the foreign countries parties thereto for the purpose of modifying certain of the provisions of the said International Convention and the Protocol annexed thereto, the ratifications of which Additional Act were duly effected except as regards the Dominican Republic and Servia:

And whereas by Section 1 of the Patents Act, 1901,‡ it is enacted as follows:—

1.—(1) In the first proviso to Subsection 1 of Section 103 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883 (which section relates to the time for making applications for protection under international arrangements) the words "twelve months" shall be substituted for the words "seven months."

(2) An application under that section shall be accompanied by a complete specification which, if it be not accepted within the period of twelve months shall, with the drawings (if any), be open to public inspection at the expiration of that period.

And whereas on the 1st day of May, 1903, the German Empire duly acceded to the said International Convention, Protocol, and Additional Act:

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the 9th day of October, 1903,§ His Majesty was pleased to declare that the provisions of Section 103 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, as amended by Section 6 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act (Amendment Act), 1885, and by Section 1 of the Patents Act, 1901, should apply to the German Empire:

And whereas on the 22nd day of September, 1904, the Republic of Cuba duly acceded to the said International Convention, Protocol, and Additional Act.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority committed to Him

* Printed in Hertslet's State Papers, Vol. 75, p. 415.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. 92, p. 807.

‡ 1 Edw. 7, c. 18.

§ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Patents, &c.," p. 18.

by the above enactments, doth declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The provisions of Section 103 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883, as amended by Section 6 of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1885, and by Section 1 of the Patents Act, 1901, shall apply to the Republic of Cuba.
2. This Order shall take effect from the 17th day of November, 1904.

A. W. FitzRoy.

POOR, ENGLAND.

Relief.

THE RELIEF (SCHOOL CHILDREN) ORDER, 1905, DATED
APRIL 26, 1905.

1905. No. 495.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Poor Law Unions, and of the several Out-Relief Unions in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by certain General Orders and other Orders made by the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Poor Law Board, and by Us, the Local Government Board, Regulations have been prescribed with respect to the Relief of the Poor:

And whereas by Section 56 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834,* it is enacted that all relief given to or on account of the wife, or to or on account of any child or children under the age of sixteen, not being blind or deaf and dumb, shall be considered as given to the husband of such wife, or to the father of such child or children, as the case may be;

And whereas by Section 58 of the said Act, it is enacted that any relief, or the cost price thereof, which shall be given to or on account of any poor person above the age of twenty-one, or to his wife, or any part of his family under the age of sixteen, and which We by any Rule, Order, or Regulation declare or direct to be given or considered as given by way of loan, and whether any receipt for such relief, or engagement to repay the same, or the cost price thereof, or any part thereof, shall have been given or not by the person to or on account of whom the same shall have been so given, shall be considered and the same is by the said Section declared to be a loan to such poor person;

* 4-5 W. 4, c. 76.

And whereas it is expedient that such provision as is hereinafter set forth be made with respect to the relief ordered or given in certain cases :

Now therefore, in the exercise of our Statutory powers in that behalf, and in relation to each Poor Law Union, and to each Out-Relief Union in England and Wales, We do hereby Order, Declare, and Direct as follows :—

ARTICLE I.—In this Order, unless the contrary intention appears—

The expression “the Guardians” means, as the case requires, the Guardians of the Poor of a Poor Law Union, or the Guardians of the Poor of an Out-Relief Union :

The expression “the Orders and Regulations” means and includes all Rules, Orders, or Regulations made by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, or by Us, with respect to the relief of the poor, and applicable for the time being to a Poor Law Union or to an Out-Relief Union : and

The expression “special application” means an application made to the Guardians, directly or otherwise, or to a Relieving Officer by the Managers, or by a teacher duly empowered by the Managers, of a Public Elementary School, or by an officer duly empowered by the Local Education Authority, and having for its object the allowance of relief to a child under the age of sixteen who is in course of attendance at a Public Elementary School.

ARTICLE II.—(1.) Where a special application is made to the Guardians, directly or otherwise, and the case is not one of sudden and urgent necessity, they shall take steps to ascertain whether the allowance of relief to the child to whom the special application relates, is or is not rendered necessary by the habitual neglect of the father to provide adequate food for the child.

(2.) Any relief or the cost price of any relief given in any such case in accordance with this Order shall be given or considered as given by way of loan, if the Guardians are satisfied that the case is one of such habitual neglect as aforesaid, and, if the Guardians are not so satisfied, may be given or considered as given by way of loan, where the Guardians determine that the relief shall be so given or shall be considered as so given.

(3.) Where the Guardians determine to give relief in accordance with this Order, and where, by virtue of any provision of this Order, or of any determination in pursuance of this Order, the relief will be given or considered as given by way of loan, the Guardians shall, after making their order upon the special application, and before relief is given in compliance with their order, cause all such steps as are practicable to be taken for the

purpose of notifying to the father of the child to whom the special application relates, the fact that the relief will be given or will be considered as given by way of loan.

(4.) Where the Guardians determine to give relief in accordance with this Order, but the relief will not by virtue of any provision of this Order, or of any determination in pursuance of this Order, be given or considered as given by way of loan, the Guardians shall, after making their order upon the special application, and before relief is given in compliance with their order, cause all such steps as are practicable to be taken for the purpose of notifying to the father of the child to whom the special application relates, the fact that the relief given to or on account of the child will be considered as given to the father.

(5.) The Guardians shall not, without a fresh application, allow any relief in pursuance of this Article for a longer period than one month.

ARTICLE III.—Where a special application is made to the Guardians, directly or otherwise, and the case is one of sudden and urgent necessity, any relief or the cost price of any relief given in any such case in accordance with this Order shall be given or considered as given by way of loan, and the Guardians, at the time of making their order upon the special application, or as soon as possible after the relief is given, shall cause all such steps as are practicable to be taken for the purpose of notifying to the father of the child to whom the special application relates, the fact that the relief is given or will be considered as given by way of loan.

ARTICLE IV.—Where a special application is made to a Relieving Officer, and the case is one of sudden or urgent necessity, any relief or the cost price of any relief given in any such case in accordance with this Order shall be given or considered as given by way of loan, and the Relieving Officer shall, at the time of giving the relief, or as soon as possible after the relief is given, take all such steps as are practicable for the purpose of notifying to the father of the child to whom the special application relates the fact that the relief is given or will be considered as given by way of loan.

ARTICLE V.—Where by virtue of any provision of this Order, or of any determination in pursuance of this Order, any relief or the cost price of any relief given upon a special application will be given, is given or will be considered as given by way of loan, nothing in the Orders and Regulations shall apply or have effect so as to require that, as a condition of the giving of the relief, the able-bodied father of the child to whom the special application relates shall be relieved only in the Workhouse, or shall be set to work by the Guardians and be kept employed under their direction and superintendence so long as he continues to receive relief.

ARTICLE VI.—The Guardians shall take proceedings for the recovery of any relief or the cost price of any relief which, by

virtue of any provision of this Order, or of any determination in pursuance of this Order, is given or is considered as given by way of loan, except in any case in which the Guardians report the circumstances to Us, and We approve of their abstaining from any such proceedings.

ARTICLE VII.—Nothing in this Order shall apply or have effect in relation to any case, other than that of a child who is not blind, or deaf and dumb, who resides with his father, and whose father is not in receipt of relief, other than relief given in accordance with this Order.

ARTICLE VIII.—This Order may be cited as “The Relief (School Children) Order, 1905.”

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Twenty-sixth day of April, in the year One thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.)

G. W. Balfour,
President.

S. B. Provis,
Secretary.

THE BOARDING-OUT ORDER, 1905. DATED DECEMBER 4, 1905.

1905. No. 1251.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Poor Law Unions for the time being in England and Wales;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by the Boarding-out Order, 1889,* We, the Local Government Board, prescribed, in relation to each Poor Law Union for the time being in England and Wales, Regulations with reference to the boarding-out of pauper children in homes beyond the limits of the Poor Law Union;

And whereas it is expedient that the Boarding-out Order, 1889,* should be rescinded, and that Regulations should be made as herein-after contained:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, We hereby rescind the Boarding-out Order, 1889,* except so far as that Order is herein-after expressly declared to remain in force for any purposes of this Order;

And We do hereby Order that the following Regulations shall, except so far as We may assent to any departure therefrom in any particular case, have effect with regard to the

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, “Poor, E.,” p. 308.

several Poor Law Unions for the time being in England and Wales; that is to say,—

Article I.—Notwithstanding anything in any Order issued by the Poor Law Commissioners or the Poor Law Board, or by Us, with reference to the administration of relief to paupers not residing within the Poor Law Union to which they are chargeable, the Guardians of a Poor Law Union may, subject to the provisions of this Order, board-out pauper children chargeable to the Poor Law Union in homes beyond the limits thereof, in accordance with arrangements made with a Boarding-out Committee having authority in that behalf and constituted as herein-after mentioned.

Article II.—With respect to the constitution of a Boarding-out Committee, and with respect to changes of membership of the Committee and of the area for which the Committee acts, the following provisions shall apply and have effect; that is to say,—

- (i.) The Committee shall consist of persons who are approved by Us, who have signed an engagement in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule to this Order and who have obtained Our written authority to make arrangements with Boards of Guardians for the purpose of finding and superintending homes for pauper children within an area comprising the parish or parishes specified in the said authority.
- (ii.) The Committee shall comprise not less than three members, and one at least of the members shall be a woman.
- (iii.) A person deriving any pecuniary or other personal profit from the boarding-out of a child shall be thereby disqualified from becoming or continuing to be a member of a Committee.
- (iv.) The number of members of the Committee may, with Our approval, be altered, and, with Our approval, any person may be substituted as a Member of the Committee for any existing Member, who shall thereupon cease to act as a Member of the Committee.

A person shall not act as an additional or substituted Member of the Committee until he has signed an engagement which shall be in the Form No. 2 in the Schedule to this Order.

- (v.) The area within which the Committee is authorised to find and superintend homes for pauper children may, with Our approval, be extended or diminished.

Article III.—(1.) A Boarding-out Committee shall from time to time appoint one of their Members to act as Secretary; and the Committee may appoint another Member to be Presiding Chairman for such period as is specified by the Committee in the resolution for the appointment.

(2.) The Secretary shall punctually inform Us of any vacancy occurring in the Committee by reason of the death, resignation, or disqualification of a member, or from any other cause.

The Secretary shall also report to Us as soon as practicable after the First day of January and the First day of July in every year the names and addresses of the members of the Committee in the Form No. 3 in the Schedule to this Order.

Article IV.—(1.) Before a child chargeable to a Poor Law Union is boarded-out in pursuance of arrangements with a Boarding-out Committee, those arrangements shall be defined and embodied in an agreement made, with Our approval, between the Guardians of the Poor Law Union and the Committee.

(2.) The agreement shall be in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule to this Order.

(3.) The agreement, if the Guardians so determine, shall set forth the conditions to be observed by the Committee in relation to the production to the Guardians of vouchers for all disbursements by the Committee who shall, unless the Guardians otherwise allow, comply in every particular with the said conditions.

Article V.—(1.) The Guardians of a Poor Law Union from which a child is boarded-out in a home found by a Boarding-out Committee may at any time withdraw the child from the home, but, except in cases of urgent necessity, the Guardians shall give to the Committee not less than one week's notice of the intended withdrawal.

(2.) Every foster-parent shall, upon the demand of a person duly authorised in writing by the Committee or by the Guardians, deliver up to that person any pauper child boarded-out with the foster-parent.

Article VI.—The following Rules and Conditions shall be observed by the Guardians with respect to the boarding-out of pauper children under this Order, that is to say:—

No. 1. A child shall not be so boarded-out unless he is an orphan child or a deserted child as defined by this Order, or a child in respect of whom the powers and rights of a parent or parents are, in pursuance of Section 1 of the Poor Law Act, 1889, or of the Poor Law Act, 1899, vested in the Guardians.

No. 2. A child shall not be first boarded-out at an earlier age than two years, and a child shall not be first boarded-out at a later age than ten years except where the child is above the age of ten years and is placed in the same home with a brother or sister under that age.

No. 3.—(i.) Not more than two children shall be boarded-out by the Guardians in the same home at the same

time, unless all the children are brothers and sisters and do not exceed four in number;

(ii.) Not more than one child shall be boarded-out by the Guardians in a home in which any child is boarded-out, either permanently or temporarily, by persons other than the Guardians, nor shall any child be boarded-out in a home in which there is more than one child boarded-out by persons other than the Guardians either permanently or temporarily;

(iii.) A child shall not be boarded-out in a home in which, at the time when the child would first be placed in it, there would be, including the said child, more than five children resident; and

(iv.) If a child be subsequently boarded-out by persons other than the Guardians in a home in which a child is boarded-out by the Guardians, and, including that child, there are already five children resident, the child boarded-out by the Guardians shall forthwith be withdrawn.

- No. 4. A child shall not be boarded-out with any person who is at the time, or who has been within twelve months preceding, in receipt of relief; and if the foster-parent at any time become in receipt of relief, every child boarded-out with him shall forthwith be withdrawn from him.
- No. 5. In no case shall a child be boarded-out with a foster-parent of a religious creed different from that to which the child belongs. The child's creed shall be ascertained from the Creed Register, if it be entered therein.
- No. 6. A child shall not be boarded-out with a person who has at any time been convicted of an offence which renders him unfit to be a foster-parent, and if a foster-parent be at any time convicted of any such offence, every child boarded-out with him shall forthwith be withdrawn from him.
- No. 7. A child shall not be boarded-out with a person occupying or residing in a house or premises which are licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and if a foster-parent at any time remove into a house or premises so licensed, or obtain any such license, every child boarded-out with him shall forthwith be withdrawn from him.
- No. 8. A child shall not be boarded-out without a certificate, which shall be in the Form No. 5 in the Schedule to this Order, shall be signed by one of the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Union from which the child is sent, shall state the particulars of the child's health, and shall be forwarded by the Guardians to the Boarding-out Committee.

- No. 9. Before receiving a child to be boarded-out with him, the foster-parent shall sign, in the Form No. 6 in the Schedule to this Order, an undertaking in duplicate, one copy of which shall be kept by the foster-parent and the other copy by the Guardians, and which shall, in addition to any other matter agreed upon, contain an engagement on the part of the foster-parent that, in consideration of a certain sum per week, he will bring up the child as one of his own children, and provide the child with proper food, lodging, and washing, and endeavour to train the child in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness, and industry; he will take care that the child shall attend duly at church or chapel according to the religious creed to which the child belongs, and shall duly attend school; he will provide for the proper repair and renewal of the child's clothing; in case of the child's illness, he will forthwith report the illness to the Boarding-out Committee; he will at all times permit the child to be visited and the home to be inspected by any member of the Committee, and by any person specially appointed for that purpose by the Guardians or by Us; and he will, upon the demand of a person duly authorised in writing by the Boarding-out Committee or by the Guardians, give up possession of the child.
- No. 10. On the delivery of the child to the foster-parent, he shall give an acknowledgment in the Form No. 7 in the said Schedule.
- No. 11. In no case shall the sum to be paid to the foster-parent for the maintenance of a child, inclusive of lodging, but exclusive of clothing, school-fees, fees for medical attendance, medicines, medical or surgical appliances, and extras ordered by a medical attendant, exceed five shillings per week.
- No. 12.—(i.) A foster-parent shall not enter into a contract with a Company or Society or other body of persons, or with any person, or pay any money to a Company, or Society, or other body of persons, or to any person, for the purpose of insuring the payment to the foster-parent of a sum of money upon the illness or death of a child boarded-out with him from a Poor Law Union.
- (ii.) Where the Guardians or the Committee have reason to believe that the foregoing prohibition has been infringed by a foster-parent in respect of a child boarded-out with him from a Poor Law Union, the Guardians, or the Committee, as the case may be shall forthwith withdraw the child from the foster-parent.

No. 13. A child shall not be boarded-out in a home distant more than two miles from a public elementary school, the Schoolmaster of which, in consideration of a weekly payment by the Guardians to him after a rate not exceeding one penny per week, undertakes to draw up and send to the Guardians, at least once a quarter, a written report upon the child, in the Form No. 8 in the Schedule to this Order.

No. 14. A child shall not be boarded-out, except with Our consent, in a home which, although within the parish or parishes specified in the written authority, is distant more than three miles by the nearest road of access from the residence of some member of the Boarding-out Committee.

Article VII.—(1.) Every boarded-out child and its home shall be visited not less often than once in every six weeks by a member of the Boarding-out Committee and the visitor shall after the visit to the home make a report in writing to the Committee, in the Form No. 9 in the Schedule to this Order, and shall state in the Report the apparent bodily condition and the behaviour of the child, and all such complaints made by or concerning the child, against or by the foster-parent as in the opinion of the visitor should be brought to the knowledge of the Committee.

(2.) The several reports made in pursuance of this Article shall be forwarded by the Committee to the Guardians not less often than quarterly.

(3.) If in the case of a boarded-out child no such report be received by the Guardians for the space of four consecutive months, the Guardians shall either provide for the visiting of the child and its home by an officer of the Guardians at intervals of not more than six weeks until reports on the child and its home are again received by them through the Committee, or shall withdraw the child from the home with all reasonable expedition.

Article VIII.—(1.) The Clerk to the Guardians of every Poor Law Union from which a child is boarded-out under the provisions of this Order shall, as soon as practicable after the First day of April and the First day of October in every year, make a Return to Us, in the Form No. 10 in the Schedule to this Order, of every child remaining so boarded-out on those dates respectively.

(2.) The Secretary to the Boarding-out Committee shall make a return to Us as soon as practicable after the First day of January and the First day of July in every year of every child remaining boarded-out under the provisions of this Order and under the supervision of the Committee on those days respectively. Every such Return shall be made according to the Form No. 11 in the Schedule to this Order.

Article IX.—If We withdraw from a Boarding-out Committee the authority to enter into arrangements with Boards of Guardians, the Guardians who have made arrangements with the Committee for the boarding-out of pauper children shall, on receiving notice of the withdrawal of that authority, take back with all reasonable expedition all children boarded-out in homes found by the said Committee:

Provided that the foregoing requirement shall not apply in any case in which We declare that the withdrawal of authority from the Committee shall not extend to children already boarded-out under their superintendence, or in any case in which We do not so declare, but in which the Guardians, with Our approval, cause the children to be visited by one of their own officers at intervals of not more than six weeks.

Article X.—The Guardians may pay the reasonable expenses incurred by them in conveying a child to and from the home in which the child is boarded-out, and, in the case of a Union, may charge the same to the Common Fund.

Article XI.—Relief given under the provisions of this Order by the Guardians to a deserted child under the age of sixteen years may, if the Guardians think fit, be given by way of Loan to the parent of the child.

Article XII.—The Guardians may, if they think fit, advance to the Boarding-out Committee quarterly such sum as, in pursuance of the agreement made by the Guardians with the Committee, may reasonably be expected to be incurred by the Committee during the ensuing quarter.

Article XIII.—Subject to the provisions of this Order a Boarding-out Committee duly formed under the provisions of the Boarding-out Order, 1889,* or of any of the Orders rescinded by that Order, and in existence at the date of this Order, shall, in so far as the authority of the Committee extends at the date of this Order, be deemed to have been duly constituted under the provisions of this Order.

Article XIV.—Any arrangements made with Our approval by the Guardians of a Poor Law Union with a Boarding-out Committee, under the provisions of the Boarding-out Order, 1889,* shall be deemed to be in force pending the making of arrangements under the provisions of this Order.

Article XV.—In any case in which the Guardians of a Poor Law Union are, at the date of this Order, boarding-out children under the provisions of the Boarding-out Order, 1889,* it shall not be necessary, with regard to the children so boarded-out, that fresh undertakings shall be entered into by the foster-parents under the provisions of this Order; and any child may continue to be boarded-out with the foster-parent with whom the child is boarded-out at the date of this Order, if no Regulation in the Boarding-out Order, 1889,* in pursuance of which

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Poor E.," p. 203.

the child was boarded-out is thereby contravened, and for the purposes of this Article the said Order shall remain in force notwithstanding its rescission by this Order.

Article XVI.—In this Order—

The expression “Guardians” means a Board of Guardians elected under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Acts amending the same, and includes a Board of Guardians or other body of persons performing under any Local Act the like functions to a Board of Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

When applied to a legitimate child, the term “orphan child” means a child, both of whose parents are dead; or one of whose parents is dead, the other being under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or being permanently bedridden or disabled and an inmate of a Workhouse, or being out of England; and the term “deserted child” means a child deserted by both parents; or deserted by one parent, the other being dead, or under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or being permanently bedridden or disabled and an inmate of a Workhouse, or being out of England; or a child, one of whose parents is under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or is permanently bedridden or disabled and an inmate of a Workhouse, or is out of England, the other parent being likewise in one of those conditions.

When applied to an illegitimate child, the term “orphan child” means a child whose mother is dead; and the term “deserted child” means a child deserted by its mother, or whose mother is under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or is permanently bedridden or disabled and an inmate of a Workhouse, or is out of England.

The term “foster-parent” means the persons or person with whom any child is boarded-out under the provisions of this Order.

All words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

Article XVII.—This Order may be cited as “The Boarding-out Order, 1905.”

Schedule.

FORM No. 1.

Engagement by proposed Boarding-out Committee.

WE, the undersigned, being desirous of being constituted a Boarding-out Committee for the purpose of finding and superintending homes within an area comprising the Parish or Parishes specified below, for such pauper children as may be boarded-out by Boards of Guardians under the provisions of the Boarding-out Order, 1905, do hereby engage that, *in the event of our obtaining the requisite authority of the Local Government Board to act as a Boarding-out Committee*, we will truly and faithfully observe the Regulations which are prescribed in the said Order, or which may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government Board with respect to the Boarding-out of Pauper Children.

And we do also hereby undertake to furnish to the Local Government Board, or to any of the Inspectors of that Board, all such reasonable information respecting pauper children who may be boarded-out under the superintendence of the Committee, as the said Board or Inspectors may from time to time require.

And we do also engage that Meetings of the Committee shall be held not less often than at , on days to be fixed by the Members of the Committee at the first Meeting in each year, the days and place of meeting to be subject to such alterations as may be agreed upon at one of the ordinary meetings of the Committee after due notice to every member, and further that a book shall be kept containing a record of the proceedings at each Meeting, and that the minutes of the last Meeting shall be read at the next succeeding Meeting and signed by the presiding Chairman, who shall be a member of the Committee other than the person appointed to act as Secretary.

AREA OF ACTION OF COMMITTEE.

Parishes of which Area consists.	Union comprising Parishes.	County.

Signatures in full.	Rank, Profession, or Calling.*	Addresses.

Dated this day of 19

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.

* In the case of any Lady Member having no calling or profession of her own, the rank, profession, or calling of the lady's husband or father should be entered in this column thus :—
Wife, widow, or daughter of a

FORM NO. 2.

Engagement by proposed Members of Boarding-out Committee.

, the undersigned, being desirous of becoming
Member of the Boarding-out Committee formed for the purpose of finding and superintending homes within an area comprising the Parish or Parishes specified below, for such pauper children as may be boarded-out by Boards of Guardians under the provisions of the Boarding-out Order, 1905, do hereby engage that we will truly and faithfully observe the Regulations which are prescribed in the Boarding-out Order, 1905, or which may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government Board with respect to the Boarding-out of Pauper Children.

And , do also hereby undertake to furnish to the Local Government Board, or to any of the Inspectors of that Board, all such reasonable information respecting pauper children who may be boarded-out under the superintendence of the Committee, as the said Board or Inspectors may from time to time require.

AREA OF ACTION OF COMMITTEE.

Parishes of which Area consists.	Union comprising Parishes.	County.

Signatures in full.	Rank, Profession, or Calling.*	Addresses.

Dated this day of , 19 .

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

* In the case of any Lady Member having no calling or profession of her own, the rank profession, or calling of the lady's husband or father should be entered in this column thus :—

Wife, widow, or daughter of a

FORM No. 3.

BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE.

Statement to be sent to the Local Government Board showing the names and addresses of the Members of the above Committee on the 1st January (or 1st July), 19 .

NOTE.—The Statement is to be sent in half-yearly. Strike out the words 1st January or 1st July, as the case may be.

Names*.	Addresses.

* It will be convenient if the names are arranged in alphabetical order.

(Signed)

Secretary of Committee.

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

Date

FORM No. 4.

AGREEMENT entered into between THE BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE of _____, in the County of _____ (herein-after called the "Committee"), of the one part and THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS of _____, in the County of _____ (herein-after called the "Guardians"), of the other part.

We, the Committee, do hereby agree with the Guardians as follows :—

That we will undertake to find homes and Foster-parents for _____ Children to be sent to us by the Guardians, and for so many more Children as may hereafter, with the approval of the Local Government Board, be agreed upon between ourselves and the Guardians :

That we will cause each of the Children placed with the said Foster-parents and their respective homes to be visited not less often than once in every six weeks, by at least one member of the Committee, and will send a Report to the Guardians of the apparent bodily condition and behaviour of each child, and of all complaints made by or concerning the Child against or by the Foster-parents, not less often than once a quarter :

That at each visit the visitor shall duly inspect the clothing of the Child and shall ascertain whether the quarterly sum allowed by the Guardians for the repair and renewal of the said clothing is properly expended :

That we will make arrangements with a duly qualified Medical man for attendance upon the said Children in case of sickness, and for the supply of the necessary medicines :

That we will also make arrangements with a duly qualified Dentist for the care of the Children's teeth :

That, in case at any time any of the said Children should die, we will cause the deceased Child to be decently and properly buried :

That we will truly and faithfully observe all regulations prescribed in The Boarding-out Order, 1905, or otherwise from time to time prescribed by the Local Government Board with respect to the boarding-out of Pauper Children :

That we will, upon the demand of a person duly authorised in writing by the Guardians, give up possession of any of the said Children who may be under our custody or control.

And we, the Guardians, do hereby on our part undertake and agree with the Committee as follows :—

That, when suitable homes and Foster-parents have been found for the said Children, and the undertaking required by Art. VI., No. 9, of the Boarding-out Order, 1905, to be signed by the Foster-parent before receiving any child shall, in the case of each Child, have been forwarded to us by the Committee, we will provide every such Child with a proper outfit of clothing and the Committee shall be authorised, in the case of every such Child, to make on our behalf the following payments ; namely,—

- (a) The sum [*not exceeding* [] *Shillings*] inserted in the said undertaking as the amount to be paid for the weekly maintenance of the said Child.
- (b) A sum not exceeding _____ per quarter for the repair and renewal of the Child's clothing.
- (c) Such a sum, not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence per quarter for the schooling of the Child, as the Committee shall find necessary.
- (d) A sum, not exceeding One Penny per week, to be paid as a remuneration to the schoolmaster of the school at which the Child attends, for drawing up and sending the Quarterly Report upon the said Child as prescribed by the Boarding-out Order, 1905.

That we will remit quarterly to the Committee the sum of money required to reimburse them all moneys expended and payments made as aforesaid on our behalf, and a sum of One Penny per week for each Child, to meet other expenses incurred by the Committee, in respect of the Child. Provided that where we advance a sum to the Committee under the provisions of the Boarding-out Order, 1905, the amount so advanced shall be taken into account in making the remittance aforesaid.

* Here insert a statement of such conditions as the Guardians impose with regard to the production of vouchers.

That in consideration of the Committee making suitable arrangements, as herein-before agreed, with a duly qualified Medical man for attendance upon the said Child in case of sickness, and for the supply of necessary medicines, we will pay to the Committee the sum, not exceeding _____ in a year (unless on a special report of the case we consent to a further expenditure), which has been disbursed by the Committee for medical attendance on and medicine for the Child, and any further sum which has been disbursed by the Committee for the purpose of providing such extra nourishment or medical or surgical appliance for a Child in case of sickness as shall have been ordered by the medical man aforesaid and certified by a member of the Committee.

That, in consideration of the Committee making suitable arrangements with a duly qualified Dentist for the care of the Children's teeth we will pay to the Committee such cost as may have been reasonably expended for the purpose.

That in consideration of the Committee undertaking that, in case any of the said Children at any time while boarded-out as aforesaid should die, the Committee will cause every Child so dying to be decently and properly buried, we will pay to the Committee, if the Child so dying were not more than ten years of age at the time of death, such sum not exceeding Twenty-five Shillings, and if the Child were more than ten years of age at the time of death, such sum, not exceeding Forty Shillings, as has been disbursed by the Committee for burial purposes.

And we, the Guardians, do hereby further agree with the Committee, that if any Child shall at any time after being placed with a Foster-parent be found to be suffering from any incurable bodily disease, or from lunacy, or shall in the judgment of the Committee be incorrigible and of confirmed bad habits, we will in every such case, upon the same being duly signified to us, cause the said Child to be removed from the home wherein it may be boarded-out as aforesaid, and to be conveyed at our own expense to the Workhouse of the said _____, or to a Lunatic Asylum, as the circumstances of the case may require.

In witness whereof the Presiding Chairman and Secretary of the Committee have hereunto set their hands, this _____ day of _____ 19____, and the Guardians their common seal, this _____ day of _____ 19____.

Signatures of the Presiding Chairman and Secretary of the Committee.

(L.S.) The common seal of the Guardians was hereunto affixed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians held on the day last aforesaid, by _____, Chairman of the Board at the said meeting, in the presence of _____ the Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM No. 5.

POOR LAW UNION.

I, the undersigned, having this day personally examined *C.D.*, aged _____ years, residing at _____, hereby certify that he is not suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, and that his health is good [with the exception that* _____].

(Signed)

A Medical Officer of the above-named
Poor Law Union.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

* Here state the particulars of any exceptions.

FORM No. 6.

Undertaking of Foster-Parent.

BOARDING-OUT of CHILD in a HOME beyond the limits of the POOR LAW UNION to which such child is chargeable.

Poor Law Union.

Boarding-out Committee.

Name of Child.

Religious Creed of Child.

Name of Foster-Parent.

I, *A.B.*, of _____ do hereby engage with the Guardians of the above-named Poor Law Union, in consideration of my receiving the sum of _____ per week, to bring up *C.D.*, aged _____ years on the day of _____ last, as one of my own children, and to provide him with proper food, lodging, and washing, and to endeavour to train him in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness, and industry; to take care that the child shall attend duly at church [or chapel*] and school; that I will provide for the proper repair and renewal of the child's clothing, and that, in case of the child's illness, I will forthwith report the illness to the above-named Boarding-out Committee; and that I will at all times permit the child to be visited and the home to be inspected by any member of the Boarding-out Committee, and by any person specially appointed for that purpose by the Guardians or by the Local Government Board. I do also hereby engage, upon the demand of a person duly authorised in writing by the Boarding-out Committee or by the Guardians, to give up possession of the child.

* Insert "church" or "chapel" or according to the religious creed to which the child belongs.

† Any other matter which may be agreed upon may here be added.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Signature (in full) of Foster-Parent.

Address of Foster-Parent.

Witness to the signature of the Foster-Parent

Address of Witness.

N.B.—Communications to the Boarding-out Committee to be addressed

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FORM No. 7.

POOR LAW UNION.

I, *A.B.*, of _____, hereby acknowledge that I have this day received *C.D.*, aged _____ years, from the Guardians of the Poor of the above-named Poor Law Union, on the terms and conditions contained in the annexed undertaking; and that I have also received for the use of the said *C.D.* the articles of clothing set out in the list appended hereto.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 .

(Signed)

Address

(Witness)

Address of Witness

LIST OF CLOTHING.

(Here set out the Articles in detail.)

Form No. 8.
Report for the Quarter ending

SCHOOL.

Name of Child.	Age.	Name and Address of Foster-Parent.	Number of times School opens during the Quarter.	Attendances missed during the Quarter.	Alleged Causes of Absence.	Standard or Standards in which Child is now working.	Observations as to Appearance, Conduct, and Progress of Child, and any other remarks.

(Signature)

(Address)

(Date)

N.B.—This report may be arranged in any other manner which may be deemed more convenient, provided that all the particulars above-mentioned be included in it.

FORM No. 9.

BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE

REPORT of the VISITOR appointed by the COMMITTEE in respect of the
CHILD age residing at

Name of Child - - - - -	
Date of visit, and date of last previous visit - - - - -	
What has been the state of the Child's health since the last visit; and is it now in good bodily health? - - - - -	
Does the Child seem well fed? - - -	
Was the Child clean? - - - - -	
Was the Child well clothed? - - -	
Has the allowance for the Child's clothing been properly expended? - - -	
What has been the behaviour of the Child?	
Have any complaints been made respecting the Child by the Foster-parent? - -	
Has the Child made any complaints? -	
Do you think the Child has made satisfactory progress at School?	
Are there evidences that the Child's moral and religious training are cared for by the Foster-parents?	
Is the home training of the Child good? -	

FORM No. 9—*continued*.

Does the Child attend regularly at Church (or Chapel) and Sunday School? - -	
Does the Child do any work? If so what work? - - - - -	
What is the sleeping accommodation for the Child? - - - - -	
Has any change been made in the sleeping accommodation since the last Report? -	
Has any change been made in the home since the last Report? - - - - -	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Signature of Visitor.

At a meeting of the _____ Boarding-out Committee held on
the _____ day of _____, 19____, the foregoing Report
was submitted thereto in accordance with Article VII. of the Boarding-out
Order, 1905, and it was ordered that the said Report be forwarded to the
Guardians of the _____ Union.

Signature of Presiding Chairman or Secretary.

N.B.—This Report may be arranged in any other manner which may be deemed more
convenient, provided that all the particulars above mentioned be included in it.

FORM No. 10.

POOR LAW UNION.

Return of the Children boarded-out in Homes beyond the limits of the Poor Law Union on the 1st day of April [or October], 19

1. Name of Child.	2. Age.	3. Name of Foster-Parent.	4. Address of Foster-Parent.	5. Boarding-out Committee under whose superintendence the Child is boarded-out.	6. Date of first Boarding-out.	7. Date of Boarding-out with present Foster-Parent, if there has been a change.

Clerk to the Guardians.

Date.

FORM No. 11.

RETURN to the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD of the CHILDREN BOARDED-OUT under the supervision of the BOARDING-OUT COMMITTEE on the 1st day of January [or July], 19 , with the Names and Addresses of the Foster-Parents.

Name of Child.	Age.	Name and Address of Foster-Parent.	Poor Law Union to which chargeable.

(Signed)

Secretary of the Boarding-out Committee.

(Address)

Date

To the Secretary,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Fourth day of December, in the year One thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.)

G. W. Balfour,
President.

S. B. Provis,
Secretary.

POOR, IRELAND.

1. *Guardians*, p. 296. | 2. *Accounts and Audit*, p. 297.

1. Guardians.

ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND,
DATED MARCH 3, 1905, DECLARING THE NUMBER OF
GUARDIANS TO BE ELECTED FOR CERTAIN DISTRICT
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN URBAN COUNTY DISTRICTS.

1905. No. 229.

Whereas by section 24 (a) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898* (hereinafter referred to as the Act), it is enacted in effect that, where the Local Government Board for Ireland constitute any urban county district or part thereof a district electoral division they may assign to that division two or more guardians:

And whereas We the said Local Government Board have constituted the several Urban County Districts and parts of such districts mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereunto annexed District Electoral Divisions by the names mentioned in the third column of the said schedule:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland in the exercise of the powers given to Us by the above-cited section 24 (a) of the Act and by all other Statutes enabling Us in this behalf do hereby assign to each District Electoral Division mentioned in the third column of the Schedule hereunto annexed the number of guardians set down in the fourth column of the said schedule opposite to the name of such District Electoral Division.

Schedule.

Union. 1	Urban District. 2	District Electoral Division. 3	Number of Guardians assigned. 4
Armagh	Keady	Keady Urban ...	2
Mallow	Mallow	Mallow North Urban	3
	"	Mallow South Urban	3

Given under Our Seal of Office, this Third day of March,
in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred
and Five.

(L.S.)

H. A. Robinson.

* 61-2.V.10. 37.

2. Accounts and Audit.

THE UNION ACCOUNTS ORDER, 1905, DATED JANUARY 10,
1905.

1905. No. 14.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Poor Law
Unions in Ireland;

To the Committees and Officers of the said Guardians;

And to all others whom it may concern:

In pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and the Local Government (Ireland) Acts, 1898 to 1902,* and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do Order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Preliminary.

Article 1.—This Order may be cited as “The Union Accounts Order, 1905.”

Article 2.—(1.) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The expression “Union” means a poor law Union;

The expression “Guardians” means a Board of Guardians;

The expression “the Clerk” means the Clerk of the Union;

The expression “Local Government Board” means the Local Government Board for Ireland.

(2.) The Schedule to this Order shall be read and have effect as part of this Order.

(3.) The Interpretation Act, 1889,† shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Article 3.—This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1905, and the rules and regulations herein contained shall, on and after the said day, have effect and be observed in regard to the several matters to which they relate.

* 61-2 V. c. 37; 63-4 V. c. 41; 63-4 V. c. 63.

† 52-3 V. c. 63.

Provided that—

- (a) The provisions of this Order relating to any matter required to be done for the purpose of bringing this Order into operation on the said day shall come into operation on the making of this Order.
- (b) The Local Government Board may from time to time assent to any departure from such rules and regulations.

Article 4.—From and after the time at which this Order comes into operation the Union Accounts Order, 1899,* is hereby revoked.

Provided that such revocation shall not affect the validity of any proceedings taken or matter or thing done under the said Order, or remaining to be done in continuance of steps already duly taken under the said Order.

Accounts and Payments.

Article 5.—The several Books of Account and forms shall be kept and filled up, and the several duties assigned and prescribed by this Order shall be punctually discharged by the respective proper Officers of the Guardians, in the manner set forth and according to the directions given in this Order and in the Schedule hereto. The Clerk shall report to the Guardians failure in this respect on the part of any Officer, and an entry of such Report and the Order of the Guardians thereon shall be recorded on the Minutes. Officers who are required to sign or verify any book or document shall do so in their own handwriting and not by means of a rubber or other stamp.

Article 6.—The Clerk shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the Minute Book or Books, in which shall be entered Minutes of all Orders and communications received from the Local Government Board or other Government Department, and of all communications received from other Public Bodies or from persons relating to the business of the Guardians, and of all directions given by the Guardians thereon; Minutes of the production and examination of all books and accounts which are required to be periodically produced, examined, and signed; Minutes of the Reports of Committees, and of Reports of the Clerk and other Officers of the Guardians, and of all directions given by the Guardians thereon; Minutes of all moneys received and paid, and all accounts allowed, as well as all other business, proceedings, and transactions of the Guardians, at any of their meetings.

* Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, "Poor, I.," p. 154.

Article 7.—Financial transactions as reported to or transacted by the Guardians at each Finance Meeting shall be recorded as the Financial Minutes in the first part of the Minutes of the proceedings of such Meeting in accordance with Table (1) of Form 14, and the Statistical Minutes shall be recorded in accordance with Table (2) of that Form. The second weekly Meeting of the Guardians in each month shall be the Finance Meeting.

Article 8.—A copy of the Minutes of the proceedings of the Guardians at each Meeting shall be transmitted to the Local Government Board by the Clerk as soon as possible after such Meeting. The parts containing the Financial and Statistical Minutes shall be separate and detachable.

Article 9.—The Receipts and Payments of the Guardians shall be brought to account through the Financial Statement Books of Receipts (Form 1) and of Expenditure (Form 2) under heads of account classified to correspond with those shown on the Financial Minutes and shall be carried to a Ledger.

Article 10.—In the Ledger shall be entered and posted up from time to time the financial transactions of each Finance Meeting as shown in the Financial Statement Books, under the several heads of Account and such additional heads or sub-heads of Account as may from time to time become necessary in order to comply with any requirement of the Local Government Board or otherwise.

Article 11.—Transactions in connection with the Receipt and Expenditure of Capital moneys received by way of Loan or otherwise shall be shown separately from those in respect of Revenue in the Financial Statement Books and Ledger, and a separate Capital Account, including Loans, shall be kept with the Treasurer for transactions in respect of such Capital moneys; all necessary particulars as to every Loan shall be first entered in the Register of Mortgages (Form 3). All transactions, whether in respect of Revenue or Capital, shall be included in the General Abstract of Accounts of the Guardians (hereinafter referred to as the Abstract). If any payment ordered at a Meeting includes items chargeable partly to Revenue and partly to Capital, and such payment is primarily made out of the Revenue Account in the Bank, the entries in the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure shall appear in the appropriate Revenue and Capital columns, and an Advice Note, as hereinafter prescribed, shall be issued at the same meeting to the Treasurer of such amount as will enable him to transfer from the Capital Account to the Revenue Account the total amount of Capital expenditure so advanced out of Revenue. No payments chargeable to the Revenue Account shall be paid out of the Capital Account.

Article 12.—Every Officer of the Guardians who receives money on behalf of the Guardians shall issue to the person paying the same an official receipt to be taken from a Receipt Book provided by the Guardians for the purpose. The Receipt Book shall contain Blocks and Counterparts, which shall be numbered consecutively in print, and in which corresponding entries shall be made at the time of the receipt of the money setting forth the date, the name of the person paying, the purpose for which the money was received, and the amount thereof.

Article 13.—No payment of any bill or demand against the Guardians other than a payment made under Article 19 of this Order, shall be ordered unless and until such bill or demand shall have been allowed either by the Guardians or by some Committee or person specially authorised by them for that purpose, nor unless it shall have been in the hands of the Clerk three clear days at the least before the day of such meeting.

Article 14.—Except as hereinafter provided, no payment shall be made out of the Funds of the Guardians unless by an Order of the Guardians to the Treasurer (Form 4) (herein referred to as the "Treasurer's Advice Note" or the "Advice Note"), made at a Finance Meeting, signed by the presiding Chairman and two members of the Board of Guardians present at the Meeting, and countersigned by the Clerk. Every Advice Note when duly signed shall be an authority to the Treasurer, authorising him to pay the several amounts specified in the accompanying list or lists on presentation of the Paying Orders (Form 5) for the same as issued by the Clerk.

Article 15.—The Advice Note shall be duly prepared by the Clerk in accordance with the prescribed form. The presiding Chairman and the two Members of the Board of Guardians who sign such Advice Note shall, before signing it, satisfy themselves of the correctness of the several items and of the total amount ordered to be paid; they shall initial each page of sums payable, and see that the total is correctly transferred to the succeeding page, and shall see that the Advice Note is ruled off in such a manner as to prevent the addition of any names or amounts to those contained in it at the time of signing. Any alteration which it may be found necessary to make shall be verified by the initials of the presiding Chairman and the two members of the Board of Guardians who sign the Advice Note, and by the initials of the Clerk. The Treasurer shall satisfy himself that the aggregate of the amounts payable to the several parties named corresponds with the amount set forth in the body of the Advice Note as the total sum so payable; he may refuse to act on any Advice Note which is not filled up in the prescribed form or which is erroneous or which presents the appearance of having been tampered with, and shall refuse to act on any Advice Note in which an erasure has been made. In case the Treasurer refuses to act on an Advice Note, such refusal must be made before any money is paid in respect of it, and

he shall forthwith notify such refusal to the Clerk. The Treasurer shall enter in the appropriate column of the Advice Note the date upon which each payment is made, and shall retain custody of the several Advice Notes issued to him in respect of which he makes payments, and shall not deliver or entrust them to any Guardian or officer of the Guardians unless specially authorised by the Local Government Board to do so, but shall retain them until he is required by the Auditor of the Local Government Board to deliver them to such Auditor.

Article 16.—The Guardians may, if they think fit, issue at a Finance Meeting a special Treasurer's Advice Note to provide for the payment of standing salaries of Officers, or of Pensions, or of instalments of Loans which may fall due at the end of the then current month. Such special Advice Note shall only be used for the aforesaid purposes, and shall contain an intimation to the Treasurer that no payments shall be made in respect of it before the first day of the month immediately following the month in which it may have been signed. The particulars contained in such Advice Note shall not be entered in the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure of the month in which the Advice Note was signed, but shall appear as the first entries in that Book for the next succeeding month.

Article 17.—Every Board of Guardians shall provide that for each Banking Account open with the Treasurer the respective Advice Notes and corresponding Paying Orders shall be printed on paper differing in colour for each such account. A separate series of consecutive printed numbers shall be assigned to the Paying Order for each such Bank Account.

Article 18.—After each Finance Meeting of the Guardians, the Clerk shall forthwith deliver or transmit by post to every person in whose favour a payment is ordered at the said Meeting a Paying Order (Form 5) duly signed by him. Provided that Orders for Payment authorised under Article 16 of this Order shall not be issued by the Clerk prior to the day on which payment may be made as specified in the special Advice Note.

Article 19.—Any payment not exceeding £2 in respect of Petty Disbursements may be made by the Clerk under the direction of the Guardians, or on his own authority in case of urgency, and every such payment shall be brought into the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure in the following manner. Having regard to the average amount of such payments, the Guardians shall fix, as a normal balance, a sum which will be sufficient to meet all such payments till the next Finance Meeting. They shall include such sum in a Treasurer's Advice Note, and shall authorise the Clerk to draw a Paying Order in his own favour for the said amount. At each Finance Meeting the Clerk shall produce a list of his expenditure since the last settlement of his account, classified in conformity with the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure, with vouchers,

and the Guardians having examined the list and vouchers shall, by an entry in a Treasurer's Advice Note of a sum equal to the total amount of such expenditure in favour of the Clerk, reinstate his balance at the normal amount, and the expenditure shall be classified in the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure in the same way as all other expenditure.

Article 20.—The Clerk shall, before each Finance Meeting, procure from the Treasurer, in respect of each account of the Guardians open with him, a book (hereinafter called a Pass Book) containing a statement of the sums of money which the Treasurer shall have received or paid since his last statement, and shall lay the same before the said Meeting; and the Chairman of the Meeting shall affix his signature to each such Pass Book, as evidence that it has been so laid before such Meeting. No entries or alterations are to be made in any such Pass Book by any Guardian or by any officer of the Guardians other than the Treasurer; and any alteration made by the Treasurer must be properly authenticated by him. The Treasurer shall take care that the names of all persons, Public Departments, or Public Bodies lodging money to the credit of any Account of the Guardians, and also the name of the Payee mentioned in each Paying Order upon which he makes any payment of money on behalf of the Guardians, and the number of each such Paying Order, shall be set out in the appropriate Pass Book in ink, with the date of each such lodgment or payment. The Treasurer shall rule off and Balance each Pass Book up to and including the last day of each month.

Article 21.—The Clerk shall enter from each Pass Book in the proper column of the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure the date on which the amount of each Paying Order was paid by the Treasurer, as shown in such Pass Book.

Article 22.—(1.) The Guardians, in the examination and passing of bills, shall refer to the blocks in the Order Check Book (Form 6) of the Orders by means of which the expenditure was incurred and to the Day Book (Form 7), and may, if they see fit, require the party to whom the order was issued to produce it. All goods to be supplied, or work to be done, shall be ordered by means of the Order Check Book, and no Officer shall issue or sign any order without specific authority from the Guardians except in cases of urgency, and in such cases the matter shall be reported in detail to the Guardians at their next meeting.

(2.) A Requirement Book (Form 8) shall be provided in which the Guardians shall give the authority from time to time for the ordering of goods to be supplied, other than Provisions and Necessaries, or work to be done as hereinbefore provided.

Article 23.—The Guardians shall arrange with their solicitors to furnish their Bills of Costs not less frequently than once in

each financial year in respect of all completed business transacted on behalf of the Guardians, each such Bill of Costs being accompanied by a Form or Requisition for Taxation addressed to one of the Taxing Officers of the High Court.

Article 24.—No erasures shall under any circumstances be made in any of the records or books of account prescribed by this Order; in case it should be found necessary to make an alteration in any entry it must be done by drawing a line through the erroneous entry and by writing above or beside it the necessary correction. The folios or pages, as the case may be, of all such records or books of account shall be numbered consecutively in print, and no leaf or leaves of any bound book so numbered shall be removed from the book.

Audit.

Article 25.—The Clerk shall close the Accounts of all the receipts and payments of the Guardians on the 30th day of September and the 31st day of March in each year, and shall prepare therefrom, and from the other records of the Guardians, the Abstract of Accounts and of persons relieved and the Half-Yearly Statements of the Clerk in accordance with Forms 45 and 46, and shall forward a copy of the Abstract and of the Statements duly certified, signed and dated by him, to the Local Government Board within four weeks after the close of the half-year.

Article 26.—Notice (Form 9) of the time and place appointed by the Auditor for auditing the Accounts of the Guardians shall be given to the Clerk, who shall, after receiving such notice, give notice of the time and place at which such audit shall be appointed to be held in the following manner:—

- (a) By causing to be exhibited on the external gate or door of the Workhouse a notice (Form 10), and keeping the same so exhibited during seven days prior to the day appointed for such audit; and
- (b) By an advertisement in the same form to be inserted prior to the said appointed day in some one or more of the public newspapers circulating throughout the Union.

The Clerk shall also give due notice to the Treasurer of the appointment, and shall send to the several other Accounting Officers of the Guardian's a notice in the Form 111.

Article 27.—The Clerk shall, seven clear days before the day appointed for auditing the Accounts of the Guardians, deposit the Abstract, Half-yearly Statements, Books, Vouchers, and other documents relating to the Accounts, for inspection in the Board Room of the Union; and shall permit the same, after they shall have been so deposited and before the day appointed

for the audit, to be inspected and, if it be desired, copied by all persons interested during office hours when the Guardians shall not be sitting.

Article 28.—Before the Audit the Clerk shall carefully prepare and verify so many fair copies of the Abstract as the Auditor may require, and shall submit the same to the Auditor.

Article 29.—If the Auditor be unable from illness or other sufficient cause to hold the Audit upon the day appointed or to complete an Audit which has been opened by him, the Audit may, if the Local Government Board think fit, be held or completed by such other Auditor as the Board may designate for the purpose. The Audit so held on the day appointed or completed by the Auditor so designated, and any action taken or thing done by such Auditor, shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes as if held, completed, taken, or done by the Auditor who originally issued the notice of Audit.

Article 30.—If the Auditor, for any reason, finds it necessary or desirable to adjourn the Audit, he may adjourn it to some specified date, or otherwise as he may think fit, and any action taken or thing done by the Auditor on any day or days on which the Audit is resumed shall have the same force and be as effectual as if taken or done by him on the day originally named for the holding of the Audit.

Article 31.—The Clerk and the Officers of the Guardians who by law are liable to account to the Auditor shall attend at the time and place appointed for the audit of the Accounts, and shall submit to him all Books and Accounts which they are respectively required to keep by this or any other Order of the Local Government Board, or by the Guardians, together with all documents and vouchers relating to such Books and Accounts.

Article 32.—If the Auditor finds that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any Accounting Officer, or that any sum which ought to have been brought into account by such officer was not so brought into account, and in pursuance of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, charges against such Officer the amount of such deficiency, loss, or sum, the Clerk shall, if so required by the Auditor in writing, send, as soon as he conveniently can, by post or otherwise, a statement of such deficiency, loss, or sum to each member of the Board of Guardians.

Article 33.—The Clerk shall deliver, or send by post or otherwise, to each person against whom the Auditor makes any surcharge a copy of the certificate of disallowance and surcharge within twenty-four hours after the making of the surcharge.

Article 34.—In case of any error in any account caused in the opinion of the Auditor by inadvertence or accident, he may make or cause to be made the necessary correction, and may

then deal with the account so corrected, or he may direct that the correction shall be made in the Accounts of a subsequent half-year.

Article 35.—Any objection made by or on behalf of any person interested or aggrieved against the inclusion in or omission from the Accounts undergoing audit of any item, or to any voucher or authority for the same, may be made to the Auditor, who may, if he thinks fit, require such objection to be put in writing. A copy of the decision of the Auditor upon such objection shall within twenty-four hours after the Auditor has given his decision in writing, be sent by the Clerk to the person making the objection. If the Auditor shall not have given his decision in writing, the Clerk shall, within twenty-four hours after the completion of the Audit, send to the person making the objection a written notification informing him of the decision of the Auditor, whether allowing or disallowing the item objected to.

Article 36.—An Audit shall be deemed to be completed and closed when the Auditor having audited the several Accounts shall have appended his signature with the date thereof at the foot of the Balance Sheet in the Book of Account of the Guardians.

Article 37.—When the Clerk has received from the Local Government Board a copy of the Auditor's Report and of the Abstract, he shall lay the same before the Guardians at their next Meeting, and shall forthwith after such Meeting publish a Notice (Form 12), in some one or more of the public newspapers circulating throughout the Union; and shall furnish without charge to the proprietor or editor of any newspaper who may apply for the same, and to each member of the Board of Guardians, a copy of the Auditor's Report and a copy of the Abstract; he shall also furnish a copy of the Report and Abstract to any person who applies for the same and pays therefor to the Guardians the sum of sixpence.

Article 38.—Where the Local Government Board, in pursuance of Section 21 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, require an extraordinary audit to be held of the accounts of the Guardians or of any Officer of the Guardians, the three days' notice required by that Section to be given by the Auditor, shall be forthwith published so far as may be possible in the manner directed by Article 26 of this Order and the provisions contained in this Order with reference to the ordinary audit shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Article 39.—Where a person is aggrieved by an allowance, disallowance, or surcharge made by an Auditor, and desires to appeal against such decision by applying to the Local Government Board under Section 12 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871, as amended and applied to Guardians by Section 63 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, he must apply to

the Auditor within the period of fourteen days prescribed by Section 19 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1902, to state in writing his reasons at the foot of the account in connection with which the allowance, disallowance, or surcharge has been made, and an exact copy of his reasons and also, in the case of a disallowance or surcharge, of his certificate, must be forwarded to the Board with the appeal. The appeal (Form 13) which must be signed by the Appellant or Appellants if more than one aggrieved person appeals, and be delivered to the Local Government Board within six weeks from the date of the allowance, disallowance, or surcharge, shall contain a full statement of all the facts and circumstances which an Appellant may desire to lay before the Board in support of the appeal, and the grounds upon which the appeal is made shall be explicitly set out.

Miscellaneous.

Article 40.—The Clerk shall, once at least in every week, examine, check, and, by his signature, certify, the accuracy of the books and accounts prescribed to be kept by the Master, each Medical Officer of the Workhouse, and each Relieving Officer, in accordance with Forms 15 to 27 and 29 to 43 inclusive.

Article 41.—At each Finance Meeting the Guardians shall make provision in the Treasurer's Advice Note for the supply to each Relieving Officer of funds sufficient to provide for the cost of out-door relief in his district until the next monthly Finance meeting. If such amount be estimated to exceed £30, the Guardians shall provide for the payment of so many sums not exceeding £30 each as may be so required. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to issue Paying Orders to the Relieving Officers in accordance with the Advice Notes, but at such times and in such manner as will secure that at no time shall a Relieving Officer have a larger balance in his custody than will provide for a fortnight's expenditure.

Article 42.—(1.) The Guardians shall cause stock to be taken each half-year of all Provisions, Necessaries, Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, Utensils, Farm Implements, Farm Produce, and other Property of the Union, and for that purpose they shall, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, and at such rate of remuneration as that Board may sanction, appoint as Stocktaker some competent person, not being an officer or member of the Board of Guardians or any person interested directly or indirectly in any Contract for the supply of goods to the Workhouse, or any person in the employment of any such officer, member, or person interested as aforesaid, or the surety of any such officer or person, to discharge the duty. The appointment shall be made at such time as will enable the person so appointed to complete the taking of stock by the last day of the half-year.

(2.) The Stocktaker shall not be allowed by the Guardians or by any officer of the Guardians access to the books or records of the Workhouse for the purpose of stocktaking. He shall enumerate or measure the several articles found by him and enter the amounts thereof together with his valuation of the several articles of clothing and bedding *in use* on lists to be provided by the Guardians, which shall show the various articles of which stock is to be taken, and shall submit the lists so filled to the Guardians at their next meeting. Provision shall be made on the appropriate lists for showing in a separate column the quantities of articles which the Stocktaker may recommend to be condemned as being worn out or useless, and such articles shall be forthwith placed in a special store for condemned stock. The Guardians or a Committee of the Guardians shall examine the articles so recommended to be condemned, and shall return to stock or condemn the same as in the exercise of their judgment they think fit. Entries shall be forthwith made by the Clerk on the Minutes of Proceedings of the Guardians recording the description and quantities of all articles ordered to be condemned, which shall then be sold or destroyed under the supervision of the Clerk, so that they may not be returned to stock. The Clerk shall be responsible for the safe custody of all articles deposited in the store for condemned stock, pending such sale or destruction, and he shall at all times retain the key of such store.

(3.) The Clerk shall ascertain by reference to current contract prices the value of the Stocks of Provisions, Necessaries, *unused* Clothing and Bedding on hands, he shall carry the balances of Provisions and Necessaries direct to the proper account in the Ledger, and shall arrive at the valuation to be placed on the stock of Clothing and Bedding in the following manner:—To the balance carried forward from the previous account, representing the then valuation of Clothing and Bedding, he shall add the amounts incurred under these heads of expenditure during the current half-year. On the opposite side of the account he shall enter as part of the balance to be carried forward the value of the *unused* portions of the stock, ascertained by him as aforesaid, to which he shall add such sum as is certified by the Stocktaker to be the valuation of Clothing and Bedding *in use*. The sum of these values shall appear in the account, and shall be carried to the Balance Sheet. The difference between this amount and that shown at foot of the Debit side of the account shall be taken as cost of Clothing and Bedding during the half-year, and shall be transferred from Clothing to In-Maintenance Account.

(4.) If the Auditor should at any time consider that the value placed on the portion of the Clothing or Bedding stock *in use* is excessive, he may, by minute on the Clothing Account, reduce the value put upon the stock by the Stocktaker, and direct the difference to be charged to In-Maintenance in a subsequent

half-year, out should the Guardians dissent from his ruling, they may appeal therefrom to the Local Government Board, whose decision shall be final.

Article 43.—(1.) Immediately after the close of each half-year the Clerk shall obtain from all Contractors or other persons who have supplied goods or done work for the Guardians, bills or statements of accounts showing details of all sums remaining unpaid up to and including the preceding 30th September or 31st March, as the case may be; having checked the same and ascertained the correct amounts due, he shall submit them to the Guardians for payment at their next Finance Meeting.

(2.) Having classified the said several bills, he shall enter those chargeable to Provision, Clothing, and Workhouse-Burial accounts on the debit side of their proper accounts in the Ledger for the half-year within which the several items were received, and thence he shall transfer the classified totals thereof to the credit side of an Unpaid Bills Account closing it with a Balance, being the amount of the said Unpaid Bills, which Balance shall be carried to the Balance Sheet. In the succeeding half-year the sums paid in respect of these Unpaid Bills shall be posted from the Financial Statement Book of Expenditure to Debit of the new Unpaid Bills Account, thus discharging the Balance carried over from the previous Account.

Article 44.—(1.) Every Board of Guardians who may appoint a Local Committee in pursuance of the provisions of Section 39 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, shall fix a limit to the amount of the expenditure which the Committee may incur during or in respect of any month and during or in respect of each half-year, but the Guardians shall not hand over, and the Committee shall not be entitled to receive, funds from the Public Account of the Guardians for disbursement.

(2.) The Guardians shall require the Committee to furnish them with monthly bills or accounts of all expenditure incurred by the Committee duly certified, together with a list thereof (Form 44). The list shall be signed by the Chairman and two other members of the Committee, who shall thereby, on behalf of the Committee, authorise the payment of the same by the Guardians.

(3.) The Guardians shall pay the sums so authorised to be paid, and the amounts thereof shall be carried to the proper accounts in the Books of the Guardians.

(4.) All sums received by or on behalf of the Committee shall forthwith be transmitted to the Clerk of the Guardians, who shall forthwith lodge the same to the credit of the Account of the Guardians.

Annual Estimate and Demand on the County Council.

Article 45.—(1.) At a meeting specially summoned for the purpose, to be held on or before 15th day of January in each financial year, the Clerk of the Guardians of every Union shall submit his estimate of the liabilities and requirements of such Guardians to be provided for by the Council of any County or County Borough during the next ensuing financial year, and the Guardians shall, by resolution to be recorded on the Minutes of the Meeting, adopt the same with or without amendments, and shall thereupon make an Estimate and Demand (Form 47) under their Seal for the amount required, and shall transmit the same, as soon as may be, to the Council of any such County or County Borough. The Clerk shall also transmit a certified copy thereof to the Local Government Board.

(2.) If any Board of Guardians shall refuse or fail to make such estimate and demand on or before the said day of January in each year, the Clerk of such Guardians shall furnish a copy of his estimate to the Secretary of the County Council or to the Town Clerk of the County Borough and to the Local Government Board forthwith, or within three days at most after the said day of January.

Given under our Seal of Office this Tenth day of January,
in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five.

(L.S.)

H. A. Robinson.

Dudley.

We, William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By command of His Excellency.

J. B. Dougherty.

10th January, 1905.

Schedule.

LIST OF FORMS.

- No.
- 1.—Financial Statement Book—Receipts.
 - 2.—Financial Statement Book—Expenditure.
 - 3.—Register of Mortgages.
 - 4.—Treasurer's Advice Note.
 - 5.—Paying Order.
 - 6.—Order Check Book.
 - 7.—Day Book.
 - 8.—Requirement Book.
 - 9.—Auditor's Notice of Appointment.
 - 10.—Notice publishing Time and Place of Audit.
 - 11.—Notice as to Time and Place of Audit.
 - 12.—Notice of Completion of Audit.
 - 13.—Appeal against Allowance, Disallowance, or Surcharge.
 - 14.—Minutes, Financial, Statistical.
 - 15.—Check Book of Admissions to Workhouse.
 - 16.—Check Book of Discharges from Workhouse.
 - 17.—Indoor Relief Register.
 - 18.—Separate Register.
 - 19.—Indoor Admission and Discharge Book.
 - 20.—Record of Births.
 - 21.—Record of Deaths.
 - 22.—Indoor Relief List.
 - 23.—Diet Class Book.
 - 24.—Daily Diet Book for the Sick.
 - 25.—Provision Check Account.
 - 26.—Provision Receipt and Consumption Account.
 - 27.—Medical Weekly Return and Extra Book.
 - 28.—Bed-head Card.
 - 29.—Weekly Abstract of Provisions.
 - 30.—Half-yearly Summary of Provisions.
 - 31.—Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Book.
 - 32.—Weekly Abstract of Clothing Materials.
 - 33.—Half-yearly Summary of Clothing Materials.
 - 34.—Clothing Receipt Book.
 - 35.—Inventory Book.
 - 36.—Workhouse Farm Account.
 - 37.—Outdoor Relief Register.
 - 38.—Outdoor Relief Application and Report Book.
 - 39.—Outdoor Relief Order Admission and Discharge Book.
 - 40.—Outdoor Relief List.
 - 41.—Relieving Officer's Receipt and Expenditure Book.
 - 42.—List of Persons Relieved out of the Workhouse.
 - 43.—Order Check Book for Outdoor Relief in Kind.
 - 44.—Local Committee's Authorisation of Payments.
 - 45.—Abstract of Guardians' Accounts and of Persons relieved.
 - 46.—Half-yearly Statements of Clerk of Union.
 - 47.—Annual Estimate and Demand on County Council.

FORM 1.

Half Year ending the last

[illegible]

(b.) In this and following Columns insert the Nos. of the respective folios of the Ledger at which the "Total Amount of Receipts for this month," under each head is credited to the proper Account named at the top of the column.

FORM 2.
(ARTICLE 9.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(To be kept

Half Year ending the last

[illegible]

NOTES.

(a) In order to facilitate the checking of the list of Paying Orders outstanding, and the reconciliation of the Treasurer's Balance, at the close of each Account the entries in the column headed "Date when paid by Treasurer" should be made in red ink in case of all orders issued in respect of expenditure during the period, but not paid by Treasurer till after the close of the Account.

(b) Here insert folios of the Ledger at which the "Total amount of Payments for this month" is credited to Treasurer.

(c) In this and following columns insert in this space the numbers of the respective folios of the Ledger at which the "Total amount of Payments for this month" under each head is debited to the proper Account.

Page or Folio No.....

day of.....19.....

OF EXPENDITURE

[illegible]

I hereby certify that the foregoing Statement is correct, and that the several Totals therein shown have been credited or debited, as the case may be, to the proper Account, at the folio of the Ledger specified in each case, and that the Treasurer's Advice Note for making the above payments was signed by the following:—

.....Chairman.
Guardians present at the Meeting.
Clerk of the Union.
 Dated this.....day of.....19....

(To be signed at the first Ordinary Meeting held after the Finance Meeting at which the above payments were ordered to be made.)

I hereby certify that the foregoing was this day submitted to, and examined and confirmed by the Board of Guardians.

Dated this.....day of.....19....Chairman of the Meeting.

Page or Folio No.....

REGISTER OF MORTGAGES IN RESPECT OF LOANS.

(To be kept by the Clerk.)

FORM 3.
(ARTICLE 11.)

No.	Date of Deed or Instrument.	Parties to same.	Purposes for which Loan was obtained.	Amount secured by the Mortgage.	Dates when Installments received.	Amount of each Installment received.	Repayment.			Special area (if any) Chargeable.	Date when Mortgage finally Discharged.	Observations.
							Within what period.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Whether by Annuity or Installment, if Installment, the amount of half- yearly instal- ment.			
1				£ s. d.	18—	£ s. d.						
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												

(ARTICLES 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 41.)

Page.....

.....Union.

(b).....Page.....
.....Account.

The.....Bank,.....Branch, Treasurer,
of the.....Union is hereby advised that the
Guardians have authorized payments to be made on or
after the.....day of.....19.....as detailed on
the annexed page (or pages numbered 1 to.....inclusive),
and have directed that the several amounts thereof are to
be charged to the Union Fund. The Clerk has been author-
ized to issue Paying Orders numbered from.....
to.....inclusive, to the payees; the total payments so
authorized amount to the sum of.....Pounds,.....
Shillings, and.....Pence.

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined the annexed List or Lists of Payments, and checked the total, and find it correct, and we sign this Advice Note on behalf of the majority of the Board of Guardians.

Dated this.....day of....., 19....

.....Presiding Chairman.

..... } Two Members of the
..... } Board of Guardians present
..... } at the Meeting.

I certify that the payments detailed on the annexed page (or pages numbered 1 to..... inclusive), were duly authorized and ordered by the Board of Guardians at their meeting held on the above-mentioned date, and that, before signing this Certificate, I have entered the several amounts in folio..... of the Financial Statement Book.

(Countersigned).

.....
Clerk of the Union.

[illegible]

This Advice Note is to be retained by the Treasurer, and is not to be delivered to any person but the Auditor of the Local Government Board, except by the express authority of that Board.

(a) To prevent confusion, paper differing in colour should be used for the Treasurer's Advice Note, with the appropriate Paying Orders, for each account of the Board of Guardians open with the Treasurer.

(b) Here the name of the Account should be printed, e.g., "General," "Capital."

GENERAL FORM.

(ARTICLES 14, 17, 18, 41.)

PAYING ORDER. (a)

Union.

Order No.....(c)
Financial Statement Book, folio.....
SIR.

The Treasurer of the Bank, Branch, being the
the sum of Union, is hereby authorised to pay to you
..... Shillings, and Pence, being (d)

Payment will be made on presentation of this authorization with the form of receipt hereunder duly signed by you within a period of not more than six months from date hereof.

This document must be presented through a Bank.

To..... I am, ~~your~~ obedient Servant, Clerk of the Union.

(Not to be detached.)

I acknowledge the receipt of the above amount.

Signature and Stamp..... **STAMP**
if £3 or over.....

£ : :

(a) To prevent confusion, paper differing in colour should be used for the Treasurer's Advice Note with the appropriate Paying Orders, for each account of the Board of Guardians open with the Treasurer.

(b) Here the name of the Account should be printed, e.g., "General," "Capital."

(d) Here set out fully the purpose or service in respect of which the payment is made.

FORM 6.

(ARTICLE 22.)

THE ORDER CHECK BOOK:

Instruction to be printed on the Cover of the Order Check Book.

This book shall be used by every Officer authorized by the Guardians to issue Orders on their behalf for all orders to be given by him for stores, other articles, repairs, or work, details of which are to be set out on the Block and copied on to the Order. The Order when signed by the proper Officer shall, together with the form of Invoice, be detached from the Block and issued to the Tradesman or other person dealt with or employed. The Invoice having been filled up by the Tradesman or other person shall be furnished with the goods when delivered or when the work is executed. In case of partial completion only of the Order an advice note of the quantity of goods delivered or the work executed shall be sent therewith and shall bear the same number; the invoice to be sent when the Order is fully executed.

BLOCK.	ORDER	INVOICE.															
Date....day of ..19	Date....day of....19	Date....day of.....19															
No. ^a	No. ^a	No. ^a															
Mr.†.....	Mr.†.....	The Guardians of the..... Union.															
Particulars of Order. †	Please to supply and charge to the Ac- count of the Board of Guardians of the Union:— †	Drs. To†															
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date.</th> <th>Articles supplied or Work done.</th> <th>£</th> <th>s.</th> <th>d.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>†</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>£</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date.	Articles supplied or Work done.	£	s.	d.		†				Total		£		
Date.	Articles supplied or Work done.	£	s.	d.													
	†																
Total		£															
..... (Signature.) (Signature.)	No..... \$ Examined.....19 Correct, Clerk of the Union															

(See Notice on back hereof.)

The Tradesman or other person shall produce the Order to the Guardians or to the Auditor for inspection if required.

^a This No. shall be consecutive and shall be in print.

† Insert in these spaces the name of the Tradesman, the goods to be supplied, and the places at which they are to be delivered, or the work is to be done, as the case may be.

‡ This No. must be entered by the proper officer receiving the goods according to the order of the receipt, as shown in the Day Book, Form 7.

The following notice shall be printed on the back of the Order.

NOTICE.

The attention of the Contractor or other person to whom this Order is issued, is specially directed to Section 51 (7) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, which requires that every debt, claim, or demand which is directly or indirectly payable out of the poor rate, shall be paid within the half-year in which the same was incurred or became due, or within three months after the expiration of such half-year.

FORM 7.
(ARTICLE 22.)

THE DAY BOOK.

(To be kept by each Officer authorised to order goods on behalf of the Board of Guardians. All Invoices are to be entered in order of the receipt of Goods. Goods should not be taken into store if the Invoices or Advice Notes do not accompany them. The Day Book is to be totalled weekly, and is to be referred to in the examination of accounts before they are certified for payment.)

RECORD OF INVOICES RECEIVED AND VALUE OF GOODS DELIVERED OR WORK DONE.																		
Consecutive Number for Half Year.	Date of Receipt for Goods.	Printed Number of Order for Goods Book. (Form 6).	Name of Person or Firm supplying Goods.	Particulars.	Heads of Service and Amounts.										Date when Invoice was certified for payment.	Initials of Officer who certified for payment.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£			s.	d.
(a)		(b)			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
Totals ..																		

(a) This number is to be in print, and when goods are received it will be entered on the Invoice Order Check Book, Form 6 (9).

(b) The number to be entered in this Column is that printed on the Invoice and Block Order Check Book Form 6*.

REQUIREMENT BOOK.

[illegible]

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

.....

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FORM 9.
(ARTICLE 26.)

AUDITOR'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

.....Union.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

.....

.....day of.....19.....

SIR,

IN pursuance of the Union Accounts Order, 1905, I hereby give you notice that I shall attend at the Board-room of the Workhouse of the above-mentioned Union on.....day the.....of.....at.....o'clock, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts of the Board of Guardians of the said Union; and I hereby require you to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, then and there to produce all books and accounts relating to the said Guardians, duly made up and balanced to the close of the last half-year.

I have also to request that you will inform the Board of Guardians of this appointment at their next meeting, that you will duly publish a notice of this appointment in the manner prescribed in the said Order (Article 26, Form 10), and that you will forthwith intimate this appointment to the Guardians and the several Accounting Officers of the Board of Guardians in the Form 11.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this notice and transmit to me at the above address a copy of the newspaper containing the advertisement.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

.....

Local Government Auditor.

To

The Clerk of the Above-named Union.

FORM 10.
(ARTICLE 26.)

NOTICE PUBLISHING TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

.....Union.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Audit of the Accounts of the Guardians of the above-named Union for the Half-year ended the.....day of.....19.....will be opened at the Board-room of the Workhouse of the Union by.....Local Government Auditor, on the.....day of.....at the hour of.....o'clock; when and where objections to any matter contained in the said several Accounts will be heard. The Accounts will be open during office hours to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the Audit.

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

.....

Clerk of the Union.

FORM 11.
(ARTICLE 26.)

NOTICE AS TO TIME AND PLACE OF AUDIT.

.....Union
.....day of.....19.....

SIR,

IN pursuance of the Union Accounts Order, 1905, I hereby give you notice that the Audit of the Accounts of the Guardians of the Union will be opened on theday of.....19.....in the Board-room of the Workhouse at the hour of.....by....., Local Government Auditor. Accounting Officers are required to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, then and there to produce all books, accounts, and vouchers relating to their duties as such Accounting Officers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To Mr.....
*.....of the above-named Union.
* Here insert name of office held.

Clerk of the Union.

FORM 12.
(ARTICLE 37.)

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF AUDIT.

.....Union.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that..... Local Government Auditor has audited the Accounts of the Board of Guardians of this Union for the half-year ended the.....day of.....19....., and has reported to the Local Government Board thereon.

A copy of the Auditor's Report and of the Abstract therein referred to can be obtained at this Office during office hours by any person applying for same and paying to the Guardians therefor the sum of Sixpence.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

Board-room,

Clerk of the Union.

.....Union Workhouse.

FORM 13.
(ARTICLE 39.)

APPEAL AGAINST ALLOWANCE, DISALLOWANCE, OR
SURCHARGE.

.....Union.

IN pursuance of the provisions of Section 12 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1871, as amended by the Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872, and applied to the audit of the accounts of Boards of Guardians and their Officers by Sub-section 1 of Section 63 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, I [or We], the undersigned, hereby apply to the Local Government Board for Ireland to inquire into and to decide upon the lawfulness of the reasons stated by the Auditor.....for making the allowance of the sum of £.....hereinafter mentioned [or for making the Surcharge of which a copy is enclosed], at his audit of the accounts of the Board of Guardians of the above-mentioned Union for the period ended the.....day of.....19.....

[Here should follow a full statement (which may be conveniently arranged in numbered paragraphs) of all the facts and circumstances which an appellant may desire to lay before the Board in support of the appeal. The grounds upon which the appeal is made should be explicitly set out, and it must appear that an appellant is a person aggrieved by the decision of the auditor, as for example, in the case of a surcharge, by being surcharged.]

Dated the.....day of.....19...

(Signed).....

Accounts and Audit:—Form 14.

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FORM 14.

Folio No.....

(ARTICLE 7.)

TABLE (1) FINANCIAL MINUTES.

(To be kept by the Clerk, who is to forward a copy to the Local Government Board along with, but separate from, the general Minutes of each Finance meeting.)

.....Union.

Finance Meeting, held the.....day of.....19....

The Financial Statement Book of Receipts was produced and authenticated by the signature of the Chairman and the counter-signature of the Clerk, showing the sums which had been received during the month of....., and the Ledger entries made in respect of same as follows:—

TABLE (a).

	£	s.	d.
County Council, Money supplied on demand of Guardians			
Repayment of Relief			
Rents of Dispensary Residences			
Farm Account—Sales of Farm Produce			
Sales of Offal, old stores, and other Receipts			
Loans received			
Total Amount of Lodgments as above			

The Financial Statement Book of Expenditure was produced and authenticated by the signature of the Chairman and the counter-signature of the Clerk, showing the sums which had been ordered for payment in the month of....., and the Ledger entries made in respect of same.

Payments were ordered to be made for accounts as follows; and the authority for the amount thereof was signed for transmission to the Treasurer.

TABLE (b).

	£	s.	d.
Sundry Accounts, viz.:—			
Provisions and Necessaries			
Clothing and Bedding			
Metastatement:—			
(a) Salaries			
(b) Medicines and Medical and Surgical Appliances			
(c) Farm			
(d) Other Expenses			
Workhouse Burials			
District School Account			
District Hospital Account			
Maintenance in Extern Institutions			
Emigration, Law, and other Expenses			
Medical Charities			
Lunacy Fees to Medical Officers			
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and of Vaccinations			
Superannuation Allowances			
Assessment and Results Fees of Teachers			
Expenses of Local Committees			
Repayment of Loans			
Relieving Officers' Accounts—Outdoor Relief			
Repayment of Advances under Seed Supply Acts			
Unpaid Bills of last half-year			
Expenditure out of Loans			
Total Amount of Payments ordered as above			

Summary and Reconciliation of Treasurer's Account for the month ending the last day of

.....19.....

	Ordinary Account.			Loans Account.		
SUMMARY.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance (if any) due by Treasurer as per last monthly statement						
Total sums received during the month						
Total						
Balance (if any) due to Treasurer as per last monthly statement						
Payments ordered during the month						
Total						
Net Balance due—the Union (being difference of above Totals)						
RECONCILEMENT.						
Balance per Bank Book due—Treasurer						
Outstanding Orders						
Net Balance as above due—the Union						

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

Clerk of Union.

FORM 14—continued.

TABLE (2) STATISTICAL MINUTES.

(To be kept by the Clerk who is to forward a copy to the Local Government Board along with, but separate from, the General Minutes of each Meeting.)
.....Union.

Meeting held the.....day of.....19.....

The following Relief Registers were produced, examined, and authenticated by the signature of the Chairman and counter-signature of the Clerk.

Indoor, from No.....to No.....

Separate " No.....to No.....

Out door " No.....to No.....

The Ledger was produced by the Clerk, posted up to date, with the proper Debits and Credits.

The following Books were submitted by the Clerk, he having first ascertained the accuracy of the entries made therein by the Master of the Workhouse, and authenticated the same by his signature:—

1. The Indoor Relief List.

2. The Provision Check Account.

3. The Provision Receipt and Consumption Account.

The Weekly Abstract of the Account of Provisions and Necessaries for the Week ending Saturday, the.....day of.....19..... was submitted, of which the following is a Summary:—

	Stock in hand at close of preceding week.			Received during the week.			Total.			Consumed during the week.									Stock in hand at close of this week.			Collective No. of days.
										By Inmates.			By Officers.			Total.						
Provisions ..	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	}
Necessaries ..																						
Total ..																						

The General Average Cost of an Inmate for the week was

Average Cost in Infirmary

Average Cost in Fever Hospital

The following Books were also produced by the Clerk, their accuracy having been previously ascertained by him and authenticated by his signature:—

1. The Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Book.

2. The Clothing Receipt Book.

3. The Inventory Book.

4. The Labour Book.

5. The Workhouse Farm Account.

6. The Medical Weekly Return and Extra Book.

7. The Out-door Admission and Discharge Book.

8. The In-door Admission and Discharge Book.

The Out-door Relief Lists, Application and Report Books, Order Check Books for Out-door Relief in kind, and Receipt and Expenditure Books of the several Relieving Officers were then produced by the Clerk, their accuracy having been previously ascertained by him and authenticated by his signature.

The Abstract of the Accounts of the several Relieving Officers for the last Week ending Saturday, the.....day of.....19..... was submitted as follows:—

	Relieving Officer.			Relieving Officer.			Relieving Officer.			Relieving Officer.			Total.		
	District No. I.			District No. II.			District No. III.			District No. IV.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Balance in hand at close of previous week.															
2. Money since advanced by Guardians.															
3. Total to be accounted for															
Expenditure.															
4. Out-door Relief ordered by the Board— In Money In Kind															
5. Provisional Relief (in kind only), given by Relieving Officer on his own responsibility.															
6. Orphans and Deserted Children boarded out.															
7. Total Relief given ..															
8. Balance in hands at close of last week.															
9. Total															

NOTE.—Should any of the above-mentioned books not be duly authenticated and submitted at the meeting, the names thereof should be struck out in red ink, and the cause of the omission explained on the Minutes.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

.....
Clerk of Union

FORM 15.
(ARTICLE 40.)

CHECK BOOK OF ADMISSIONS INTO THE WORKHOUSE.

(To be used for Admissions made on Orders of the Guardians.)

No.....*	No.....°
	To the Master of the Workhouse at.....
Admit	Admit.....aged.....Wife and.....Children.
.....	For the Board of Guardians, this.....day
.....	of.....19.....
	Signed.....Chairman.
Age.....	(To be filled up by the Master.)
Date.....19.....	Admitted by me this.....day of.....19...
.....Chairman.	before.....(here Enter Next Meal after
	Admission).
	.....Master.

* This number to be consecutive and to be in print.
Similar books are to be kept and used by the Master and by the Believing Officer for admissions into the Workhouse. The Orders shall be signed by the Master and by the Believing Officer respectively in lieu of the Chairman, and in the case of those issued by the Master shall be addressed to the Porter of the Workhouse who shall fill up and sign the certificate at foot. The blocks of these books shall be submitted to the Guardians at each meeting.

FORM 16.
(ARTICLE 40.)

CHECK BOOK OF DISCHARGES FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

(To be used for Discharges made on Orders of the Guardians.)

No.....°	No.....°
	To the Master of the Workhouse at.....
Discharge.....	Discharge.....aged.....Wife and
.....	.....Children.
.....	For the Board of Guardians, this.....day
	of.....19.....
	Signed.....Chairman.
Date.....19.....	(To be filled up by the Master.)
.....Chairman.	Discharged by me this.....day of.....19...
	after.....(here Enter Last Meal before
	Discharge).
	.....Master.

* This number to be consecutive and to be in print.
Similar books are to be kept and used by the Master for discharges from the Workhouse. The Orders to be signed by the Master in lieu of the Chairman, and to be addressed to the Porter of the Workhouse who shall fill up and sign the certificate at foot. The blocks of these books shall be submitted to the Guardians at each meeting.

Form 17.
INDOOR RELIEF REGISTER.
 (To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse and properly indexed.)
(ARTICLE 40.)

No.	Date when admitted to or when born in the Workhouse.	If previously relieved insert last Register No.	Names of inmates.	Residence previous to Admission.	Sex.	Age.	If adult, whether single, married, widow, or whether orphan, deserted, illegitimate	Employment or Calling.	Religious denomination.	If disabled, the description of disability.	Name of Wife or Husband if not in Workhouse and therefore not entered in Col. 12.	No. of Children if not in Workhouse and therefore not entered in Col. 13.	Observations on condition of Inmate when Admitted.	Date when discharged from the Workhouse or died.
1														
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														

Folio No.....

SEPARATE REGISTER for the Half year ended the.....day of.....19....., of Persons admitted into and discharged from the Fever Hospital or Infirmary of the Workhouse, comprising—members of the Royal Irish Constabulary Force; persons who, or on whose behalf, the persons liable by law to maintain them have claimed to pay the cost of their maintenance therein; and persons relieved by way of loan.

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse and fully entered up for each half-year and indexed.)

Register No.	If re-entered from last half-year, original number.	
	If admitted during half-year, consecutive Number.	
Name and Surname.		
Residence		
Sex.		
Age.		
Whether Single, Married, Widower, or Widow.		
Employment or Calling.		
If dependent, in what capacity, whether as wife, child, servant or apprentice, and on whom.		
Religious Denomination.		
Date of Discharge or Death.		
Nature of Illness.		
Date.		
Particulars of claim to repay cost of maintenance.	By whom made.	
	If admitted during half-year, date of admission. If an inmate re-entered from which relief is charged. If discharged during half-year, date of discharge. If an inmate at close of half-year, date to which relief is charged.	
Period in half-year in respect of which relief is charged.		
Number of days of relief afforded:		
Daily average of the general cost of Maintenance and Medical and Surgical treatment in Hospital or Infirmary.		
Sum accrued during this half-year.		
Arrears due from previous half-year.		
Total of two preceding Columns.		
Received during half-year.		
Dates when lodged with Treasurer.		
Balance remaining due at close of this half-year.		

(a) A separate folio of this Register shall be opened at the beginning of each half-year. The names and other particulars of Persons remaining at the close of the preceding half-year are to be transferred, in red ink, before any new admissions are entered. When a person continues in the Workhouse after the close of any half-year, the word "transferred" shall be written in red ink in the column headed "Date of Discharge or Death."

FORM 19.

THE INDOOR ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE BOOK.

(ARTICLE 40.)

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

Week ending the.....day of....., 19....., being the.....week of the Half-year ending the.....day of....., 19.....

ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.														
Date of Admission Birth.		Name.	Register No.	The Figure 1 to be entered in the Column of the Class to which inmate belongs.														
Day of the month.	Day of the Week.			Able-bodied.	Aged and infirm persons and above 15 years of age, but not working. (a.)	Boys and girls above 15 years of age.	Children above 5 and under 9 years of age.	Children under 5 years of age.	Infants under 2 years of age.	Total.	In case of Death the word "died" to be inserted in this column.							
				I. II.	III.	IV.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Next Meal after Admission.																		
Total Admitted during week.																		
Born during week.																		
See Record of Births. (Form 20).																		
Numbers remaining at the end of last week																		
TOTAL ..																		
Total Discharged and Died during week.																		
Remaining ..																		
Discharged during week.																		
Died during week.																		
See Record of Deaths. (Form 21).																		
Total Discharged and died during the week.																		

✓ In large Workhouses, as may be directed by the Local Government Board, Infirm Inmates shall be classified and dealt with in the books under the headings Healthy Infirm (Male), Female, Feeble Infirm (Male), Female.

FORM 20.

RECORD OF BIRTHS.

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

(ARTICLE 40.)

No. in Indoor Register.	Date		Whether Male or Female.	Names of Parents.	Religious denomination of Parents.	Whether Legitimate or Illegitimate.	When Baptized.	In what Name Baptized.	By whom Baptized.
	Of Birth.	Of Registry of Birth.							

FORM 21.

RECORD OF DEATHS.

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

(ARTICLE 40.)

No. in Indoor Register.	Date of		Cause of Death.	Name.	Whether Male or Female.	Age.	Date of last Admission to Work-house.	If not buried at sole cost of Friends state whether supplied with		
	Death.	Registry of Death.						Shroud.	Coffin.	Grave.

FORM 22.
(ARTICLE 40.) IN-DOOR RELIEF LIST, for the Half-year ending the.....day of.....19.....
(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

Able-bodied and their Families.				Not Able-bodied and their Families.				Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.		Summary of the preceding Columns.			No. in Register.		Name of Inmate.		Age.		Total for Half-year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Adults.		Children under 16.		Adults.		Children under 16.		Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.		Summary of the preceding Columns.			No. in Register.		Name of Inmate.		Age.		Total for Half-year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Child- ren under 16.		Adults.		Children under 16.		Children under 16.		Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.		Summary of the preceding Columns.			No. in Register.		Name of Inmate.		Age.		Total for Half-year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472

NOTE.—The columns for the classification of the inmates are to be filled by Invert-
tag the figure 1 in the proper column opposite each name, and leaving all the rest
blank; each page should be totted and cross totted.

FORM 23. DIET CLASS BOOK.
(ARTICLE 40.) (To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

Diet Classes for.....day, the.....day of.....19.....

Healthy Inmates.								Sick Inmates.						
	Able-bodied working Males.	Able-bodied working Females.	Aged and Infirm and Adults of either sex above fifteen years of age not working. (See note.)	Boys and Girls above nine and under fifteen years of age.	Children above five and under nine years of age.	Children above two and under five years of age.	Infants under two years of age.	Total Healthy.	Adults of either sex above fifteen years of age.	Boys and Girls above nine and under fifteen years of age.	Children above five and under nine years of age.	Children above two and under five years of age.	Infants under two years of age.	Total Sick.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Remaining in house last night														
Admitted before Breakfast ..														
Discharged " " ..														
Remaining for Breakfast ..														
Admitted before Dinner ..														
Discharged " " ..														
Remaining for Dinner ..														
Admitted before Supper ..														
Discharged " " ..														
Remaining for Supper ..														
Transferred this day to Hospital ..														
Transferred this day from Hospital ..														
Totals of Healthy and Sick as classed this night ..														

NOTE.—In large Workhouses, as may be directed by the Local Government Board, Infirm inmates shall be classified and dealt with in the books under the headings Healthy Infirm (Male, Female), Feeble Infirm (Male, Female).

If considered desirable, columns 9 to 14 may be used for sick inmates in the Infirmary only, with a similar set of columns for sick inmates in the Fever Hospital; also columns 3 to 7 and 9 to 13 may be subdivided as to sex.

FORM 24. DAILY DIET BOOK FOR THE SICK.

(ARTICLE 40.)day of.....19.....
(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

Diets.		No. of persons on each Diet.	Quantities of Prepared Food required in Pints, Ounces, &c.											
			Breakfast.				Dinner.				Supper.			
			(a)											
Diet, No. 1	..													
Diet, No. 2	..													
Diet, No. 3	..													
Diet, No. 4	..													
Diet, No. 5	..													
Diet, No. 6	..													
Infant Diets..														
Totals	..													
Articles taken from Store to supply each Meal.														
EXTRAS ORDERED.														
Name of Hospital.		No of Patients.	(a)	(a)	(a)	Provide a sufficient number of columns to allow one for each description of "Extra."								
Infirmary Fever Hospital.														

(a) In these and following columns enter the names of each article included in the Scale of Dietary or of "Extras" (the names should be entered alphabetically so far as possible).

Weekly summaries of the Diet Book for the sick to be provided and kept.

FORM 25.
(ARTICLE 40.)

PROVISION CHECK ACCOUNT, for the.....Week of the
(To be kept by the Master

INMATES.																						
Class No.	Description of the Classes in the Diet Table.	Meals.	Number of Inmates for each Meal on each Day.							Total for the Week.			White Bread.	Brown Bread.	Butter.	Meat.	Beef Heads.	Pork or Bacon.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Indian Meal.	
			S. ()	M. ()	T. ()	W. ()	T. ()	F. ()	S. ()	Break- fast.	Dinner.	Supper.										
I.	Able-bodied working Males.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.												lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
II.	Able-bodied working Females.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.																				
III.	Aged and Infirm, and Adults above 15, but not working.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.																				
IV.	Boys and Girls above 9 and under 15.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.																				
V.	Children above 5 and under 9.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.																				
VI.	Children above 2 and under 5.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.																				
VII.	Infants under 2.	Breakfast. Dinner. Supper.																				
Attendants																						
In Fever Hospital (b)																						
In Workhouse Hospital (b)																						
Total Provisions and Necessaries consumed by inmates during the week.																						
Number of Inmates in the Workhouse each day taken from the Diet Class Book.										Officers Rations for the week.												
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	cCollective No. of days.			Total Provisions and Necessaries consumed during the Week. (d) ..												
OFFICERS' RATIONS FOR THE WEEK.																						
Commodity. (f)	Master.	Matron.	School-master.	School-mistress.	Nurses.	Porter.	Ward-master.	Ward-mistress.	Total Quantity.	Contract Price.	Cost.											
White Bread, lbs.										s. d.	£	s. d.										
Butter .. "																						
Meat .. "																						
Potatoes .. stns.																						
Milk .. qts.																						
Tea .. oz.																						
Soft Sugar lbs.																						
Loaf Sugar .. "																						
Milk .. qts.																						
Coals .. cwt.																						
Turf .. "																						
Candles .. lbs.																						
Soap .. "																						
Sarch .. "																						
Blue .. "																						
Washing Soda .. "																						
Firewood .. "																						
Paraffin Oil gals.																						
										£												

-PROVISION RECEIPT AND CONSUMPTION ACCOUNT for the.....Week of the Half-year ending the.....day of.....19.....
FORM 26.
(ARTICLE 40.)
(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

ARTICLES OF HAND AND RECEIVED.					ARTICLES CONSUMED AND REMAINING.				REQUIREMENTS.			
Articles.	On hand.		Received.		Total.		Consumed.		Remaining.		Initials of Chairman and Articles Ordered.	No. of Order (Form 6).
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	No. of Invoice.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.		
(Provisions (c)		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
White Bread	..	lbs.										
Brown Bread	..	lbs.										
Butter	..	lbs.										
Meat	..	lbs.										
Beef Heads	..	lbs.										
Pork Bacon	..	lbs.										
Potatoes	..	lbs.										
Oatmeal	..	lbs.										
Indian Meal	..	lbs.										
Buttermilk	..	qts.										
Sweet-milk	..	qts.										
Salt	..	lbs.										
Tea	..	oz.										
Loaf Sugar	..	lbs.										
Soft Sugar	..	lbs.										
Flour	..	lbs.										
Rice	..	lbs.										
Pepper	..	oz.										
Coriander	..	lbs.										
Arrowroot	..	lbs.										
Whiskey (b)	..	oz.										
Gin (b)	..	oz.										
Brandy (b)	..	oz.										
Wine	..	glass.										
Ale	..	bota.										
Porter	..	bota.										
Mineral Waters	..	bota.										
Vegetables for Soup	..	oz.										
Tomatoes	..	oz.										
Sauces	..	oz.										
Total Provisions										
(Necessaries (c)												
Coals	..	cwt.										
Turf	..	loads.										
Candles	..	lbs.										
Salt	..	lbs.										
Starch	..	lbs.										
Firewood	..	loads.										
Washing Soda	..	lbs.										
Ball Blue	..	lbs.										
Paraffin Oil	..	gals.										
Total Necessaries										
GROSS TOTAL										

NOTE.—A sheet of this Form, and of the Provision Check Account (Form 26), may be printed alternately in the same book, this Form second; or the forms may be bound in separate books.
 (a) The Quantities consumed must correspond with the Total Quantities (Note (d)) shown in the Provision Check Account; and these Quantities, with the Stock in hand, must equal the total stock and consumed.
 (b) For each gallon of spirits at the rate of 12s. 6d. per gallon, which the master should have been so reduced.
 (c) See Note (c) Form 26.

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FORM 28.
(ARTICLE 40.)

BED-HEAD CARD.

(To be kept by the Nurse under the supervision of the Medical Officer.)

Name of Union.....

UNION HOSPITAL.

Name of Medical Officer.....

Name of Patient..... Age..... Address.....

Admitted..... Discharged..... Result.....

Disease..... Religion..... Name of Nurse.....

Time	EVENING												MORNING												AFTERNOON												
Date																																					
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-227°																																					-292°
-228°																																					-293°
-229°																																					-294°
-230°																																					-295°
-231°																																					-296°

FORM 29. **WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS RECEIVED AND CONSUMED.**
(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse, and forwarded for the Auditor with Clerk's Abstracts.)

No. of Week.	Week ending.	White Bread—(Contract Price.) (a.)						With a like set of Columns to that for "White Bread" for each Article of Provisions and Necessaries. (a.)		
		Received.		Consumed.						
		Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.	Quantity.	Price.			
			£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
I.										
II.										
—										
—										
—										
XXVII.										
Total ..										

(a) See note (i) Form (26).

I certify the foregoing Abstract to be correct.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

FORM 30.

(ARTICLE 40.) HALF-YEARLY SUMMARY OF WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS RECEIVED AND CONSUMED.
(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse, and forwarded for the Auditor with the Clerk's Abstracts.)

ARTICLES.	Stock in hands at close of last half year.			Received during this half year.			Consumed during this half year.			Stock in hands at close of this half year.		
	Quantity.	Price.	£ s. d.	Quantity.	Price.	£ s. d.	Quantity.	Price.	£ s. d.	Quantity.	Price.	£ s. d.
<i>Provisions.</i>												
[List of Articles following the order in the Provision Receipt and Consumption Account.] See note (i) Form (26).												
Total Provisions												
<i>Necessaries.</i>												
[List of Articles following the order in the Provision Receipt and Consumption Account.] See note (i) Form (26).												
Total Necessaries												
Gross Total												

I certify the foregoing Summary to be correct.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

....., Master

FORM 31.

CLOTHING MATERIALS RECEIPT AND CONVERSION BOOK.

(ARTICLE 40.)

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

Description of Materials (a).....

RECEIVED.				CONVERTED.			Folio of Clothing Receipt Book.
Date.	From whom.	No. of Invoice.	Quantity.	Date.	Into what.	Quantity used.	
	On hands at the close of last Half-year.				Converted during this Half-year, viz. :—		
	Received during the Half-year, viz. :—						
	Total Received during the Half-year.				Total converted during this Half-year.		
	Gross Total ..				On hands at the close of this Half-year.		
					Gross Total ..		
(b) Submitted to the Visiting Committee this.....day of.....19....;				and found to be correct.			Members of Committee.

(a) A separate Account is to be kept of each article, and the name of the article is to be entered at the head of the page following alphabetical order. This order should be preserved throughout all books in which the articles appear. The entries are to be made in the true order of time according as the articles are received and converted ; and the account is to be made up and balanced every half-year.

(b) To be filled up and signed at the foot of the last folio of the half-year's account.

The articles of Clothing, Sheets, Bedding, and House Linen into which the materials are converted are to be carried to the *Clothing Receipt Book* (Form 34) in their proper column.

FORM 32. WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF CLOTHING MATERIALS RECEIVED AND CONVERTED.
(ARTICLE 40.) (To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse, and forwarded for the Auditor with Clerk's Abstracts.)

No. of Week.	Week ending.	Name of Contractor.	Calico Grey. - (Contract Price). (a.)						With a like set of Columns to that for "Calico Grey" for each Article of Cloth- ing Material.
			Received.		Converted.				
			Quantity.	Price.	How used		Quantity.		
I				£	s.	d.			
II									
—									
—									
—									
XXVII									
Total ..									

(a) See note (a) Form (31).

I certify the foregoing Abstract to be correct.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

....., Master.

FORM 33. HALF-YEARLY SUMMARY OF WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF CLOTHING MATERIALS RECEIVED AND CONVERTED.
(ARTICLE 40.) (To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse, and forwarded for the Auditor with the Clerk's Abstracts.)

ARTICLES.	Stock in hands at close of last half-year.			Received during this half-year.			TOTAL.			Converted during this half-year.			Stock in hands at close of this half-year.		
	Quantity.	Price.		Quantity.	Price.		Quantity.	Price.		Quantity.	Price.		Quantity.	Price.	
[List of Articles following the order in the Clothing Materials Receipt and Consumption Account.] See note (a) Form (31).	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Totals															

I certify the foregoing Summary to be correct.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

....., Master.

CLOTHING RECEIPT BOOK.

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse, except entries on lines marked * which are to be made by the Clerk from the Stocktaker's Sheets and the Orders of the Guardians.)

For the Half-Year ended the.....day of.....19.....

Date.	From whom or whence received and No. of the Invoice.	Number of	Bedding and House Linen.		Men's Clothing.		Women's Clothing.		Boys' Clothing.		Girls' Clothing.						
			Voucher.	Folio in Minute Book.	Coats and Jackets.	Hats.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Bosoms.	Trousers.	Waistcoats.	Aprons.	Ronnets.	Horns and Frocks.	Handkerchiefs.	Petticoats, Under.	Petticoats, Upper.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Stockings.
Stock in hand at close of last half-year.																	
Total																	
* Excess (if any) in red ink																	
* Deficiency (if any) in red ink																	
* Found by Stocktaker, being the actual stock in hands at the close of this half-year ..																	
Deduct condemned and Folio of Minute Book cancelled.																	
Actual serviceable stock, ordered by the Guardians to be carried forward to the next half-year.																	
Submitted to the visiting Committee this.....day of.....19..... and found to be correct, and we recommend that the several articles stated above should be condemned and cancelled.												Submitted with the Stocktakers' Sheets to the Board of Guardians this.....day of.....19.....					
(Signed) { Chairman.					

The Entries are to be made in the true order of time, according as the articles are received, and the Account is to be made up at the close of every half-year immediately before Stocktaking. After Stocktaking the Book is to be submitted to the Guardians, and their Orders thereon having been recorded on the Minutes, the worn out and condemned articles are to be subtracted, and the serviceable stock shall be entered at foot, as indicated.

FORM 35.

(ARTICLE 40.)

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse, except entries on lines marked °, which are to be marked by the Clerk from the Stocktaker's sheets and the Orders of the Guardians.)

INVENTORY BOOK

Articles should be arranged alphabetically, both as regards principal and subordinate headings, which should be selected to meet the requirements of each Union.

Date.	Supplied by	Brushes.		Delft.		Furniture.		Iron-mongery.		Tin Ware.				
		Back Broom.	Whicewash.	Cups.	Jugs.	Mugs.	Beds.	Chairs.	Tables.	Hammers.	Rakes.			Shovels.	Kettles.	Milk Cans.	Pots.	Quarts.
	On hands													
	Total													
	° Excess (if any) in red ink													
	° Deficiency (if any) in red ink													
	° Found by Stocktaker, being the actual stock in hands at the close of this half-year.													
	Deduct condemned and cancelled.													
	Actual serviceable Stock, ordered by the Guardians to be carried forward to the next half-year.													

Submitted to the Visiting Committee this.....day of.....19..... and found to be correct, and we recommend that the several articles stated above should be condemned and cancelled.

(Signed) {

..... Chairman.

THE Entries are to be made in the true order of time, according as the articles are received, and the Account is to be made up at the close of every year, from the beginning of the year, and the Book is to be submitted to the Guardians, and their Orders thereon having been received, the Book is to be submitted to the Guardians, and their Orders thereon. The Book is to be submitted to the Guardians, and their Orders thereon. The Book is to be submitted to the Guardians, and their Orders thereon. The Book is to be submitted to the Guardians, and their Orders thereon.

WORKHOUSE FARM ACCOUNT.

(To be kept by the Master of the Workhouse.)

CR.

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.	Date.	Particulars.	Consumed in work-house.	Sales.	Total.
19	To value of Stock on hand at commencement of the Half-year To	£ s. d. 	£ s. d. 	19	By	£ s. d. 	£ s. d. 	£ s. d.
	To Balance				By Depreciation .. By value of Stock at close of Half-year By Balance			
	Total ..				Total ..			

In this account shall be entered under the correct dates particulars of all stocks, implements, seeds, and other matters purchased for the purposes of the Farm; all rents, wages, or other outgoings expended for the working of it; all sums received for the sale of produce or credits to be given for the value of stock or produce consumed in the workhouse. The quantity of produce remaining at the close of each half-year shall be ascertained or estimated as nearly as may be by the stocktaker to be appointed pursuant to Article (42) of this Order; the Guardians, or committee thereof, shall personally inspect and value the stock and produce and certify in writing to the accuracy of such valuation; the value so arrived at shall be included in the account. Such average or special amount shall be written off the value of horses or other stock, carts, implements, machinery each half-year in respect of depreciation as the circumstances require, but no increased value shall be included in the account for any stock until such increased value has been actually realised.

FORM 37.

(ARTICLE 40.)

THE OUT-DOOR RELIEF REGISTER.

(To be entered up by the respective Relieving Officers weekly, and properly indexed.)

[illegible]

FORM 38. OUT-DOOR RELIEF APPLICATION AND REPORT BOOK.UNION.DISTRICT.
(ARTICLE 40.) (To be kept by the Relieving Officer.)

Half-year ended the.....day of.....19.....

NOTE:—In cases of sudden and urgent necessity where the Relieving Officer gives Provisional Relief, all the entries should be made in Red Ink.

No.	
Names of Applicants	Names of Families and other Persons applying on their own account alone. Christian Names of Wives and of Children under 16 years dependent on them.
Age.	If Adult, whether single, married, illegitimate. If Widow, or Orphan, Deceased, or illegitimate.
Employment or Calling. By whom usually employed.	
Bodily If permanently disabled, state by what defect: Mental nature of disability, as "old age," "crippled," "idiot," &c.	
If temporarily disabled, state by what sickness or accident. If able-bodied, state the cause of desertion.	
Present residence—where, with whom; If in occupation of land, how much?	
Present weekly earnings, if any, or self and family.	
Names of Relations, if any, living under Irish Poor Relief Acts, and apparently able to assist applicant.	
Other observations on the nature of the case.	
Date of Application for Relief.	
If admitted to work—house, date of Order of admission.	
Nature of Relief ordered.	
Period for which ordered.	
Date of the Order.	
Money value of Relief ordered per week.	
If Relief given in kind No of Voucher in Out-door Relief Order.	
If application refused, date of refusal.	
Initials of Chairman authorising or refusing relief.	
Date of Discharge or Death.	
In-door Relief Register.	
Out-door Relief Register.	
If by admission to workhouse, date of Order of admission.	
Period for which supplied.	
Kind of Goods supplied.	
Quantity supplied.	
Money value of Goods supplied.	
No. of Voucher in Out-door Relief Order.	
Initials of Chairman of Meeting at which the giving of Provisional Relief was reported.	
Initials of Clerk.	

In this Book the Relieving Officer shall enter the applications from time to time made for relief, and give not only all the information regarding each case which is required by the form, but also all such evidence as he may be able to produce to show that the applicant is legally entitled to relief; such particulars and evidence having been submitted to the Board of Guardians, the decision of the Board, based on these particulars and evidence, shall in every case be entered in the Book, and the names of the Guardians, and the names of the members of the Board of Guardians, the Chairman in each case, and afterwards be attested by the signature or initials of the Clerk. The attention of the Relieving Officers, the Guardians, and the Clerk is specially called to this direction, as it is upon the evidence and particulars so set forth that the Guardians will be enabled to make a selection of the names of the persons whom they wish to employ in the Union. An alphabetical Index shall be annexed to each Book, which must be regularly kept by the Relieving Officer.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL UP THE APPLICATION AND REPORT BOOK.

1. Every person applying for relief on his own account, or on whose account application is made for relief, must be entered in the order of the time of application, and the cases are to be numbered in succession.

3. The wife, and the children under 18, of a person on whose account relief is applied for, form part of the same case, and are not to be numbered as separate cases.

4. If a person be relieved, and then, having ceased to be relieved for some time, applies again during the same half-year, the case should be re-entered under his original number.

5. In specifying the causes of the applications for relief of children who become chargeable from the neglect or inability of their parents to provide for them, specify the nature of the inability or other cause.

6. In cases arising from infirmity of mind or body, designate the nature and extent of the infirmity; as in the case of "lunatics," or "idiots," or "deaf and dumb," or "crippled," or "helpless"

7. In any case of Provisional Relief reported to the Guardians any direction given by them as to continuance of Relief or otherwise, should be Entered in the Column headed "Relief Ordered by the Board of Guardians."

(ARTICLE 40.)

(The Names of Persons admitted to or discharged from Relief more than once in the Half-year to be entered and classified in Red Ink.)

DISCHARGED AND DIED.

I certify that the above is an accurate record of the Outdoor Relief ordered by the Board of
Guardians at their Meeting this day to be administered, that the sums stated were duly authorized
by the Guardians as signed for by the Chairman of the Meeting, on the Relieving Officers' Applica-
tion and Report Books, and that to the best of my belief and knowledge, the several persons
except in cases Nos. belonging to the classes to whom Outdoor Relief can legally be given.
Dated this day of 19....

I hereby certify that the above is an accurate Record of Orders made
by the Guardians at their Meeting this day, for the Discharge of persons
from the receipt of Outdoor Relief, and of the dates of such Orders, or of
the death of persons in receipt of such relief.
Dated this day of 19....

..... Clerk

Z

(ARTICLE 40.)

OUT-DOOR RELIEF LIST of Relief District No.....

(To be kept by

STATISTICAL PORTION.																																			
Relieved under 10 Vic., c. 21, Section 1.																Relieved under 10 Vic., c. 21, Section 2; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 47, Sec. 4; and 61 & 62 Vic., c. 57, Sec. 12.														Relieved Pro- visionally on the Responsi- bility of the Believing Officer, 10 Vic., c. 21, Sec. 7.					
Adult males permanently disabled by old age or infirmity.																Families relieved with- out Husband or Father.														Deserted by Hus- band or Father.					
Wife.																Husband or Father absent in service in Army or Navy.														Hus- band or Father in Gaol.					
Children under 15.																Children of Wom- en in cols. 21 and 22.														Deserted by Hus- band or Father.					
Adult males relieved in cases of their own sickness or accident.																Families relieved with- out Husband or Father.														Deserted by Hus- band or Father.					
Wife.																Husband or Father absent in service in Army or Navy.														Hus- band or Father in Gaol.					
Children under 15.																Children of Wom- en in cols. 21 and 22.														Deserted by Hus- band or Father.					
Adult Women permanently disabled by old age or infirmity.																Families relieved with- out Husband or Father.														Deserted by Hus- band or Father.					
Legitimate.																Husband or Father absent in service in Army or Navy.														Hus- band or Father in Gaol.					
Illegitimate.																Children of Wom- en in cols. 21 and 22.														Deserted by Hus- band or Father.					
Adult Women relieved in cases of sickness or accident.																																			

* This part of the form is applicable only when an order under Seal of the Local Government Board, under section 2 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847, is in operation, when Evicted Tenants are being relieved under the Eviction (Ireland) Act, 1848, or when exceptional Distress is being relieved under Sec. 13 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898. At any other time, the classes included in this part of the form can only be relieved in the Workhouse.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THE OUT-DOOR RELIEF LIST.

1. In this book (col. 37) the Relieving Officer is to enter the name of each person relieved; and, opposite such name, he shall also enter the appropriate contents of the "Statistical portion" the number of persons relieved (see Note 4), and in the "money portion" the money value of all relief given to such person or persons in each week of the half-year; but he is in no case to enter the money value of such relief until after it shall have been given. The persons to be classed in cols. 32, 33, 34, are those whom the Relieving Officer has relieved provisionally, and whom the Guardians have not continued to relieve. Where the Guardians confirm Provisional relief, and continue to afford relief the persons should be classed in their proper columns according to sex and age, and not in Columns 32, 33, 34.

2. The object of the statistical portion of this book is, to facilitate the making a classified summary at the end of each half-year of all the persons relieved in the Union during such half-year.

FORM 41.
(ARTICLE 40.)

RELIEVING OFFICER'S RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE BOOK for the Half-year ending the.....day of.....19.....
(To be kept by the Relieving Officer.)

Relief District No..... Relieving Officer.....

No. of Week.	Week ending.	Balance in hands at close of Previous Week.	Money received from Guardians during week.	Number Paying Order.	Total Funds to be accounted for.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE WEEK.						Balance in hands at close of the Week.	Initials of Clerk.	Date when checked.	OBSERVATIONS.	
						Out-door Relief Ordered by the Board.			Provisional (In Kind only).	GROSS TOTAL.						
						In Money.	In Kind.	Orphan and Deserted Children Boarded out.			Total.					
1		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
2		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
3		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
4		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
5		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
6		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
7		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
8		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
9		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
10		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
11		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
12		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
13		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
14		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
15		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
16		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
17		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
18		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
19		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
20		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
21		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
22		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
23		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
24		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
25		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
26		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
27		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
TOTAL...		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					

(ARTICLE 40.)

(To be prepared by the Believing Officer and printed copies to be posted by him in public places throughout his Relief District and to be further published as the Guardians may direct.)

.....Union.
Relief District No.....
Relieving Officer.....

[illegible]

I hereby certify the above to be a true and correct List of all persons who were afforded Out-Door Relief in my District during the above-mentioned Half-year.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....
 above-mentioned last year.Relieving Officer.

Published by order of the Guardians this.....day of....., 19.....

.....Clerk of the Union.

ORDER CHECK BOOK FOR OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN KIND.
(To be used by the Believing Officer.)

* These Numbers to be consecutive and in print.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

FORM 45 (A).
(ARTICLE 25.)

ABSTRACT OF GUARDIANS ACCOUNTS

of the.....Union, for the half-year end 1.....day of.....19.....

TABLE (a) REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Union Fund in account with the County Council of	Charge.												Total Charge and Discharge.	Discharge.											
	Balance in favour at the close of last ha f- year.			Money sup- plied by County Council on demand of Guardians.			Union Fund Receipts.			Balance against at the close of this half- year.				Balance against at the close of last half- year.			Union Fund Expendi- ture.			Balance in favour at the close of this half- year.					
1	2			3			4			5			6.			7			8			9			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Total																									

TABLE (b) STATEMENT EXPLANATORY OF REVENUE ACCOUNT.

NATURE OF RECEIPT.			NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Money supplied by County Council on Demand			In maintenance and Clothing		
Repayment of Relief			Outdoor Relief		
Rents of Dispensary Residences			Establishment, viz. :-		
Sales of Farm Produce				£	s. d.
Sales of Offal and old Stores			Salaries and rations of Officers		
Other receipts, viz. :			Medicines and Medical and Surgical appli- ances		
.....			Other expenses		
.....					
.....			Workhouse Burials		
.....			Expenses of District School		
.....			Expenses of District Hospital		
			Maintenance in Extern Institutions		
			Emigration, Law and other Poor Relief expenditure		
			Medical Charities, viz. :-		
				£	s. d.
			Salaries of Officers		
			Medicines and Medical and Surgical appli- ances		
			Other expenses		
			Lunacy Fees to Medical Officers		
			Registration		
			Superannuation		
			National School Teachers Act, 1875		
			Expenses of Local Committees		
			Other expenses, viz. :-		
				
				
			Repayment of Loans		
Total £			Total £		

ADDITIONAL EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS.

Table (c.) Particulars of In-maintenance and Clothing. Collective No. of Days.....							Table (d.) Particulars of Out-Relief are made up as follows.							Table (e.) Particulars of Maintenance in Extern Institutions:													
1							2							3													
		Amount.		Average Weekly Costs.			Relief ordered by the Board :— In Money, £ In Kind, £			£ s. d.			Blind			Deaf and Dumb ..			Idiots and Imbeciles ..			Patients in Extern Hospitals for special treatment			£ s. d.		
Provisions..	..	£	s.	d.	£	d.	Provisional Relief in Kind only	£	s.	d.	Orphans and Deserted Children boarded out	£	s.	d.	Total ..	£	s.	d.	Total ..	£	s.	d.					
Necessaries																										
Clothing																										
Total ..	£						Total ..	£				Total ..	£						Total ..	£							

TABLE (f). LOAN OR CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

TABLE (g). STATEMENT OF BALANCES at the close of the Half-year.

DR.				CR.			
To Treasurer, due by him :—	£	s.	d.	By Treasurer, due to him :—	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Account				Ordinary Account			
Loans Account				Loans Account			
" Clerk, due by him				" Unpaid Bills			
" Relieving Officers, due by them				" District School, due to Board of Management			
" In-maintenance, viz. :—				" District Hospital, due to Committee			
Value of Provisions and Necessaries in hand				" Loans Receipt and Expenditure :—			
" Clothing and Bedding, viz. :—				Unexpended Balance			
Value of Stock in hand				" Union Fund, Balance in favour			
" Workhouse Burials, value of Coffins and Shrouding on hands				County of			
" District School, due by Board of Management				County of			
" District Hospital, due by Committee				County Borough of			
" Loans Receipt and Expenditure :—							
Expenditure in excess of Loans							
" Union Fund, Balances against							
County of							
County of							
County Borough of							
Total	£			Total	£		

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

.....Clerk of Union.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

.....Auditor.

FORM 45 (B).

..... UNION.

ABSTRACT OF NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE PERSONS RELIEVED, and the Number and Cost of Emigrants during the Half-year ended the.....day of.....19.....

(To be prepared by the Clerk.)

TABLE I.—INDOOR.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES IN THE WORKHOUSE. (Not including Classes 14, 15, and 16.)													Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Summary of the preceding Columns.				Total Collective Number of Days.		
	Able-bodied and their Children.													Males.			Females.			Children under 15.			
	Adults.			Children under 15.			Not Able-bodied.																
	Adults.			Children under 15.			Not Able-bodied.																
	Adults.			Children under 15.			Not Able-bodied.																
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Adults.			Children under 15.			Not Able-bodied.																	
Adults.			Children under 15.			Not Able-bodied.																	

FORM 45 (B)—continued.

TABLE III.—OUT-DOOR (Exceptional).
Under Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847 (10 Vic., c. 31, Sec. 2) ; The Eviction (Ireland) Act, 1848 (11 and 12 Vic., c. 47, Sec. 4) ; or,
The Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898 (61 and 62 Vic., c. 37, Sec. 13).

(This part to be used only when and where such relief is being given.)

ENACTMENT UNDER WHICH RELIEF GIVEN	NUMBER RELIEVED.														Summary of the several Classes relieved out of the Work- house under the several enactments.			
	Adult Males (Single) relieved on account of want of work.	Families of Adult Males in Column 1.		Able-bodied Women.		Children of Women in Column 4 and 5.		Families relieved without Husband or Father.						Orphans and Children relieved without either Parent.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	TOTAL.
		Wives.	Children under 15.	Unmarried.	Widows not entitled to relief under Section 1.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Husband or Father absent on services in Army or Navy.		In case of Desertion by Husband or Father.		Husband or Father in Gaol.						
								Wives.	Children under 15.	Wives.	Children under 15.	Wives.	Children under 15.					
(a) 10 Vic., c. 31, Sec. 2
(b) 11 & 12 Vic. c. 47, Sec. 4
(c) 61 & 62 Vic., c. 37, Sec. 13
Total

FORM 45 (B).—continued.

TABLE IV.—BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS, IDIOTS, AND IMBECILES AND SPECIAL TREATMENT CASES maintained in Extern Institutions or Hospitals.

CLASS,		Remaining at the close of last half-year.	Sent to the Asylum during the half-year.	Total relieved.	Left Asylum or returned to Work- house.	Died during the half-year.	Remaining at the close of this half-year.
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Blind	Male ..						
	Female						
	Children under 15						
Deaf and Dumb ..	Male ..						
	Female						
	Children under 15						
Idiots and Imbeciles	Male ..						
	Female						
	Children under 15						
Special Cases. Treatment	Male ..						
	Female						
	Children under 15						
Total	Male ..						
	Female						
	Children under 15						

TABLE V.—EMIGRANTS.

—	Number.	Cost.		
		1	2	3
Males			£	s. d.
Females				
Children under 15 ...				
Totals				

FORM 45 (B)—*continued*.

TABLE VI., BEING SUMMARY OF TABLE I.—PERSONS RELIEVED, IN-DOOR.

WHERE MAINTAINED.	Number remaining at the close of last Half-year. 1	Number of Births in the Half-year. 2	Number of Admissions during the Half-year. 3	Total. 4	Number of Deaths in the Half-year. 5	Number of Discharges during the Half-year. 6	Number remaining at the close of this Half-year. 7
The Workhouse ..							
The District School..							
The District Hospital							
Total ..							

TABLE VII., BEING SUMMARY OF TABLES II AND III.—PERSONS RELIEVED, OUT-DOOR.

	Number remaining on Out-door Relief at the close of last Half-year. 1	Number admitted to Out-door Relief during the Half-year. 2	Total. 3	Number discharged from Out-door Relief during the Half-year. 4	Number on Out-door Relief at the close of this Half-year. 5
Relieved by Order of the Guardians. Provisionally Relieved on responsibility of Relieving Officers. Orphans and Deserted Children Boarded out.					
Total					

TABLE VIII., BEING A GENERAL SUMMARY OF PERSONS RELIEVED.

	Male. 1	Female. 2	Children under Fifteen. 3	TOTAL. 4
Table (I).—In-door (Cols. 17, 18, 19, 20)				
Table (II).—Out-door (Cols. 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25)				
Table (III).—Out-door (Exceptional) (Cols. 15, 16, 17), viz. :—				
(a.) Under 10 Vic. c. 31, Sec. 2				
(b.) Under 11 & 12 Vic. c. 47, Sec. 4				
(c.) Under 61 & 62 Vic. c. 57, Sec. 13				
Table (IV).—Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Idiots and Imbeciles, and Special Treatment Cases (Col. 8).				
Table (V).—Emigrants (Col. 2)				
Total				

CERTIFICATE OF CLERK.

I hereby certify that the particulars contained in the foregoing Tables and Summaries are correct.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....
.....Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITOR.

Examined and found correct.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....
.....Auditor.

FORM 46.

(ARTICLE 25.)

CLERK'S HALF-YEARLY STATEMENTS.

TABLE (a).—STATEMENT OF CASH ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE GUARDIANS at the close of the Half-year ended the.....day of19.....

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance at close of Half-year in hands of Treasurer			Balance at close of Half-year due to Treasurer.		
" " other Officers..			" " other Officers..		
(Details of Assets being amounts receivable by the Guardians for Revenue Account within the above-mentioned or previous periods but remaining outstanding and recoverable, to follow here in the order of, and according to, the heads of Receipts shown in the Financial Minutes, Table (a)).			(Details of Liabilities being amounts due or payable by the Guardians out of Revenue Account in respect of the above-mentioned or previous periods but remaining due, to follow here in the order of, and according to, the heads of Expenditure shown in the Financial Minutes, Table (b)).		
Other Assets			Other Liabilities		
Total ..			Total ..		

FORM 46—continued.

TABLE (c)—STATEMENT OF INSURANCE of Union Property against damage by fire.

1 Name of all Buildings standing on the Union standing separately, whether insured or not.	Amount of Insurance.				6 Name of office in which the insurance is effected, dis- tinct from the insuring cases where the Insurance has been effected by the Commissioners of Public Works.	7 In whose custody the Policy is Deposited.	8 Period covered by the Insurance, date next before date of Audit. Year ended.....day of.....19....	9 If any structural alterations have been made since date introduced since date of Policy, which would increase the risk, date of Endorse- ment on Policy con- sistent with the change.	10 In the case of any Buildings or Goods insured, an explanation of the reason should be given here.
	2 Buildings.	3 Furniture, Fittings, and other Goods.	4 Total.	5 Amount of Annual Premium.					
Workhouse Buildings	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Dispensary Houses..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Dispensary dences.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					

FORM 47.
(ARTICLE 45.)

ANNUAL ESTIMATE AND DEMAND ON COUNTY COUNCIL.

(To be prepared by the Clerk of the Union.)

County (or County Borough) of.....

Union of.....

The Board of Guardians of the above-named Union hereby transmit to the County (or County Borough) Council the annexed Tables, showing (a.) the estimated liabilities and expenditure, and (b.) the estimated revenue of the Board of Guardians for the ensuing financial year ended the 31st day of March, 19..., together with (c.) the calculation of sums required to meet the expenses of the Board of Guardians during the said financial year, the total amount being £..... in respect of General Charges (other than Repayment of Loans), and £..... in respect of Repayment of Loans, and the apportionment thereof to contributory Counties or County Boroughs, if any.

The Board of Guardians hereby demand that the proportion of the above-mentioned sums shall be supplied to them by the County (or County Borough) Council of..... as follows :—

By transferring at the first Meeting of the Council, held in each quarter of the said financial year, out of the County (or County Borough) Fund to the credit of the Board of Guardians, in the..... Branch of the Bank (being the Treasurer of the Board of Guardians) a sum equal to one-fourth part of the sum of £..... hereinafter, (Table (c), Col. 13), specified in respect of General Charges, and at the said first meeting, held in the first and third quarters of the said financial year, a sum equal to one-half of the sum of £..... hereinafter (Table (c), Col. 14), specified in respect of Repayment of Loans.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Board of Guardians,

(I.S.)

..... Presiding Chairman:

..... Clerk.

Dated this..... day of....., 19.....

TABLE (a.)—ESTIMATE OF LIABILITIES AND EXPENDITURE of the Board of Guardians.

Head of Account.	Expenditure or estimated Expenditure for the current Financial Year ending 31st March next.			Estimated Expenditure for the ensuing Financial Year ending 31st March, 19...			Observations of the Clerk accounting for increases or decreases.
	First Half.	Second Half.	Total.	First Half.	Second Half.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In Maintenance and Clothing	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Establishment							
Workhouse Burials							
Workhouse Farm							
Expenses of District School							
Expenses of District Hospital							
Maintenance in extern Institutions ..							
Emigration, Law, and other expenses							
Medical Charities							
Lunacy Fees							
Registration							
Superannuations							
National School Teachers Act, 1875 ..							
Expenses of Local Committees							
Out-door Relief							
Repayments under Seed Supply Acts ..							
Total General Charges							
Repayment of Loans							
Gross Total							

FORM 47—continued.

TABLE (b).—ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE REVENUE OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS
(OTHER THAN MONEY SUPPLIED ON DEMAND).

Head of Account. 1	Revenue or estimated revenue for the current Financial Year ending 31st March next.			Estimated Revenue for the ensuing Financial Year ending 31st March, 19....			Observations of the Clerk accounting for Increases or Decreases. 8
	First Half. 2	Second Half. 3	Total. 4	First Half. 5	Second Half. 6	Total. 7	
Repayment of Relief.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Rents of Dispensary Residences.							
Sales of Offals, Old Stores, &c.							
Total ..							

Table (c).—Showing the Calculation of the Sum required by the Guardians for the Service of the ensuing Financial Year ended the 31st day of March, 19.....

Counties or County Boroughs liable to contribute towards the expenses of the Guardians.		Valuation of portion of Union comprised in each County or County Borough.	ESTIMATED CASE TRANSACTIONS OF ENSUING FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 19....										Net sum required as per annexed Demand, being the excess of amount in Column (7) over the amount in Column (12) in respect of	
			Liabilities.					Revenue.						
			Balance or estimated Balance against at close of current Financial Year ending 31st March next.	Apportioned Share of estimated expenditure. Table (b), Cols. 5, 6, 7.			Total Liabilities. Balance or estimated Balance against at close of current Financial Year ending 31st March next.	Balance or estimated Balance against at close of current Financial Year ending 31st March next.	Apportioned Share of estimated Receipts not including Money supplied by County Council. Table (a), Cols. 5, 6, 7.			Total Means.	General Charges.	Repayment of Loans.
				First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	Total.			First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	Total Receipts.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
COUNTY		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
.....														
.....														
COUNTY BOROUGH														
.....														
.....														
.....														
Total												£		

POST OFFICE.

1. *Postal Rates and Regulations*, p. 365.

2. *Postal Orders*, p. 381.

1. Postal Rates and Regulations.

(a.) *Inland Post*, p. 365.

(b.) *Foreign and Colonial Post*,
p. 367.

(a.) Inland Post.

THE INLAND POST AMENDMENT (No. 2) WARRANT, 1905,
DATED JUNE 26, 1905.

1905. No. 781.

WE, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same), order, direct and declare as follows:—

1. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Inland Post Warrant, 1903* (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Warrant"), and all Warrants amending the same.

Warrant to be
read with
Inland Post
Warrant, 1903.

2. The paragraph contained in Clause 79 (6) (A) (e) of the principal Warrant under the heading "Description of Document," commencing with the words "Notices issued by officers of a court of justice," is hereby repealed, and the following paragraph shall be substituted in lieu thereof, namely:—

Repeal.

"Notices issued by officers of a court of justice, notices of assessments, and applications for payment of rates issued by overseers or other officers employed in the collection of rates, and reports or returns made by or to officers of a court of justice and other public officers and by or to local authorities and other public bodies and their officers in the discharge of their public duties."

3. This Warrant may be cited as the "Inland Post Amendment (No. 2) Warrant, 1905."

Short title.

Commence-
ment of
Warrant.

4. This Warrant shall come into operation on the First day of July, 1905.

Date.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1905.

H. W. Forster,
Edmund B. Talbot,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

THE INLAND POST AMENDMENT (No. 3) WARRANT, 1905,
DATED DECEMBER 28, 1905.

1905. No. 1366.

WE, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same), order, direct and declare as follows:—

Warrant to be
read with
Inland Post
Warrant,
1903.

1. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Inland Post Warrant, 1903* (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Warrant"), and all Warrants amending the same.

Repeal.

2. On and as from the date on which this Warrant shall come into operation the First Schedule to the Principal Warrant shall be repealed and the Schedule to this Warrant shall be substituted in lieu thereof.

Short title.

3. This Warrant may be cited as the "Inland Post Amendment (No. 3) Warrant, 1905."

Commence-
ment of
Warrant.

4. This Warrant shall come into operation on the First day of January, 1906.

Date.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1905.

Joseph A. Pease,
J. Herbert Lewis,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

Sydney Burton,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 8-35.

The Schedule.

Compensation Fee.		Maximum Compensation.	
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
0	1	20	0 0
0	2	40	0 0
0	3	60	0 0
0	4	80	0 0
0	5	100	0 0
0	6	120	0 0
0	7	140	0 0
0	8	160	0 0
0	9	180	0 0
0	10	200	0 0
0	11	220	0 0
1	0	240	0 0
1	1	260	0 0
1	2	280	0 0
1	3	300	0 0
1	4	320	0 0
1	5	340	0 0
1	6	360	0 0
1	7	380	0 0
1	8	400	0 0

(b.) Foreign and Colonial Post.

(i.) *Postal Packets other than* | (ii.) *Parcel Post*, p. 372.
Parcels, p. 367.

(1.) Postal Packets other than Parcels.

Mode of Payment.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST AMENDMENT (No. 9)
WARRANT, 1904. DATED DECEMBER 31, 1904.

1905. No. 56.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same) and under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

1. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Post Warrant, 1898* (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Warrant") and all Warrants amending the same.

Warrant to be
read as one
with existing
Warrants.

* Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1902, "Post Office," pp. 41-58.

Clause 10 of
Principal
Warrant re-
pealed and
new clause
substituted
Mode of
payment

2. Clause 10 of the Principal Warrant is hereby repealed, and the following clause shall be substituted in lieu thereof, namely:

10—(1) Postage may be prepaid either—

- (a) by adhesive postage stamps; or
- (b) by the use of a stamped envelope, cover, postcard, or other postal form; or
- (c) by the use of an embossed or impressed stamp cut out of or otherwise detached from an envelope, cover, postcard, or other postal form.

Provided that no stamp indicating on the face thereof payment of a registration fee as well as postage shall be used in payment of postage on any unregistered postal packet.

- (2) A "Postal form" means a form issued by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General.
- (3) Commemorative postage stamps of temporary validity in the United Kingdom shall not be used in payment of postage on an outgoing postal packet.
- (4) Any such stamp on an incoming postal packet shall not be accepted in payment of postage.

Short title.

3. This Warrant may be cited as the "Foreign and Colonial Post Amendment (No. 9) Warrant, 1904."

Commence-
ment

4. This Warrant shall come into operation on the First day of January, 1905.

Date.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1904.

Ailwyn E. Fellowes,
H. W. Forster,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Australia.**THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST AMENDMENT (No. 10)
WARRANT, 1905. DATED MARCH 31, 1905.**

1905. No. 410.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster General (testified by his signing the same), order, direct, and declare as follows:—

1. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Post Warrant, 1898* (hereinafter called "the Principal Warrant") and all Warrants amending the same. Warrant to be read with existing Warrants.
2. Subject to the provisions of this Warrant, the Principal Warrant shall apply to letters transmitted to and from Australia as if Australia were specified in the Second Schedule to the said Warrant. Application of Principal Warrant to letters to and from Australia.
3. Notwithstanding anything in the Principal Warrant contained—
 - (1.) A letter deposited in a letter box on board a British ship, or in the hands of the commander of such ship, when the ship is in a port of Australia, shall not be deemed to be a British Letter. Exceptional provisions.
 - (2.) Any incoming letter from Australia upon which no part, or a part only, of the postage payable thereon is prepaid shall be charged with double the amount of the deficient postage.
4. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Post Amendment (No. 10) Warrant, 1905." Short title.
5. This Warrant shall come into operation on the First day of April, One thousand nine hundred and five. Commencement.

Dated this thirty-first day of March, One thousand nine hundred and five. Date.

H. W. Forster,
Balcarres,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster General.

Postcards.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST AMENDMENT (No. 11)
WARRANT, 1905. DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

1905. No. 1294.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same) and under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

Warrant to be read with existing Warrants.

1. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Post Warrant, 1898* (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Warrant"), and all Warrants amending the same.

Partial repeal of Regulation 15 (1) of Principal Warrant.

2. Regulation 15 (1) of the Principal Warrant is hereby repealed save in the case of post-cards originating in or addressed to a country or place in which a regulation similar to Regulation 15 (1) is still in force.

Short title.

3. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Post Amendment (No. 11) Warrant, 1905."

Commencement of Warrant.

4. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and five.

Date.

Dated this 30th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five.

H. W. Forster,
Edmund B. Talbot,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,

His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 41-58.

Egypt ; The Soudan.

**THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST AMENDMENT (No. 12)
WARRANT, 1905. DATED DECEMBER 2, 1905.**

1905. No. 1253.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same) order, direct, and declare as follows :—

1. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Post Warrant, 1898* (hereinafter called "the Principal Warrant") and all Warrants amending the same. Warrant to be read with existing Warrants.
2. The Principal Warrant shall apply to letters transmitted to and from Egypt and The Soudan as if Egypt and The Soudan were specified in the Second Schedule to the said Warrant. Application of Principal Warrant to letters to and from Egypt and The Soudan.
3. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Post Amendment (No. 12) Warrant, 1905." Short title.
4. This Warrant shall come into operation on the 15th day of December, 1905. Commencement.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1905.

Date.

*H. W. Forster,
Edmund B. Talbot,*

Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 41-58.

(11.) Parcel Post.

THE FOREIGN PARCELS (INLAND REVENUE) WARRANT
1905. DATED FEBRUARY 27, 1905.

1905. No. 348.

Whereas it is desirable to make provision for the delivery from premises licensed for the manufacture of tobacco by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue for transmission by parcel post to places out of the United Kingdom, of such goods as the said Commissioners may from time to time allow, We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of the powers conferred upon us by the 14th section of the Post Office (Parcels) Act, 1882,* and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the recommendation of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by their respectively signing the same), order, direct, and declare as follows:—

- (1.) The Foreign Parcels (Customs) Warrant, 1885,† shall not apply to parcels of goods, delivered from premises licensed for the manufacture of tobacco by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue, hereinafter referred to as "bonded parcels."
- (2.) Every bonded parcel delivered from premises licensed for the manufacture of tobacco by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue to the sender shall be accompanied by an authority for such delivery signed by an officer of Inland Revenue.
- (3.) The officer of the Post Office accepting a bonded parcel duly accompanied by the Inland Revenue authority, shall give to the sender a certificate of the posting of the parcel.
- (4.) The certificate of posting thus given shall, for the purposes of section 104 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,‡ relating to the exportation of bonded goods, be deemed to be evidence of an act equivalent to shipment under that section.
- (5.) The delivery of bonded parcels from premises licensed for the manufacture of tobacco by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue shall be subject to such bond and to such special conditions as the said Commissioners may from time to time prescribe.

* 45-6 V. c. 74.

† Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," p. 59.

‡ 39-40 V. c. 86.

- (6.) If any claim shall be made on the Postmaster-General for compensation in respect of the loss of or damage to any bonded parcel, that claim shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be deemed to be conclusive evidence that such parcel has not been duly exported and that its contents have gone into consumption in the United Kingdom, and any drawback paid shall be repaid by the tobacco manufacturer.
- (7.) This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1905.
- (8.) This Warrant may be cited as the " Foreign Parcels (Inland Revenue) Warrant, 1905."

Dated this twenty-seventh day of February, 1905.

Ailwyn E. Fellowes,
H. W. Forster,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

T. J. Pittar,
F. S. Parry,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Customs.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Ecuador ; Bolivia.

**THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST AMENDMENT
(No. 13) WARRANT, 1905. DATED JANUARY 12, 1905.**

1905. No. 4.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same), and under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

1. This Warrant may be cited as " The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Amendment (No. 13) Warrant, 1905," Short title.

Warrant to be read with existing Warrants.

Rates on parcels to Ecuador and Bolivia.

Maximum weight and dimensions

Commencement of Warrant.

2. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Warrant, 1902,* and all Warrants amending the same.

3. On every outgoing parcel addressed to Ecuador for transmission viâ France, and on every outgoing parcel addressed to Bolivia, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage mentioned against the names of such places respectively in the Schedule hereto.

4. Except by permission of the Postmaster-General there shall not be forwarded, conveyed, or delivered by post under this Warrant any parcel, the weight or dimensions of which shall exceed the weight or dimensions respectively specified in the Schedule hereto.

5. This Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of February, 1905.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1905.

Ailwyn E. Fellowes,
H. W. Forster,

Two of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Schedule.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON EACH PARCEL.

Addressed to.	If not exceeding three pounds in weight.	If exceeding three pounds and not exceeding seven pounds in weight.	If exceeding seven pounds and not exceeding eleven pounds in weight.	Limit of weight of Parcel.	Limit of size of Parcel.	
					Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Pounds.	Feet.	Feet.
Ecuador, viâ France ...	4 6	5 0	5 6	Eleven	2	4
Bolivia	<i>s. d.</i> { If not exceeding seven pounds in weight }			3 6 Seven		

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 65-85.

United States of America.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST AMENDMENT
(No. 14) WARRANT, 1905. DATED MARCH 22, 1905.

1905. No. 231.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same), and under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Amendment (No. 14) Warrant, 1905." | Short title. |
| 2. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Warrant, 1902* (hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Warrant") and all Warrants amending the same. | Warrant to be read with existing Warrants. |
| 3. On every outgoing parcel addressed to the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as "The United States") and transmitted by post under this Warrant, there shall be charged and paid the rate of postage specified in the Schedule hereto. | Rates on parcels to the United States. |
| 4. Except by permission of the Postmaster-General, there shall not be forwarded, conveyed, or delivered, by post, under this Warrant, any parcel the value, weight, or dimensions of which shall exceed the value, weight, or dimensions specified in the Schedule hereto. | Maximum value, weight and dimensions. |
| 5. The provisions of the Principal Warrant and the Warrants amending the same shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to parcels transmitted by post under this Warrant, with the following modifications:— | Application of existing Warrants. |
| (1.) In addition to the Articles prohibited by the Principal Warrant, there shall not be posted or conveyed or delivered by post between the said countries:— | |
| (a.) Parcels containing letters or communications in the nature of a letter (except an open invoice in its simplest form). | |
| (b.) Parcels containing live animals (except bees in properly constructed boxes) or dead animals, except insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried. | |

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 65–85,

- (c.) Parcels containing fruits and vegetables which easily decompose.
 - (d.) Parcels containing publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination.
 - (e.) Parcels containing poisons or explosives or inflammable articles, liquids or substances which easily liquefy, and, in general, articles the conveyance of which is dangerous.
 - (f.) Parcels containing lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars, or obscene or immoral articles.
 - (g.) Any parcel containing an enclosure which bears an address other than that borne by the parcel itself.
- (2.) The Postmaster-General shall not be liable, either personally, or in his official capacity, to any action or other legal proceeding in respect of, or in consequence of, any loss or damage of articles enclosed in or forming part of parcels, whether such loss or damage be occasioned by or arise from any act, neglect, or default of any officer of the Post Office or any other person.
- (3.) The provisions of the Principal Warrant with reference to compensation for loss or damage of parcels shall not apply.

Commence-
ment of
Warrant.
Date.

6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, One thousand nine hundred and five.

Dated this twenty-second day of March, One thousand nine hundred and five.

H. W. Forster,
Balcarras,

Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Schedule.

Address of Parcel.	Rate of Postage on each Parcel.	Limit of value of Parcel.	Limit of weight of Parcel.	Limit of size of Parcel.	
				Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>lbs. ozs.</i>	<i>feet ins.</i>	<i>feet.</i>
The United States of America.	2 0	10	4 6	3 6	6

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post :—British E. Africa ; 377
Salvador ; Rhodesia.

British East Africa ; Salvador ; Rhodesia.

**THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST AMENDMENT
(No. 15) WARRANT, 1905. DATED AUGUST 12, 1905.**

1905. No. 950.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf, do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same) and under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Amendment (No. 15) Warrant, 1905." | Short title. |
| 2. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Warrant, 1902* (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Warrant"), and all Warrants amending the same. | Warrant to be read with existing Warrants. |
| 3. In lieu of the rates of postage now payable under the Principal Warrant on outgoing parcels addressed to British East Africa and on outgoing parcels addressed to Salvador, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage mentioned against the names of such places respectively in Part I. of the Schedule hereto. | Rates on parcels to British East Africa and Salvador. |
| 4. On every outgoing parcel addressed to Rhodesia, for transmission viâ Beira, there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage specified in Part II. of the Schedule hereto. | Rates on parcels to Rhodesia viâ Beira. |
| 5. Except by permission of the Postmaster-General there shall not be forwarded, conveyed, or delivered by post under this Warrant any parcel the weight or dimensions of which shall exceed the weight or dimensions respectively specified in the Schedule hereto. | Maximum weight and dimensions. |
| 6. This Warrant shall come into operation on the 30th day of August, 1905. | Commencement of Warrant. |

Dated this 12th day of August, 1905.

H. W. Forster,
Balcarres,

Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 65-85.

Schedule.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON EACH PARCEL.

Addressed to	If not exceeding three pounds in weight.	If exceeding three pounds and not exceeding seven pounds in weight.	If exceeding seven pounds and not exceeding eleven pounds in weight.	Limit of weight of parcel.	Limit of size of parcel.	
					Greatest length, depth, or width.	Greatest length and girth combined.

PART I.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	Pounds.	Feet.	Feet.
		1	0	2	0	3	0			
British East Africa	By sea direct...	1	0	2	0	3	0	eleven	3½	6
	Via Brindisi ...	2	0	3	0	4	0			
Salvador	3	0	4	6	6	0			

PART II.

Rhodesia (via Beira)...	3	0	6	0	9	0	eleven	3½	6
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Madeira.THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST AMENDMENT
(No. 16) WARRANT, 1905. DATED AUGUST 12, 1905.

1905. No. 951.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts or any of them and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf do. by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same) and under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Amendment (No. 16) Warrant, 1905."

Warrant to be read with existing Warrants.

2. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Warrant, 1902,* and all Warrants amending the same.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 65-85.

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post :—Dominican Republic. 379

3. On every outgoing parcel addressed to Madeira there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage following, that is to say:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
If not exceeding three pounds in weight	1	6
If exceeding three pounds and not exceeding seven pounds in weight	2	0
If exceeding seven pounds and not exceeding eleven pounds in weight	2	6

4. Except by permission of the Postmaster-General there shall not be forwarded, conveyed or delivered by post to Portugal or Madeira or to the Azores by the direct sea route any parcel the dimensions of which shall exceed three feet and a half in length or six feet in length and girth combined.

5. This Warrant shall come into operation on the First day of September, 1905.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1905.

*H. W. Forster,
Balcarres,*

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Dominican Republic.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST AMENDMENT
(No. 17) WARRANT, 1905. DATED SEPTEMBER 26, 1905.

1905. No. 1055.

We, the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts, or any of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same) and under the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

1. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Amendment (No. 17) Warrant 1905."

Warrant to be
read with
existing
Warrants.

2. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Warrant 1902,* and all Warrants amending the same.

Rates to the
Dominican
Republic.

3. On every outgoing parcel addressed to the Dominican Republic and transmitted via the Danish West Indies there shall be charged and paid the rates of postage following, that is to say :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
If not exceeding three pounds in weight	3	0
If exceeding three pounds and not exceeding seven pounds in weight	4	0
If exceeding seven pounds and not exceeding eleven pounds in weight	5	0

Maximum
weight and
dimensions.

4. Except by permission of the Postmaster-General there shall not be forwarded, conveyed or delivered by post under this Warrant any parcel the dimensions of which shall exceed two feet in length or four feet in length and girth combined.

Commence-
ment of
Warrant.

5. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1905.

Date.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1905.

H. W. Forster,
Balcarres,

Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Costa Rica.

THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST AMENDMENT
(No. 18) WARRANT, 1905. DATED DECEMBER 21, 1905.

1905. No. 1328.

We the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in exercise of all powers given to us by the Post Office Acts or any of them and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf do, by this Warrant, made on the representation of His Majesty's Postmaster-General (testified by his signing the same) and under

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 65-85.

the hands of two of us, the said Commissioners, order, direct, and declare as follows:—

1. This Warrant may be cited as "The Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Amendment (No. 18) Warrant, 1905." Short title.
2. This Warrant shall be read as one with the Foreign and Colonial Parcel Post Warrant, 1902* (hereinafter referred to as "The Principal Warrant"), and all Warrants amending the same. Warrant to be read with existing Warrants.
3. In lieu of the rates of postage now payable on out-going parcels addressed to Costa Rica, there shall be charged and paid on such parcels the rates of postage following, that is to say:— Rates to Costa Rica.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
If not exceeding three pounds in weight ...	2	0
If exceeding three pounds and not exceeding seven pounds in weight ...	3	0
If exceeding seven pounds and not exceeding eleven pounds in weight ...	4	0

4. This Warrant shall come into operation on the first day of January, One thousand nine hundred and six. Commencement of Warrant.

Dated this 21st day of December, One thousand nine hundred and five. Date.

Joseph A. Pease,
J. Herbert Lewis,
Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

Sydney Buxton,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

(2.) Postal Orders.

(a.) *Generally*, p. 381. | (b.) *British Possessions*, p. 388.

(a.) Generally.

THE POSTAL ORDER (INLAND) REGULATIONS, 1905, DATED
OCTOBER 12, 1905.

1905. No. 1089.

Whereas the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880,† provides that, subject to the Post Office Regulations, the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury, may, for the purpose of the transmission of small sums through the Post Office,

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 65–85.

† 43–4 V. c. 33.

authorize his officers, or any of them, to issue Orders in the form set forth in the Schedule to that Act, subject, nevertheless, to the provisos contained in the said Act:

And whereas by the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848* and 1880,† the Postmaster-General is authorized, with the consent of the Treasury, to make Post Office Regulations relating to Money Orders, and to the persons by or to whom Money Orders shall be paid, and to the times at which, and the mode in which, the same shall be paid:

And whereas by the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1883,‡ as amended by the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1903,§ certain alterations in the form of the Orders issued in pursuance of the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880, are sanctioned, and the Postmaster-General is empowered, with the consent of the Treasury, to prescribe by Post Office Regulations further modifications of the form of such Orders, and the several amounts (not exceeding twenty-one shillings) of such Orders, and the sums of poundage (not exceeding twopence) to be taken in respect of such Orders, and to authorize, by such Regulations, the issue of such Orders by any persons holding office under the Crown:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Edward George Villiers Stanley, C.B., commonly called Lord Stanley, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, in pursuance of the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1904, and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, do hereby make the following Regulations (that is to say):—

1. In these Regulations:—

Definitions.

The term "Postal Order" means a Money Order issued in pursuance of the Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880.

The term "the payee" means the person entitled to receive the amount of a Postal Order.

The term "month" means calendar month.

Schedules to be deemed part of Regulations. Postmasters may issue and pay Postal Orders.

2. The Schedules to these Regulations shall be deemed part of these Regulations.

3. Any such officer of the Post Office, and any such other person holding office under the Crown as may from time to time be authorized in this behalf by the Postmaster-General (which officers are in these Regulations referred to as Postmasters) may issue and pay Postal Orders in the form set forth in the First Schedule hereto.

* 11-2 V. c. 58. † 43-4 V. c. 33. ‡ 46-7 V. c. 58. § 3 Edw. 7, c. 12.

A Postmaster may, subject to any restrictions or directions from time to time given by the Postmaster-General, do by deputy anything under these Regulations.

4. Postal Orders shall be issued for the sum of sixpence, and for such multiples of sixpence up to and including the sum of twenty-one shillings as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct.

Amounts of
Postal
Orders.

5. The Poundage payable for Postal Orders shall be as follows:—

Poundage
on Postal
Orders.

For 6d. and every multiple of 6d. up to
and including 1s. 6d. ... 0½d.

For every multiple of 6d. between 2s.
and 10s. 6d., both inclusive ... 1d.

For every multiple of 6d. between 11s.
and 21s., both inclusive ... 1½d.

6. Every Postal Order shall be issued with a Counterfoil, but the Counterfoil shall be detached by the person to whom the Order is issued, and the term "Postal Order" as used in these Regulations (except where the context otherwise requires) shall not include the Counterfoil.

Counterfoils
to Postal
Orders.

7. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the poundage thereon shall be paid to him; and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the proper stamp, specifying the date on which the Order is issued.

Issue of a
Postal Order.

8. Postal Orders shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face or back of the Postal Order or in the paper or otherwise, and the amount of the poundage shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark, as the Postmaster-General, with the concurrence of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

Printing of
Postal
Orders.

9.—(a.) The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the payee and for the name of the Post Office at which the Order is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

Filling in of
blanks in a
Postal Order.

(b.) If the blanks are not filled in before issue, the person to whom the Order is issued, must before parting with it fill in the name of the payee, and may fill in the name of the Post Office at which the Order is to be paid. Even where an Order is crossed with a view to the payment through a banker the name of the payee must be filled in.

(c.) Except when the Order is paid through a banker, the payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Post Office at which the Order is to be paid if that has not been already done.

(d.) When an Order is made payable to a company, corporation, or society, the receipt may be given by means of a stamp of the name of the company, corporation, or society, or in the name of the officer applying for payment.

(e.) No alteration can be made in the name of the payee, or of the Post Office at which the Order is to be paid, when once filled in, except by the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Payment of a
Postal Order
through a
Banker.

10. A Postal Order presented by or through a banker for payment will not (in the absence of an express arrangement between such banker and the Postmaster-General to the contrary) be paid until after such Order has been examined by such officer as the Postmaster-General may from time to time direct.

Payment
otherwise
than through
a Banker.

11.—(a.) When a Postal Order is presented for payment otherwise than through a banker, the Postmaster shall ascertain that the receipt for the amount of the Order is signed, and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the payee.

(b.) He may also, if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the payee or his agent.

(c.) He may also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has been already signed.

(d.) Nevertheless, the signature to the receipt shall in all cases be a sufficient authority to the Postmaster for the payment of the amount of the Order, if that signature purports to be the signature of the payee; and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the payee.

Crossing
of Postal
Orders.

12.—(a.) A Postal Order may be crossed; it may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply; it may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a banker, in which case the Order shall be deemed to be crossed to that banker.

(b.) A Postal Order which is crossed generally may be crossed specially.

(c.) A banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker as his agent for collection.

(d.) Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, a Postmaster shall refuse to pay it except to a banker.

(e.) Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, a Postmaster shall refuse to pay it except to the banker to whom it is crossed, or to his agent for collection.

(f.) Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, a Postmaster shall refuse payment thereof.

13.—(1.) If a Postal Order which is crossed, whether generally or specially, is presented for payment by or through a banker, with the name of such banker written or stamped upon the face thereof, that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order, and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.

Payment
of crossed
Postal
Orders.

Provided that where the Order is crossed specially to a second banker as agent for collection, the name of such second banker, written or stamped upon the face of the Order, may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.

(2.) An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a banker, may be paid at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Post Office.

14. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any Postal Order is issued, the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Postmaster-General, of a commission equal to the amount of the original poundage.

Payment of a
Postal Order
after three
months have
elapsed.

15. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for the purpose at the office at which it is presented for payment, or during such other hours as the Postmaster-General may from time to time appoint with reference to any office or offices.

Hours of
payment of
Postal
Orders.

16. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced, or mutilated, the Postmaster may refuse payment, and refer the person presenting it to the Postmaster-General.

Mutilated
Postal
Orders.

17. A Postmaster may refuse or delay the payment of a Postal Order when it appears to him necessary to do so in cases other than those provided for in these Regulations, but shall immediately report such refusal or delay, with his reasons therefor, to the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster
may refuse or
delay
payment.

18. A Postmaster, upon paying a Postal Order, shall immediately stamp it with the proper stamp, specifying the date, and thereby cancel the Order.

Cancellation
of Paid
Postal Order.

Payment
of a Postal
Order dis-
charges the
Postmaster-
General.

19. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster-General and his officers from all liability whatsoever, in respect of that Order, notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake, or loss which may have been committed or may have occurred in reference to such Order, or to the procuring thereof, or to obtaining the payment thereof, and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding any thing whatsoever.

Commence-
ment of
Regulations
and Repeal.

20. These Regulations shall come into operation on the first day of November, One thousand nine hundred and five, on and from which date the Regulations mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto shall be repealed.

Provided that:—

- (1.) The repeal of the said Regulations shall not
 - (a) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the repeal takes effect;
 - (b) affect anything done or suffered before these Regulations came into operation.
- (2.) The said Regulations shall respectively remain in force in all respects in relation to any Postal Orders which may be in the form set forth in the Schedule to the said Regulations, and which may be issued after the first day of November, One thousand nine hundred and five.

Application
to Channel
Islands and
Isle of Man

21. These Regulations shall apply to the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and the expression "United Kingdom" shall be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Short Title.

22. These Regulations may be cited as the "Postal Order (Inland) Regulations, 1905."

Date.

Dated this twelfth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and five.

Stanley,

His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We hereby consent to the Regulations herein set forth.

Edmund B. Talbot,

Balcarres,

Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

The First Schedule.

FORM OF ORDER.

[On front.]

[No. of Order.]
COUNTERFOIL.

To be detached
and kept by the
sender.

Postal [5/6] Order.

Name of person
to whom sent, and
office at which pay-
able.

Date when sent

NOT NEGOTIABLE.—The sender must fill in the
payee's name before parting
with the Order.

[No. of
Order.]

[5/6]

Postal Order
Poundage.
[One penny.]

BRITISH POSTAL ORDER.

To the Postmaster-General.

PAY to _____
the sum of [5/6 Five Shillings and six pence 5/6]
at the Post Office at _____

within three calendar months from the last day of
the month of issue.

_____, Postmaster.

For Regulations see back.

RECEIVED the above-named sum

Paying
Office Stamp
with date
cancelling
this Order

Signature.

Postage Stamps not
exceeding three in
number or 6d. in
total value may be
affixed in these
spaces, but not else-
where, to make up
a broken amount
(excluding an odd
halfpenny).

Issuing
Office
Stamp with
date.

[On back.]

1. If this Order be crossed like a Cheque payment will only be made
through a Bank.

2. Except when this Order is paid through a Bank the payee MUST SIGN
THE RECEIPT on the face, and must also fill in the name of the Post Office
if that has not already been done.

3. If any erasure or alteration be made, or if this Order be cut, defaced, or
mutilated, payment may be refused.

4. If this Order be not paid within THREE months from the last day of the
month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.
In no case may this Order be paid after the expiration of six months from
the last day of the month of issue until reference has been made to the
Chief Office in London.

5. After this Order has once been paid—to whomsoever it is paid—the Postmaster-General will not be liable for any further claim in respect of this Order.

The sender is recommended to fill in the name of the Office of payment before parting with the Order as a precaution in case the Order should be lost or stolen.

The Second Schedule.

REGULATIONS REPEALED.

Description of Regulations.	Date.
The Postal Order (Inland) Regulations, 1903.	June 20, 1903.*
The Postal Order (Inland) Amendment Regulations, 1903.	September 14, 1903.
The Postal Order (Inland) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1905.	April 17, 1905.†

(b.) British Possessions.

THE POSTAL ORDER (COLONIAL) AMENDMENT (No. 2) REGULATIONS, 1905. DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1905.

1905. No. 141.

I, Edward George Villiers Stanley, C.B., commonly called Lord Stanley, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1904,‡ and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, do hereby make the following Regulations (that is to say):—

1. On and from the date on which these Regulations shall come into operation—

(a.) The Postal Order (Colonial) Regulations, 1904§ (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Regulations"), shall be read and construed as if the Colonies mentioned in the Schedule hereto were inserted in the First Schedule to the Principal Regulations.

* Printed as amended by the September Regulations, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," pp. 140-147.

† St. R. & O., 1905, No. 446.

‡ 11-2 V. c. 88; 43-4 V. c. 33; 46-7 V. c. 58; 3 Edw. 7, c. 12; 4 Edw. 7, c. 14.

§ Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 697.

(b.) The Regulations as to Postal Orders issued in British Guiana, dated the 10th day of December, 1902,* shall be repealed, without prejudice nevertheless to anything already done in pursuance thereof.

2. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1905. Commence-
ment.

3. These Regulations may be cited as "The Postal Order (Colonial) Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, 1905." Short Title.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1905.

Date.

Stanley,

His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We hereby consent to the Regulations herein set forth.

H. W. Forster.

Balcarres.

Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

The Schedule.

Ascension.
British Guiana.
Falkland Islands.
Lagos.

THE POSTAL ORDER (COLONIAL) AMENDMENT (No. 3)
REGULATIONS, 1905. DATED MAY 22, 1905.

1905. No. 581.

I, Edward George Villiers Stanley, C.B., commonly called Lord Stanley, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1904,† and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, do hereby make the following Regulations (that is to say):—

1. On and from the date on which these Regulations shall come into operation, the Postal Order (Colonial) Regulations, Extension of
Principal
Regulations.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," p. 149.

† 11-2 V. c. 88; 43-4 V. c. 33; 46-7 V. c. 58; 3 Edw. 7, c. 12; 4 Edw. 7, c. 14.

1904* (herein-after referred to as "the Principal Regulations"), shall be read and construed as if the Colony of Mauritius were inserted in the First Schedule to the Principal Regulations.

Commence-
ment.

2. These Regulations shall come into operation on the first day of June, 1905.

Short Title.

3. These Regulations may be cited as "The Postal Order (Colonial) Amendment (No. 3) Regulations, 1905."

Date

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1905.

Stanley.

His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We hereby consent to the Regulations herein set forth.

W. H. Forster.

Balcarres.

Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

THE POSTAL ORDER (COLONIAL) AMENDMENT (No. 5)
REGULATIONS, 1905. DATED JULY 31, 1905.

1905. No. 883.

I, Edward George Villiers Stanley, C.B., commonly called Lord Stanley, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1904,† and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, do hereby make the following Regulations (that is to say):—

Extension of
Principal
Regulations
and Repeal.

1. On and from the date on which these Regulations shall come into operation—

(a.) The Postal Order (Colonial) Regulations, 1904* (herein-after referred to as "the Principal Regulations"), shall be read and construed as if the Colonies mentioned in the First Schedule hereto were inserted in the First Schedule to the Principal Regulations.

(b.) The Regulations mentioned in the Second Schedule hereto shall be repealed without prejudice nevertheless to anything already done in pursuance thereof.

* Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 597.

† 11-2 V. c. 88; 43-4 V. c. 33; 46-7 V. c. 58; 3 Edw. 7, c. 12; 4 Edw. 7, c. 14.

2. These Regulations shall come into operation on the first day of August, 1905. Commence-
ment.

3. These Regulations may be cited as "The Postal Order (Colonial) Amendment (No. 5) Regulations, 1905." Short Title.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1905.

Date.

Stanley,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We hereby consent to the Regulations herein set forth.

H. W. Forster,
Balcarres,
Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

The First Schedule.

Natal.
The Orange River Colony.
The Transvaal Colony.

The Second Schedule.

Regulations repealed.

Description of Regulations.	Date.
Regulations as to the issue and payment of Postal Orders in the United Kingdom and at certain Post Offices in Natal and Orange River Colony.	13th January, 1902.*
The Postal Order (Colonial) Amendment (No. 4) Regulations, 1905.	29th June, 1905.†

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," p. 155.
† St. R. & O., 1905, No. 783.

THE POSTAL ORDER (COLONIAL) AMENDMENT (No. 6)
REGULATIONS, 1905. DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1905.

1905. No. 1191.

I, Edward George Villiers Stanley, C.B., commonly called Lord Stanley, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1904,* and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, do hereby make the following Regulations (that is to say):—

Extension of
Principal
Regulations
and Repeal.

1. On and from the date on which these Regulations shall come into operation—

(a.) The Postal Order (Colonial) Regulations, 1904* (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Regulations"), shall be read and construed as if India (including Aden and any port or place at which the Government of India maintain a Post Office) were inserted in the First Schedule to the Principal Regulations.

(b.) The Regulations as to Postal Orders issued in British India, dated the 5th day of July, 1884,† shall be repealed, without prejudice nevertheless to anything already done in pursuance thereof.

Commence-
ment.

2. These Regulations shall come into operation on the first day of October, 1905.

Short Title.

3. These Regulations may be cited as "The Postal Order (Colonial) Amendment (No. 6) Regulations, 1905."

Date.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1905.

Stanley.

His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We hereby consent to the Regulations herein set forth.

H. W. Forster.

Balcarres.

Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

* 11-2 V. c. 88; 43-4 V. c. 33; 46-7 V. c. 58; 3 Edw. 7, c. 12; 4 Edw. 7, c. 14

† Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 597.

‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Post Office," p. 149.

PRISON, ENGLAND.

Convict Prisons.

RULES, DATED JANUARY 21, 1905, AS TO JUVENILE-ADULT CONVICTS, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER THE PRISON ACT, 1898.*

1905. No. 74.

1.—There shall be a separate classification of selected convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude, who, on conviction, are under the age of 21 years.

2.—The classification shall be made by the Directors as soon as possible after conviction, and after full inquiry into the general character and antecedents of the convicts.

3.—The classification shall be as follows:—

- (a) Selected convicts under the age of 18 who may be sent by order of the Secretary of State to a specially selected Prison for treatment under the Rules for Juvenile-Adult Prisoners, as approved for Local Prisons.
- (b) Convicts who have never been previously convicted, or who are not habitually criminal or of corrupt habits, and who are considered to be eligible for the Star Class.
- (c) Ordinary convicts not so eligible.

4.—Provision will be made, as far as practicable, for keeping each class apart from the others and from the older convicts; and it will be the duty of the Governor and Chaplain to devote special attention to these cases with a view to acquiring a personal influence over them.

5.—Special attention shall be given to their education by instruction in the ordinary subjects of the Elementary Education Code, by lectures and addresses, and by their being provided with library books and useful literature, which they shall be encouraged to read.

6.—They shall be employed in association in workshops or in outdoor work, such as farming, &c., and they shall be specially

* 61-2 V. c. 41.

instructed in useful trades and industries, which may fit them to earn their livelihood on release.

7.—Should it appear to the Governor or Chaplain that the habit and character of any convict of this class are not suitable for this special treatment, the fact will be reported to the Directors, who may remove him from the class.

8.—Special arrangements shall be made with Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, or other philanthropic societies, for the supervision of these cases on discharge, and with a view to provision being made for the convict's future welfare.

9.—Juvenile-Adult Convicts will be subject to the General Rules for the Government of Convict Prisons, except so far as they are inconsistent with these Special Rules.

10.—The above rules shall come into force on the 1st April, 1905.

A. Akers-Douglas.

Whitehall,
21st January, 1905.

RULES, DATED JANUARY 21, 1905, AS TO DIVISION AND CLASSIFICATION, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER THE PRISON ACT, 1898.*

1905. No. 75.

1.—There shall be two Divisions of Penal Servitude, viz.:—

“A.”—The Ordinary Division.

“B.”—The Long-Sentence Division, for selected convicts who are sentenced to terms of more than 10 years, and who have served more than 7½ years.

2.—The case of every convict in the Ordinary Division whose sentence is in excess of 10 years shall be submitted by the Directors to the Secretary of State, as soon as he has earned the marks representing that period, for the purpose of decision whether he shall be placed in the Long-Sentence Division. In deciding whether a convict shall be placed in this Division, regard will be had to his offence, his general character and antecedents, and his conduct and industry in prison.

* 61-2 V. c. 41,

"A."—Ordinary Division.

3.—All convicts in the Ordinary Division shall be classified by the Directors immediately after conviction as follows, viz. :—
(a) The Star Class; (b) the Intermediate Class; and (c) the Recidivist Class. Convicts of each class shall, as far as practicable, be kept apart by themselves, and not be allowed to associate with convicts of the other classes.

4.—*The Star Class.*—Any convict shall be eligible for this class who has never been previously convicted, or who is not habitually criminal or of corrupt habits. Convicts in this class shall be liable to be removed to the Intermediate Class if found to exercise a bad influence over other convicts.

5.—*The Intermediate Class.*—Any convict may be placed in this class—

- (a) who has not been previously convicted, but who, owing to his general character and antecedents, is not considered by the Directors to be suitable for the Star Class; or
- (b) whose record shows that he has been previously convicted, but not of such grave or persistent crime as would bring him within the Recidivist Class.

6.—*The Recidivist Class.*—Any convict may be placed in this class—

- (a) who has been previously sentenced to penal servitude or whose record shows that he has been guilty of grave or persistent crime; or
- (b) whose license, under a sentence of penal servitude, has been revoked or forfeited.

7.—Convicts in the Intermediate Class may be promoted to the Star Class on their showing proofs of a reformed character, or they may be reduced to the Recidivist Class if they are known to be exercising a bad influence over their fellow convicts.

8.—(a) Every male convict shall pass the first part of his sentence in separate confinement for the following periods, according to the class in which he is placed, viz.—Those in the Star Class for not more than the first three months of their sentence; those in the Intermediate Class for not more than the first six months; and those in the Recidivist Class for not more than the first nine months; unless, in any case, the convict's mental or physical condition is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such as to render a reduction of the prescribed term of separate confinement advisable.

(b) Subject to the last-mentioned condition, every female convict shall pass the first three months of her sentence in separate confinement.

"B."—Long-Sentence Division.

9.—Convicts in the Long-Sentence Division shall, when practicable, be kept in a prison or part of a prison set apart for them.

10.—They shall wear a special dress different from that worn by convicts of the Ordinary Division.

11.—They shall be allowed to earn, by special industry with good conduct, gratuity continuously throughout their sentence, according to a prescribed scale, and a portion of such gratuity may be used for the purchase of certain articles of comfort or relaxation, prescribed by the Directors from time to time, which articles will be supplied from a prison store. The remainder of each convict's gratuity will be applied for his benefit in such manner as may be prescribed by the Directors, after careful inquiry into each case.

12.—They may be allowed to have their meals in association.

13.—They may be allowed to converse with each other at exercise and at meals, but not during hours of labour.

14.—A convict who abuses any of the privileges conferred by these Special Rules will be liable to be deprived of them, in addition to being punished under the ordinary prison rules.

15.—Any convict in the Long-Sentence Division who behaves badly shall be liable to be degraded to the Ordinary Division.

16.—Convicts of the Long-Sentence Division shall be subject to the General Rules for the Government of Convict Prisons, except so far as they are inconsistent with these Special Rules.

17.—The rules numbered 29, 30, and 31 (1) and (3), made by the Secretary of State on the 21st April, 1899,* are hereby revoked.

18.—The above rules shall come into force on the 1st April, 1905.

A. Akers-Douglas.

Whitehall,
21st January, 1905.

* Printed St. B. & O. Rev., 1904, "Prison, E.," pp. 77-108.

PRISON, IRELAND.

1. *Local Prisons*, p. 397. | 2. *Bridewells*, p. 401.

1. Local Prisons.

Appointment and Closing of Prisons.

ORDER OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT, DATED JUNE 30, 1905,
AS TO PRISONS TO WHICH PRISONERS MAY BE COM-
MITTED FROM THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

1905. No. 805.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor
of Ireland.

Dudley.

Whereas by "the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877,"* it is amongst other things provided that the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time, by any general or special rule, appoint in any county a convenient prison or prisons in which prisoners are to be confined before and during trial, or at either of such times; and may by any general or special rule from time to time appoint any convenient prison or prisons in any adjoining county to which prisoners may be committed for trial, safe custody, or otherwise, and any prisoners may be committed to such prison accordingly; and it is thereby further provided that the Lord Lieutenant may from time to time by any general or special rule, appropriate either wholly or partially particular prisons in Ireland to particular classes of prisoners under sentence of any court, or of any competent authority, to which such prisoner may be committed or removed, and may remove any prisoner from any one prison to any other prison in Ireland for the purpose of his undergoing the whole or any portion of his punishment in such prison:

And whereas it seems right to Us, for the purpose of effecting greater economy and convenience in the public service and at the same time preserving the due efficiency thereof, that a certain class of male and female prisoners heretofore committed to Kilmainham Prison and Mountjoy Prison respectively should hereafter be committed to Waterford Prison:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon Us by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby order and direct that from and after the 1st day of August, 1905, the class of prisoners described in the 1st column of the Schedule hereto from the several Petty Sessions Districts mentioned in the 2nd column of the said Schedule shall be committed to be kept in custody in the prison

* 40-1 V. c. 49.

mentioned in the 3rd column of the said Schedule, and such prison shall be a legal place of confinement for such prisoners.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 30th day of June, 1905.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. B. Dougherty.

Schedule above referred to.

Class of Prisoners.	Petty Sessions Districts from which committed.	Prison to which committals shall be made.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Persons remanded or sentenced to any term of Imprisonment by a Magistrate or Magistrates at Petty Sessions or otherwise.	<div> <div> <div>Ennis.</div> <div>corthy,</div> <div>Ferns, ...</div> <div>Oulart, ...</div> </div> <div> <div>Co.</div> <div>Wexford.</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>As to Males...</div> <div>As to Females</div> </div> <div>Waterford.</div>

ORDER OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT, DATED AUGUST 10, 1905, CLOSING PRISON FOR FEMALES AT LIMERICK AND APPOINTING THE LIMERICK PRISON FOR MALES TO BE A LEGAL PLACE OF CONFINEMENT FOR BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS.

1905. No. 949.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Dudley.

Whereas by "the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877,"* it is amongst other things, provided that from and after the 1st day of April, 1878, the Lord Lieutenant may by order from time to time close any prison or prisons in Ireland, provided that in every county there remain one prison, unless the Lord Lieutenant otherwise order for special reasons to be stated in his order, and it is thereby further provided that whenever the Lord Lieutenant shall have made any such order a prison or prisons shall be named in such order to which prisoners who, but for such order, would have been confined in the prison so wholly closed, shall be removed or committed, and in which they shall be kept in custody, and that any such substituted prison shall thenceforth and so long as such order is in force, for all purposes relating to the committal, detention, trial, and punishment of the prisoners so removed and of the prisoners committed thereto in pursuance of the said provisions, be deemed to be a legal place of confinement:

* 40-1 V. c. 49.

And whereas in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the said recited Act and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland did, by Order, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1878,* amongst other things, order and direct that from and after the 1st day of July, 1878, the prison of and for the county of Limerick should be a legal place of confinement for males only and not for females:

And whereas the said Lords-Justices General and General Governors of Ireland in further pursuance of the aforesaid powers did by the said Order of the 18th day of June, 1878, order and direct that from and after the 1st day of July, 1878, the prison of and for the county of the city of Limerick should be a legal place of confinement for females only and not for males:

And whereas it seems right to Us to order that the prison for females at Limerick, in the county of the city of Limerick, which is the only prison now remaining in that county, be wholly closed for the special reasons following, viz., that convenient prisons with sufficient accommodation for all the prisoners now in custody in the said prison or who would hereafter but for this Order be liable to committal to the said prison exist in other counties, and that it is desirable, for the purposes of economy and efficiency in the administration of the prisons system, further to reduce the number of prisons in Ireland:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Us by the General Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby order and direct that from and after the 30th day of August, 1905, the said recited Order of the 18th day of June, 1878, shall be no longer in force so far as the same orders and directs that the prison for males at Limerick shall be a legal place of confinement for males only:

And, in further pursuance of the powers aforesaid We do hereby order and direct that, from and after the 31st day of August, 1905, the said prison for females at Limerick shall be wholly closed:

And, in further pursuance of the powers aforesaid, We do hereby order and direct that, from and after the 30th day of August, 1905, the said prison for males at Limerick shall be a legal place of confinement for males and females:

And, in further pursuance of the powers aforesaid, we do hereby further order and direct that all prisoners who shall on the 31st day of August, 1905, be confined in the said prison for females at Limerick shall be removed to the prison which is at present the prison for males at Limerick, and that the prisoners, respectively described in the Schedule hereto, who,

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904 "Prison, I.," p. 68.

but for this Order, would, after the said 31st day of August, 1905, have been confined in the said prison to be so wholly closed as aforesaid, shall, from and after the said date, be removed or committed to and kept in custody in the prisons set out in the column of said Schedule opposite to the description of such prisoners respectively; and such prisons shall be respectively legal places of confinement for such prisoners.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 10th day of August, 1905.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. B. Dougherty.

Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

Classes of Prisoners.		Prisons to which committals shall be made.
(1.) Females committed for trial at, or sentenced or committed at—	Assizes for county Limerick	Limerick.
	Assizes for county of the city of Limerick	
	Assizes for county Clare	
	Assizes for county Tipperary, N.R.	
	Quarter Sessions held in Limerick, county Limerick.	
	Quarter Sessions held in Newcastle West, county Limerick.	
	Quarter Sessions held in Rathkeale, county Limerick.	
	Quarter Sessions held in Ennis, county Clare.	
	Quarter Sessions held in Kilrush, county Clare.	
	Quarter Sessions held in Nenagh, county Tipperary, N.R.	
	Quarter Sessions held in Thurles, county Tipperary, N.R.	
	Adare	
	Askeaton	
	Ballyneety	
(2.) Females sentenced to any term of imprisonment, or committed on remand by a Magistrate or Magistrates at Petty Sessions or otherwise, from the Petty Sessions Districts of—	Castleconnell	Limerick.
	Foynes	
	Limerick Liberties	
	Murroe	
	Newpallas	
	Pallaskenry	
	Patrickswell	
	Glin	
	Rathkeale	
	Mitchelstown, (county Limerick portion)	
	Limerick	
	Cappawhite	
	Cloughjordan	
	Killaloe (county Tipperary portion)	
	Nenagh	
	Newport	
	Borrisoleigh	
	Templemore	
	Thurles	
	Bansha	
	Cashel	
	Dundrum	
	Golden	
	Tipperary	
	Cappawhite (S.R. portion)	
	Mountshannon (county Galway portion)	
	All the Petty Sessions Districts in county Clare, except Ballyvaughan	

under any authority or on any pretext whatsoever, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding:

Now We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us under and by virtue of the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby order and direct that the Bridewell at New Ross, in the county of Wexford, shall be discontinued, and no longer used as a Bridewell or Prison, and that, from and after the 31st day of August, 1905, it shall not be lawful to imprison or confine any person in the said Bridewell, under any order or authority whatsoever, of which all persons concerned are desire to take notice.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 31st day of July, 1905.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. B. Dougherty.

RAILWAY.

Railway and Canal Commission.

RULE, DATED JANUARY 24, 1905, MADE BY THE RAILWAY AND CANAL COMMISSIONERS IN PURSUANCE OF THE 20TH SECTION OF THE RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACT, 1888,* IN RELATION TO APPLICATIONS TO THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE RAILWAYS (PRIVATE SIDINGS) ACT, 1904.

1905. No. $\frac{76}{L. 2}$.

No application under Section 3 of the Railways (Private Sidings) Act, 1904,† shall be filed without the consent of the Commissioners, and such consent shall be signified by sealing the indorsement on such application.

The applicant shall leave at the Commissioners' Office a copy of the application proposed to be filed and served, and shall also leave an affidavit verifying the statements in such application.

Signed this 24th day of January, 1905.

John C. Bigham.
Moir T. Stormonth Darling.
D. H. Madden.
F. Peel.
Cobham.

Approved
Halsbury, C.

Approved
G. W. Balfour,
President of the Board of Trade.

REFORMATORY, SCOTLAND.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MARCH 28,
1905, AS TO THE TRANSFER TO THE SECRETARY FOR
SCOTLAND OF CERTAIN POWERS AND DUTIES IN
CONNEXION WITH REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS.

1905. No. $\frac{326}{S. 41}$.

This Order is printed at p. 150 below under the title
"Industrial School, Scotland."]

SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK REGULATIONS, 1905.
DATED MAY 15, 1905.

1905. No. 785.

I, His Majesty's Postmaster-General, under and by virtue of all powers and authorities vested in me in that behalf by the Post Office Savings Bank Acts, 1861 to 1904, or otherwise, do, with the consent of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

Preliminary.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Post Office Savings Bank Regulations, 1905. Short title.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:— Interpretation.

The expression "Savings Bank business" means the receipt of deposits for remittance to the principal office of the Post Office Savings Bank, and the repayment of such deposits, and all business incidental to such receipt and repayment (including business relating to investments in Government Stock).

The expression "Savings Bank Office" means a Post Office at which Savings Bank business is transacted.

The expression "Savings Bank Year" means the twelve months ending on the 31st day of December in any year.

The expression "Friendly Society" means a Friendly Society legally registered in the manner required by the Acts in force relating to Friendly Societies and includes a Registered Branch.

The expression "Charitable Society" means a Penny Savings Bank, Charitable or Provident Institution or Society, and shall include a charitable donation or bequest for the maintenance, education, or benefit of the poor.

The expression "Officer" used in connection with a Society or Body Corporate includes the Solicitor of such Society or Body.

The expression "Committee" as applied to the estate of a person of unsound mind means as well the Committee of the estate of a lunatic so found by inquisition as any receiver or other person directed by the Judge in Lunacy to exercise with respect to the estate or property of a lunatic not so found powers similar to those of a Committee, and includes any person appointed by the Judge of a County Court to realise the property of a lunatic.

The expression "Trustee Savings Bank" means a Savings Bank to which the Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1863, extends.

The expression "Solicitor to the Treasury" means the Solicitor for the Affairs of His Majesty's Treasury.

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed for the time being by the Postmaster-General.

Operation of
Regulations.

3. These Regulations shall come into operation on the Third day of July, 1905, on and from which date the Post Office Savings Bank Regulations, 1900,* and the Post Office Savings Bank (Constantinople and Smyrna) Regulations, 1904,† are hereby repealed without prejudice nevertheless to anything already done in pursuance thereof.

Transaction
of business.

4.—(1.) The following Post Offices shall be Savings Bank Offices:—

(a.) All Post Offices which are Savings Bank Offices at the date of these Regulations.

(b.) All other Post Offices which the Postmaster-General may hereafter appoint to be Savings Bank Offices.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may authorise and direct any of his officers to transact Savings Bank business otherwise than at a Post Office, and for the purpose of these Regulations any officer so authorised shall be included in the term Savings Bank Office.

(3.) The Postmaster-General may at any time direct that any Savings Bank Office shall cease to be such.

(4.) Savings Bank business shall be transacted at a Savings Bank Office on such days and during such hours as the Postmaster-General may direct.

(5.) Where Savings Bank business is transacted at British Post Offices in Foreign Countries, deposits shall be received from British subjects only.

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Savings Bank," p. 56.

† Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 624.

By whom Deposits may be made.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 5. Deposits may be made by and in the name of:— | General description of Depositors. |
| (a.) A person of full age and not under legal disability. | |
| (b.) A married woman. | |
| (c.) An infant of the age of seven years and upwards. | |
| 6. Deposits may be made on behalf and in the name of an infant under seven years of age by one of the parents of such infant or by any other person. | Infants under seven years of age. |
| 7. Deposits may be made on behalf and in the name of a person of unsound mind by the Committee of his Estate. | Persons of unsound mind. |
| 8. Deposits may be made in the joint names of two or more persons entitled to make a deposit. | Joint Accounts. |
| 9. Deposits may be made in the name of one person as trustee for another person whose name shall also be entered in the title of the account. | Trust Accounts. |
| 10.—(1.) Deposits may be made by a Friendly Society through its trustees either in the name of such Society or in the names of such trustees, the full name of the Society being entered in the title of the account. | Friendly Societies. |
| (2.) Deposits may be made to the credit of any account opened in the Post Office Savings Bank on behalf of a Friendly Society before the 1st day of November, 1888, although such account may not conform to the provisions of this Regulation, but no new account shall be opened except in accordance with such provisions. | |
| 11. Deposits may be made by the trustees or treasurer of a Charitable Society. | Charitable Societies. |
| 12. Deposits may (subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General in each case) be made in the name of a Body Corporate or Corporation Sole. | Corporations. |
| 13.—(1.) No depositor in a Trustee Savings Bank (unless such Bank has suspended payment) shall make any deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank. | Double Deposits. |
| (2.) No depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank shall make any deposit in a Trustee Savings Bank. | |
| (3.) This Regulation shall not apply to deposits made in the name of any person as trustee for another person also named in the title of the account. | |
| (4.) This Regulation shall not apply to Friendly Societies. | |
| (5.) Any person offending against this Regulation shall be liable to forfeit any amount illegally deposited, either as to the whole thereof, or to such extent as the National Debt Commissioners may think just in the circumstances of the case, | |

Deposits to the credit of more than one account in the Post Office Savings Bank.

14.—(1.) No depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank shall make deposits to the credit of more than one account in such Bank.

(2.) This Regulation shall not apply to deposits made in the name of any person as trustee for another person also named in the title of the account.

(3.) This Regulation shall not apply to Friendly Societies.

(4.) Any person offending against this Regulation shall be liable to forfeit any amount illegally deposited, either as to the whole thereof, or to such extent as the Postmaster-General may think just in the circumstances of the case.

Interest in more than one account.

15.—(1.) No person shall be entitled to any benefit from deposits in more than one Savings Bank or standing to the credit of more than one account in a Savings Bank, except so far as such benefit is derived as a member of a Society entitled to deposit or invest in a Savings Bank or from a deceased depositor where the person deriving benefit from such depositor is unable by reason of age to give a valid receipt for the deposits to which he is entitled.

(2.) Nothing in this Regulation shall prevent a depositor in a Trustee Savings Bank which has suspended payment from subsequently becoming entitled to a benefit from deposits in another Savings Bank.

(3.) In this Regulation the term "Savings Bank" without prefix means the Post Office Savings Bank and any Trustee Savings Bank.

(4.) Any person offending against this Regulation shall be liable to forfeit any amount illegally deposited, either as to the whole thereof, or to such extent as in the case of deposits standing to the credit of more than one account in the Post Office Savings Bank, the Postmaster-General, and in any other case, the National Debt Commissioners, may think just in the circumstances of the case.

Procedure on making Deposits.

Declaration.

16.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, a depositor on making a first deposit, and whenever thereafter he is required so to do, shall specify his Christian name and surname, occupation, and residence, to the Postmaster-General, and shall make a declaration in the prescribed form.

(2.) Such declaration shall contain a statement to the effect that the person by or on whose behalf the deposit is made is not entitled to any benefit from any deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank or any Trustee Savings Bank, except deposits belonging to a Society of which such person may be a member, and which is entitled to deposit or invest in a Savings Bank, and except deposits derived from a deceased depositor in a

Savings Bank, where the person entitled to such deposits is unable, by reason of age, to give a valid receipt for the said deposits.

(3.) Such declaration shall be witnessed by one of the following persons (that is to say):—

- (a.) The Officer of the Postmaster-General receiving the deposit.
- (b.) Some person known to him.
- (c.) Some other Officer of the Postmaster-General.
- (d.) A Minister of any religious denomination.
- (e.) A Justice of the Peace.
- (f.) A Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.
- (g.) Any other person approved by the Postmaster-General in that behalf.

(4.) This Regulation shall not apply to deposits made by any depositor entitled by law to deposit or invest in a Savings Bank without limit as to amount or to deposits made by or under the authority of any statute where such statute dispenses with the making of the prescribed declaration.

17.—(1.) When a first deposit is made on behalf and in the name of an infant under seven years of age, such declaration as aforesaid shall be made by the person making the deposit, and such person shall specify at the foot of such declaration the day on which the said infant will attain the age of seven years.

Declaration
as to accounts
of infants
under seven.

(2.) When deposits are made on behalf and in the name of an infant under seven years of age, so soon as such infant attains the age of seven years, he shall, when required by the Postmaster-General, make such declaration as aforesaid.

18. When a first deposit is made on behalf of a person of unsound mind, such declaration as aforesaid shall be made by the Committee of his Estate, and in every such case the person making the deposit shall specify the capacity in which he acts.

Declaration
as to accounts
of persons of
unsound
mind.

19. Where a first deposit is made in the name of one person as trustee for another person whose name is also entered on the title of the account, such declaration as aforesaid shall be made by the trustee.

Declaration
as to Trust
Accounts.

20.—(1.) Where a first deposit is made by a Friendly Society the following rules shall apply:—

Deposits by
Friendly
Societies.

(i.) Before making such deposit the trustees of the Society shall forward to the Postmaster-General—

- (a.) A printed copy of the Rules of the Society.
- (b.) An application signed by the said trustees for authority to make deposits, specifying by what officers or members of the Society it

is proposed moneys deposited by the said Society should be withdrawn from time to time, and bearing and containing all such signatures and other information as the Postmaster-General may require. The Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe the form of such application.

- (ii.) The persons by whom the deposits of the said Society are to be withdrawn shall sign their names in the places provided for their signatures in the Depositor's Book, and such signatures shall be deemed sufficient for all purposes.

(2.) The trustees of a Friendly Society may, by direction in writing signed by them from time to time, amend their application so far as relates to the specification of the officers or members of the Society by whom the deposits of the Society may be withdrawn, and may strike out the names of any officers or members previously specified, and specify other officers or members in lieu thereof or in addition thereto. The Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe the form of such direction.

(3.) The persons named in any such direction for the purpose of withdrawing deposits shall sign their names on the form of direction.

(4.) When a Friendly Society is at the time of making a first deposit, or subsequently becomes, a branch of a larger Friendly Society, any officers of the central body or of any other branch of the larger society may be specified as the persons by whom deposits may be withdrawn.

Deposits by
Charitable
Societies.

21.—(1.) When a first deposit is made by the trustees or treasurer of a Charitable Society the following rules shall apply:—

- (i.) Before making such deposit the trustees or treasurer of the Society shall forward to the Postmaster-General—

(a.) A copy of the Rules of the Society or, if there be no Rules, a statement of the objects of the Society.

(b.) An application signed by the trustees or treasurer of the Society for authority to make deposits, specifying by what officers or members of the Society it is proposed the moneys deposited should be withdrawn from time to time, and bearing and containing all such signatures and other information as the Postmaster-General may require. The Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe the form of such application.

(ii.) The prescribed declaration shall be made by the trustees or treasurer of the said Society, and such declaration shall be deemed sufficient for all purposes.

(iii.) The persons by whom the deposits of the said Society are to be withdrawn shall sign their names in the places provided for their signatures in the Depositor's Book, and such signatures shall be deemed sufficient for all purposes.

(2.) The trustees or treasurer of a Charitable Society may, by direction in writing signed by them or him from time to time, amend their or his application so far as relates to the specification of the officers or members of the Society by whom the deposits of the Society may be withdrawn, and may strike out the names of any officers or members previously specified, and specify other officers or members in lieu thereof or in addition thereto. The Postmaster-General may from time to time prescribe the form of such direction.

(3.) The persons named in such direction for the purpose of withdrawing deposits shall sign their names on the form of direction.

22. When a first deposit is made in the name of any Body Corporate the prescribed declaration shall be made by the officer of the Body Corporate making the deposit, and in every such case such officer shall specify the capacity in which he acts.

Declaration
as to accounts
of Corporate
Bodies.

23. When a first deposit is made in the name of any Corporation Sole the prescribed declaration shall be made by the person representing such Corporation for the time being.

Declaration
as to accounts
of Corpora-
tions Sole.

24.—(1.) When a first deposit is made a numbered book (in these Regulations referred to as the Depositor's Book) shall be handed to the depositor.

Depositor's
Book.

(2.) Save in the case of a Friendly Society or Charitable Society, or of deposits made in the name of an infant under seven years of age, the depositor, or where the deposit is made in the name of a Body Corporate or Corporation Sole, the officer of the Body Corporate making the deposit, or the person representing the Corporation Sole for the time being, shall sign his name in the place provided for his signature in the Depositor's Book.

(3.) The amount of every deposit shall be entered by the officer receiving the same in the Depositor's Book, and such officer shall affix his initials and the dated stamp of his Office opposite each entry, and shall immediately report the receipt of the said deposit to the Postmaster-General.

(4.) No charge shall be made for a Depositor's Book except where expressly provided by these Regulations.

(5.) Every Depositor's Book shall be deemed to be the property of the Postmaster-General, and shall be delivered up as and when required by the Postmaster-General.

Acknowledg-
ment of
Deposits.

25.—(1.) The Postmaster-General shall forthwith, upon receiving information of any deposit of the amount of £1 or upwards, transmit to the depositor an acknowledgment of the receipt of the said sum.

(2.) Such acknowledgment shall be signified by the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, or by such other officer as the Postmaster-General shall appoint for the purpose, and shall be in the prescribed form.

(3.) If the sum mentioned in any acknowledgment is not identical with the sum actually deposited by a depositor, or the sum entered in such Depositor's Book, he shall at once, by letter addressed to the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, call the attention of the Postmaster-General to the discrepancy.

Withdrawals.

Procedure
on With-
drawals.

26.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, any depositor wishing to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited by him shall make application to the Postmaster-General in the prescribed form.

(2.) A printed copy of such form may be obtained at any Savings Bank Office.

(3.) In such form the depositor shall specify the number of his Book, the name of the Office, or other distinctive letters or marks printed on the cover of such Book, the sum he wishes to withdraw, his occupation and residence, and the Post Office at which he wishes to receive his money.

(4.) On receipt of this application a Warrant for the amount required, payable at the Office named therein, shall be sent to the applicant by post.

(5.) Such Warrant shall be in the prescribed form.

(6.) The Warrant shall be presented at the Post Office named therein, together with the Depositor's Book.

(7.) The Paying Officer shall enter the amount repaid in the Depositor's Book and attest the entry with his initials and the dated stamp of his Office.

(8.) The Paying Officer shall take a receipt on the Warrant for the sum therein specified from the person therein named or any person authorised by him (as provided by these Regula-

tions) to receive the said sum, and such receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum specified in the Warrant.

27.—(1.) An application for the withdrawal of money deposited by or in the name of an infant, may be made by such infant if of the age of seven years or upwards.

Withdrawals
from
accounts of
infants.

(2.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the name of such infant and his receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum specified in such Warrant.

(3.) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that any sums in the name of an infant under the age of seven years are urgently needed for the maintenance, education, or benefit of such infant, or that from any other circumstances it is expedient to pay such sums or any part thereof, the Postmaster-General may pay such deposits or any part thereof to any person who may satisfy the Postmaster-General that he will apply such money for the benefit of such infant, and the receipt of such person shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for sums so paid.

28.—(1.) An application for the withdrawal of money deposited in the name of a person of unsound mind shall be made by the Committee of the Estate of such person.

Withdrawals
from
accounts of
lunatics.

(2.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the name of such Committee, and his receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum specified in such Warrant.

(3.) Where a depositor is of unsound mind, and no Committee of his Estate has been appointed, the Postmaster-General may, when it is proved to his satisfaction that it is just and expedient so to do, pay the deposits standing in the name of the depositor, or any part thereof, to any person whom he shall judge proper to receive the same, and the receipt of such person shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum so paid.

29.—(1.) An application to withdraw money deposited in the joint names of two or more persons shall be made by all such persons or by the survivor among such persons.

Withdrawals
from Joint
Accounts.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may require proof of survivorship to his satisfaction.

(3.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the names of the applicants, and their receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum stated in the Warrant.

Withdrawals
from Trust
Accounts.

30.—(1.) An application to withdraw money deposited in the name of one person as trustee for another person shall be made jointly by all the persons named in the title of the account, or by the survivor among such persons.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may require proof of survivorship to his satisfaction.

(3.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the names of the applicants, and their receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum stated in the Warrant.

Insanity or
bankruptcy
of Depositor
in Trust
Account.

31. Where a depositor named in a trust account has become insane or bankrupt the Postmaster-General may in his discretion pay the deposits to the other person named in such account, with or without the concurrence of the Committee of the Estate or Trustee in Bankruptcy (if any) of the depositor who has become insane or bankrupt, and the receipt of such person shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum so paid.

Request for
payment to
one or more
of several
persons.

32. When an application for the withdrawal of money is made by more persons than one, the applicants may request that the sum to be withdrawn may be paid to any one or more of them to the exclusion of the others, and in any such case the Warrant shall be made out in the name of the person specified in such request, and his receipt shall be deemed to be the receipt of all the applicants.

Withdrawals
from
accounts of
Friendly
Societies.

33.—(1.) An application to withdraw money deposited in the name of a Friendly Society, or of the trustees or any officer of a Friendly Society, shall be made by any persons for the time being recognised by the Postmaster-General as entitled to withdraw such money.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may in his discretion require proof to his satisfaction of the identity of the applicants and of their authority to withdraw the deposits of the Society.

(3.) The application may request that the sum to be withdrawn may be paid to any one or more of the applicants (where they are more than one) to the exclusion of the others or to any officer of the Society, and where the Society is a Registered Branch, to any officer of the Central Body or of any other Branch.

(4.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the name of the Society, or of the persons entitled for the time being to withdraw the deposits of the Society, or of any person named by them under the last preceding sub-clause, and the receipt of the person so entitled or named shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum stated in the Warrant.

34.—(1.) An application to withdraw money deposited in the names of the trustees or treasurer of any Charitable Society shall be made by any persons for the time being recognised by the Postmaster-General as entitled to withdraw such money.

Withdrawals
from
accounts of
Charitable
Societies.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may in his discretion require proof to his satisfaction of the identity of the applicants and of their authority to withdraw the deposits of the Society.

(3.) The application may request that the sum to be withdrawn may be paid to any one or more of the applicants (where they are more than one) to the exclusion of the others or to any officer of the Society, and where the Society is a Branch, to any officer of the Central Body or of any other Branch.

(4.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the names of the persons entitled for the time being to withdraw the deposits of the Society or of any person named by them under the last preceding sub-clause, and the receipt of the person so entitled or named shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum stated in the Warrant.

35.—(1.) An application to withdraw any money deposited in the name of a Body Corporate shall be made under the Seal of such Body Corporate or by the Secretary or Treasurer or two of the Directors of such Body for the time being.

Withdrawals
from
accounts of
Corporate
Bodies.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may require proof to his satisfaction that any person signing an application fills the office he claims to hold.

(3.) When an application for the withdrawal of money is made under the Seal of a Body Corporate, the applicants may request that the sum to be withdrawn may be paid to any officer of the Body Corporate though not one of the applicants.

(4.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the name of the Body Corporate or of the persons signing the application, or of any officer specified by them, under the last preceding sub-clause, and a receipt under the Corporate Seal or the receipt of the applicants or officer (as the case may be) shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum stated in the Warrant.

36.—(1.) An application to withdraw any money deposited in the name of a Corporation Sole shall be made by the person representing such Corporation for the time being.

Withdrawals
from
accounts of
Corporations
Sole.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may require to his satisfaction proof that the applicant represents the Corporation.

(3.) The Warrant issued on such application shall be made out in the name of the applicant, and his receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum stated in the Warrant.

Authority.
for payment
to third
party.

37.—(1.) A Warrant shall be presented by the person named therein or by a person duly authorised by him to receive the sum specified in the Warrant.

(2.) An authority to receive the amount payable on a Warrant must be given either by Power of Attorney duly executed in the presence of a witness, or by a letter or order signed as hereinafter provided.

(3.) Save as in the next sub-clause mentioned, the Power of Attorney, letter, or order must be signed in the presence of one or other of the following persons, that is to say:—

(a.) Any responsible Officer of the Postmaster-General other than the Paying Officer.

(b.) A Minister of any religious denomination.

(c.) A Justice of the Peace.

(d.) A Notary Public, or a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

(e.) The Medical Attendant of the person named in the Warrant.

(f.) Any person or class of persons for the time being approved by the Postmaster-General in that behalf.

(4.)—(i.) Where the person named in the Warrant is abroad, the Power of Attorney must be executed or the letter or order signed in the presence of a Notary Public, or of the British Consular Authority, or the duly appointed British Chaplain, or some constituted authority of the place in which such person is residing.

(ii.) Where the person named in the Warrant is on active service in the Army or Navy, the Power of Attorney must be executed or the letter or order signed in the presence of a Commissioned Officer of his Regiment or Ship.

(iii.) Where the person named in the Warrant is at sea, the Power of Attorney must be executed or the letter or order signed in the presence of the Master or Officer in charge of his vessel.

(5.) Any such letter or order as last aforesaid should be in the prescribed form, which may be obtained at any Savings Bank Office, and may be signed by a minor if he has attained the age of seven years.

(6.) Any document signed by a minor in accordance with this Regulation shall be valid and binding upon him, as if being of full age he had signed such document.

(7.) Where a Power of Attorney, or any such letter or order as in this Regulation mentioned, authorises payment to be made to one or more persons trading under any style or firm or to a Body Corporate, any member of such firm or any officer of such Body Corporate may present the Warrant, and the signature of such member in the name of the firm or of such officer signing as such shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum specified in the Warrant.

38. The Postmaster-General shall in no case be responsible for the misapplication by any Friendly Society, Charitable Society, Body Corporate, or Corporation Sole, or any trustees, directors, officer, or representative of any such Society, Body, or Corporation, of any sum paid to such Society, Body Corporate, Corporation Sole, trustees, directors, officer, or representative.

Responsibility of
Postmaster-General.

Payment of small Sums without Notice of Withdrawal.

39.—(1.) When the sum which a depositor wishes to withdraw does not exceed £1 he may without previous notice apply for payment at any Savings Bank Office, and if upon production of the depositor's book the Postmaster is satisfied that a sufficient amount is standing to the depositor's credit to allow of payment of the required amount, and if such payment can be made without inconvenience to the business of the Post Office, the Postmaster may make payment accordingly, subject to the following rules, that is to say:—

Payment on demand.

- (a.) The application must be in the prescribed form (a printed copy of which may be obtained at any Savings Bank Office), and must be accompanied by the depositor's book.
- (b.) Payment shall be made only to the depositor in person.
- (c.) The depositor shall produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Postmaster or other Officer, that he is the person entitled to receive the amount stated in the application.
- (d.) The depositor must sign the receipt on the form of application in the presence of the Paying Officer, and that receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum specified in the application.
- (e.) The Paying Officer shall enter the amount paid in the depositor's book, and attest the entry with his initials and the dated stamp of his office.
- (f.) The Paying Officer shall retain the depositor's book and forward it forthwith to the Controller of the

Post Office Savings Bank, by whom it shall be returned in due course to the depositor, except when the account is closed.

- (g.) Not more than one withdrawal without previous notice shall be made on any one day.
- (h.) When deposits stand in the name of more persons than one, all such persons shall attend and sign the necessary application and receipt.

(2.) This Regulation shall not apply to Friendly Societies or Charitable Societies or to any society or body having special statutory powers of deposit or to any Corporate Body or Corporation Sole, but subject as aforesaid the provisions of these Regulations as to the withdrawal and payment of deposits shall (so far as they are applicable) apply to any withdrawal and payment under this Regulation.

Payment by Telegraph or Return of Post.

Notice of
desire to
obtain pay-
ment by
telegraph.

40.—(1.) A depositor wishing to withdraw a sum exceeding £1 on the day on which he gives notice of withdrawal may apply at any Savings Bank Office appointed by the Postmaster-General from time to time for the purpose. Payment upon any such application is hereinafter referred to as "payment by telegraph."

(2.) Such application shall be in the prescribed form, a printed copy of which may be obtained at any such Savings Bank Office.

(3.) In such form the depositor shall specify the several particulars which are required to be specified in an ordinary notice of withdrawal.

(4.) He shall sign the form in the presence of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is handed, and shall produce his Deposit Book to such officer.

(5.) Such application shall be made between such hours as the Postmaster-General may fix from time to time with respect to each office.

Postmaster
to send
telegram of
withdrawal.

41. On receipt of an application for payment by telegraph, the Postmaster shall, if he is satisfied that a sufficient amount is standing to the credit of the depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank to allow of payment of the required amount, and upon receipt by him of all charges payable under these Regulations in respect of the desired payment (so far as such charges can be ascertained), send a telegram (hereinafter referred to as a "telegram of withdrawal") to the Controller

of the Post Office Savings Bank, stating the name of the depositor, the number of his book, the name of the office or other distinctive letters or marks printed on the cover of such book, and the sum which the depositor wishes to withdraw, such sum to be telegraphed in words.

42. The following rules shall apply to a telegram of withdrawal:—

Rules applicable to a telegram of withdrawal.

- (1.) It shall be written by the Postmaster at the office of origin on the form used for the ordinary telegrams of the public (known and herein-after referred to as the "A form").
- (2.) The A form shall bear postage stamps representing the amount payable for the transmission of the telegram as an ordinary telegram.
- (3.) Such stamps shall be cancelled by the dated stamp of the office of origin as in the case of an ordinary telegram.

43. If the Postmaster shall receive from the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank, in reply to the telegram of withdrawal, a telegram (herein-after called a "telegram of advice") authorising him to pay the sum required or any smaller sum, such sum shall be paid to the depositor or to any person authorised by him to receive the same in accordance with these Regulations.

Telegram of advice.

44. The following rules shall apply to such payment:—

Rules applicable to payment on telegram of advice.

- (1.) The person requiring payment shall produce evidence, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster, that he is the person entitled to receive the amount stated in the telegram of advice.
- (2.) Such person must sign a receipt in the prescribed form, which receipt shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum specified in the telegram of advice.
- (3.) The amount paid shall be entered in the Depositor's Book in the manner prescribed by these Regulations in relation to payment by Warrant.

45. Any depositor requiring payment by telegraph shall pay for the telegram of withdrawal and for the telegram of advice, and for any repetition of such telegrams which the Postmaster-General may deem necessary to ensure accuracy, after the rates authorised by the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1904, and any Act amending the same, and the Regulations made from time to time thereunder; and the rules applicable to payment for a reply to a telegram shall apply to the telegram of advice.

Charges.

Notice of
desire to
obtain pay-
ment by
return of
post.

46.—(1.) A depositor wishing to obtain payment of the whole or part of a sum standing to his credit in the Post Office Savings Bank on the day following (or in the case of any British Post Office abroad at which Savings Bank business is transacted, as soon as may be after) the day on which he gives notice of withdrawal (herein-after referred to as "payment by return of post") may apply for such payment at any Savings Bank Office which is also a Telegraph Office.

(2.) Such application shall be in the prescribed form, a printed copy of which may be obtained at any such Savings Bank Office.

(3.) In such form the depositor shall specify the several particulars which are required to be specified in an ordinary notice of withdrawal.

Rules
applicable to
payment by
return of
post.

47. The Regulations herein-before contained in relation to payment by telegraph shall apply to payment by return of post, so far as the same are applicable, provided that:—

(1.) The receipt to be given for the amount paid shall be given on a Warrant, and the rules applicable to payment by Warrant shall apply to such payment.

(2.) The person requiring payment by return of post shall not be required to pay for any telegram of advice.

Limits of
payment by
telegraph
and return
of post.

48. Payment by telegraph shall not be made to any one depositor on any one day in respect of any sum exceeding Ten pounds, and payment by return of post shall not be made to any one depositor on any one day in respect of any sum exceeding Twenty pounds.

Transfer of Deposits.

Transfer
from one
account to
another.

49.—(1.) Any depositor may apply to the Postmaster-General for the transfer of deposits standing in his name into the name of any other person entitled to deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank.

(2.) Such application shall be in the prescribed form, copies of which may be obtained from the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank.

(3.) Every such application shall be accompanied by the Depositor's Book or by such other evidence as the Postmaster-General may require of the title of the depositor to the sums to which the application relates.

(4.) Every such application shall also be accompanied by a statement of the full name and address of the person to whose name it is desired to transfer the deposits (herein-after referred to as "the transferee"), and particulars of the account (if any) to which the deposits are to be transferred.

(5.) Upon receiving such application as aforesaid, and being satisfied as to the title of the applicant to transfer the deposits to which the application relates, the Postmaster-General shall transfer from the account of the applicant to the account of the transferee the sum specified in the application.

(6.) Such application shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General from the transferor for the sum specified therein.

(7.) If the transferee is not already a depositor—

(a.) He shall be required to make a like declaration to that made in relation to a first deposit.

(b.) A Depositor's Book shall be handed to him and he shall sign his name in the place provided for his signature in such Book.

(c.) Where the transfer is made into the name of a Charitable Society, Body Corporate, or Corporation Sole, any such declaration and signature as last aforesaid shall (so far as the same are necessary in the case of a first deposit) be made and given by the person who would make and give the same in the case of a first deposit.

50.—(1.) Any person of the age of 16 years or upwards to whom any sum due to a depositor at the time of his decease or to a depositor who is of unsound mind might be paid under and in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, may, subject to the provisions of these Regulations as to duty, in lieu of withdrawing such sum apply to the Postmaster-General for the transfer of such sum into his own name or the name of any other person specified in such application.

Transfer
from account
of deceased
or insane
depositor.

(2.) The provisions of these Regulations relating to the transfer of deposits shall apply to the transfer of sums from the account of a deceased depositor and from the account of a depositor who is of unsound mind so far as the same are applicable.

51.—(1.) For the purpose of calculating the limits of deposits in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, every sum transferred to the account of any depositor (other than a sum transferred from the account of a deceased depositor or a depositor who is of unsound mind) shall be deemed to be a deposit by the depositor to whom such sum is transferred.

Limits in
case of
Transfer.

(2.) When by reason of the transfer of any sum from the account of a deceased depositor or of a depositor of unsound mind the sum standing to the credit of the trustees or treasurer of a Charitable Society or to the credit of an Incorporated Building Society exceeds £300, exclusive of interest, or the sum standing to the credit of any other depositor exceeds £200 in the whole, notice shall be given to the depositor of the amount of such excess, and no interest shall be allowed on such amount.

(3.) The Government Stock standing to the credit of a depositor's account shall not by reason of the transfer of any such stock from the account of a deceased depositor or a depositor who is of unsound mind be made to exceed £500 stock.

(4.) Save as regards Government Stock this Regulation shall not apply to any depositor entitled by law to make deposits without limit as to amount or to Charitable Societies when the approval of the National Debt Commissioners has been obtained to the making of deposits without restriction as to amount.

Alteration in
title of Trust
Account.

52.—(1.) Where deposits have been made in the name of one person as trustee for another person whose name is also entered in the title of the account, upon the application of such last-named person the Postmaster-General may, in case he should think it just and expedient so to do, remove the name of the trustee from the title of the account, and may substitute the name of another trustee in the place thereof, or may enter the account in the name of the person on whose behalf the deposits were made.

(2.) Where the name of a new trustee is substituted, such trustee shall make the declaration required upon the making of a first deposit.

(3.) In any case provided for by this Regulation the receipt of the persons named in the title of the account as altered in manner provided by this Regulation shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for any sums standing to the credit of the account.

Addition of
names to an
account.

53.—(1.) Upon the application of any depositor the Postmaster-General may, where he deems it just and expedient so to do, add the name of one or more persons in the title of the account of such depositor.

(2.) Every person whose name is added in the title of an account under this Regulation shall make the declaration required upon the making of a first deposit, but the addition of a name or names to an account under this Regulation shall not be deemed to be the opening of a new account in the Bank.

Transfer
to other
Savings
Bank.

54.—(1.) An application to transfer the account of a depositor from the Post Office Savings Bank to a Trustee Savings Bank or to the Government Savings Bank of any British Possession or Foreign Country shall be made in the prescribed form, which may be obtained at any Savings Bank Office, and shall be accompanied by the Depositor's Book, or by other evidence to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General of the title of the applicant to the deposits to which the application relates.

(2.) In the case of a transfer to the Government Savings Bank of a Foreign Country there shall be deducted by the

Postmaster-General from the amount of the deposits transferred a sum equal to 1*d.* for every £2 transferred, and for the purpose of such deduction any fraction of £2 not less than half shall be treated as a complete sum of £2.

55. Upon production of a certificate from a Trustee Savings Bank certifying the sum due to a depositor in respect of money deposited by him in the said Bank, and that such depositor has closed his account with such Bank, the amount mentioned in the said certificate shall as regards procedure be treated as a first deposit made in the name of the applicant, and the applicant shall make the prescribed declaration and observe such other rules as are applicable to the making of a first deposit.

Transfer from Trustee Savings Bank.

56.—(1.) Where application is made to the Postmaster-General to transfer to the Post Office Savings Bank any sum standing to the credit of a depositor in the Government Savings Bank of a British Possession or Foreign Country the Postmaster-General may place such sum to the credit of such depositor's account in the Post Office Savings Bank, although the total amount so transferred in any one year may exceed the amount which a depositor may deposit in that year, but no sum so transferred shall make the total amount standing to the credit of the depositor exceed the maximum amount for the time being allowed by law.

Transfer from Savings Bank of British Possession or Foreign Country.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of the Savings Banks Act, 1904, and of this Regulation, sums transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank from the Government Savings Bank of a British Possession or Foreign Country shall for all purposes be treated as deposits made in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Nominations.

57. Subject to the provisions of these Regulations, a depositor of the age of 16 years or upwards, may nominate any person to receive any sum due to such depositor at his decease.

A depositor may nominate.

58.—(1.) Every such nomination shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the depositor in the presence of a witness, and shall be sent by post or otherwise to the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank during the lifetime of the depositor.

Requirements of a Nomination.

(2.) Every such nomination shall be in the prescribed form (which may be obtained from the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank) or in some other form to be approved by the Postmaster-General.

59. Every such nomination shall be registered by the Postmaster General and returned to the depositor.

Registration.

60.—(1.) Any such nomination may be revoked by the depositor by writing under his hand, signed in the presence of a witness.

Revocation.

(2.) Any such revocation shall be sent by post or otherwise to the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank during the lifetime of the depositor, and shall be registered by the Postmaster-General in like manner as in the case of a nomination.

Scope of
Nomination.

61.—(1.) A nomination may relate to the whole of the deposits standing in the name of a depositor, or to part only of such deposits.

(2.) Except where otherwise stated, a nomination shall (subject to the provisions of these Regulations) be deemed to extend to all sums to which a depositor is entitled at the time of his decease in respect of Government Stock or a Savings Bank Annuity, but a depositor may in a nomination expressly exclude any of such sums from the operation of such nomination.

Division of
sums
nominated.

62. A nomination may be in favour of one person or of several persons, and in the latter case may direct that specific sums shall be paid to one or more of the persons named in the nomination, or that the persons named in such nomination may take the deposits in specified shares, or may give directions to both effects.

Witness to
Nomination
disqualified
from taking
under it.
Operation of
Nomination.

63. No person who witnesses the signature of a depositor to a nomination shall take any benefit under such nomination.

64.—(1.) Where the sums due on the decease of a depositor do not exceed in the whole the sum of £100 and the Postmaster-General has no notice of the claim of any creditor of the depositor, the Postmaster-General shall pay the persons named in any nomination made by such depositor, and in force at the time of his death, according to the directions of such nomination, and the receipt of any person so named shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum so paid, notwithstanding such person has not attained the age of 21 years if such person has attained the age of 16 years.

(2.) If upon the decease of a depositor the sums due to him or to his estate exceed £100, any nomination made by such depositor shall take effect as regards any sum or sums to which the same relates, not exceeding £100, in like manner as if it were a Will of the deceased depositor duly executed, but shall not take effect in any other manner, and a nomination shall not in such case be deemed void because the depositor was a minor at the time such nomination was made.

(3.) In any such case as last aforesaid the Postmaster-General may, if he has no notice of the claim of any creditor of the depositor, and subject to the provisions of this Regulation, pay any sum or sums to which a nomination relates, not exceeding in the aggregate £100, according to the directions of such nomination, notwithstanding the production of Probate of the Will of a deceased depositor or Letters of Administration to his estate.

65. Where, on the death of a depositor who has made a nomination, the Postmaster-General has notice of a claim of any creditor against the estate of such depositor, and such estate, apart from the amount nominated, is not sufficient to satisfy such claim, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, apply the amount nominated in or towards the satisfaction of such claim, but subject as aforesaid any payment made by the Postmaster-General to the nominee, whether the amount due to the depositor at his death does or does not exceed £100, shall be a valid payment, and the receipt of the nominee shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum so paid.

Payment of debts out of nominated deposits.

66. Where any person nominated to receive any sum on the death of a depositor is an infant under the age of 16 years, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General that funds are urgently needed for the maintenance, education, or benefit of such infant, the Postmaster-General may pay the sum mentioned in the nomination, or any part thereof, to any person who may satisfy the Postmaster-General that he will apply such money for the benefit of such infant, and the receipt of such person shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the amount so paid.

Payment for the benefit of a nominee under 16.

67. Where any person nominated to receive any sum on the death of a depositor is the child or other issue of the depositor, and such person dies in the lifetime of the depositor leaving issue, and any such issue of such person is living at the time of the death of the depositor, the nomination shall take effect as if the death of the person nominated had happened immediately after the death of the depositor unless a contrary intention appears by the nomination, but in every other case the death of the person nominated in the lifetime of the depositor making the nomination shall operate as a revocation of the nomination in favour of such person.

Nomination in favour of issue not to lapse.

68.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of these Regulations the marriage of a depositor contracted after the 1st August, 1900, shall operate as a revocation of any nomination made by such depositor before such marriage.

Nominations revoked by marriage.

(2.) Where the Postmaster-General has paid money to a nominee in ignorance of the fact that the person making the nomination has married subsequently to the nomination, the receipt of the nominee shall be a valid discharge to the Postmaster-General.

(3.) Nothing in these Regulations shall alter the effect of a marriage contracted prior to the 1st August, 1900, upon a nomination theretofore made by the depositor contracting such marriage.

69. On any certificate granted to a depositor by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of transferring deposits from the Post Office Savings Bank to a Trustee Savings Bank, a

Nominations to be entered on Transfer Certificates.

memorandum shall be made specifying the date and other particulars of any nomination made in respect of such deposits.

Effect of
Transfer on
Nomination
of Deposits
in Trustee
Savings
Bank.

70.—(1.) When deposits are transferred from a Trustee Savings Bank to the Post Office Savings Bank any nomination made with respect to such deposits while in the Trustee Savings Bank shall (if such nomination is brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General) be deemed to hold good with respect to deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank.

(2.) The Postmaster-General may require proof to his satisfaction of the making of any such nomination, and that the same is at the date of the transfer of full force and effect.

Payment of Deposits of Deceased Depositors.

Proof of
death.

71. The Postmaster-General may require proof to his satisfaction of the decease of a depositor.

Deposits
under 100*l*.

72.—(1.) Where the whole amount due to a depositor at the time of his decease does not exceed £100, exclusive of interest, and Probate of the Will of such depositor is not, or Letters of Administration to his estate and effects are not, produced within such time as the Postmaster-General thinks reasonable, if such depositor has made no nomination, and so far as any nomination does not extend, the Postmaster-General may, without requiring Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of the deceased depositor, in his discretion pay the amount so due as aforesaid or any part thereof to any person who shall in the opinion of the Postmaster-General establish a valid claim to the said amount or any part thereof under any of the following descriptions, that is to say,—

- (a.) A person who has paid the funeral expenses of the depositor;
- (b.) A creditor of the depositor;
- (c.) The widow or widower of the depositor;
- (d.) A person entitled to the effects of the depositor according to the Statutes of Distribution;
- (e.) A person entitled to take out Probate or Letters of Administration to the depositor;
- (f.) A person entitled under a *Donatio mortis causâ*;
- (g.) In the case of foreign seamen, the Consular Authority of any country with whom a treaty has been made relative to the payment of moneys due to such seamen;
- (h.) In the case of the decease of an in-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, the quartermaster of such hospital;
- (i.) A person undertaking to maintain the children of the depositor;
- (j.) The Solicitor to the Treasury if the estate of the depositor has devolved upon the Crown;

(k.) The Solicitor to the Duchy of Lancaster if the estate of the depositor has devolved upon that Duchy;

(l.) The Solicitor to the Duchy of Cornwall if the estate of the depositor has devolved upon that Duchy.

(2.) In making such payment as aforesaid, the Postmaster-General shall have regard to the rules of law regulating the distribution of the estates of intestates, but he may, nevertheless, when he considers that injustice, hardship, or inconvenience would result from adherence to such rules, pay and distribute the amount due to the deceased depositor otherwise than in accordance with such rules.

(3.) The receipt of any person to whom payment may be made under this Regulation shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum paid, and any such receipt may be signed by any widow, widower, or next-of-kin above the age of 16 years, notwithstanding that she or he has not attained the age of 21 years.

Miscellaneous.

73.—(1.) Interest calculated yearly at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per centum per annum shall be allowed on every complete pound deposited. Interest.

(2.) Such interest shall be computed from the first day of the calendar month next following the day on which a complete pound shall have been deposited, or on which deposits of a less amount shall have made up a complete pound, and shall cease on the first day of the calendar month in which moneys are withdrawn.

(3.) Interest after the rate, and subject to the conditions aforesaid will be calculated to the 31st December in every year, and will then be added to and become part of the principal money.

(4.) When by the addition of any deposit or of any interest or dividend on Government Stock, or by any other means, the total sum standing in the name of any depositor exceeds the sum of £200, no interest shall be payable on any sum in excess of £200.

(5.) The last preceding sub-clause shall not apply to deposits made by a Friendly Society, or by the trustees or treasurer of a Charitable Society, or to deposits directed to be made by or under the authority of any statute where such statute authorises the making of deposits without limit.

74. Every depositor shall once in each year, on the anniversary of the day on which he made his first deposit, and at any other time when required by the Postmaster-General, forward his Book to the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank in a cover to be obtained at any Savings Bank Office, in order that the entries in the said Book may be compared

Annual transmission of Depositor's Book to Principal Office of Savings Bank.

with the entries in the Books of the Postmaster-General and that the interest due to the depositor may be inserted in his Book.

Loss of
Depositor's
Book.

75.—(1.) If any depositor shall lose his Book and shall desire a new Book, application must be made by him to the Postmaster-General by letter stating the circumstances, and enclosing stamps or a postal order of the value of one shilling. Such letter should be addressed to the Controller of the Post Office Savings Bank.

(2.) Upon receiving such application the Postmaster-General may, if he thinks fit, issue a new Book to the applicant.

(3.) The Postmaster-General may pay any sum in respect of any amount in the Post Office Savings Bank without the production of the Depositor's Book, where he is satisfied that the depositor or other claimant is entitled to receive such sum.

Marksmen.

76.—(1.) Where a first deposit is made by a person who cannot write, his mark must be affixed to the prescribed declaration in the presence of a witness who must certify that such declaration has before being made by the depositor been first audibly, clearly, and distinctly read over to him in the presence and hearing of the witness, when the depositor appeared perfectly to understand the same, and made his mark thereto in the presence of the witness.

(2.) Where the depositor cannot write, any authority to receive the amount payable on a Warrant must be executed or signed by the depositor in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation as to the making of the prescribed declaration by a person who cannot write, so far as such provisions are applicable.

(3.) Where the person to whom a Warrant is made payable cannot write, he must, when he presents the Warrant for payment, affix his mark to the receipt at the foot of the Warrant in the presence of some person who is known to the paying officer, and who can identify the person applying for the money as the person named in the Warrant.

Rectification
of mistakes.

77. Where a first or any other deposit is made in error the Postmaster-General may return the same and cancel all proceedings taken in respect thereof, or may take such other steps as may be necessary to give effect to the intention of the parties.

Protection
to the
Postmaster-
General
when acting
in accordance
with
Regulations.

78. When any payment is made, or act done by the Postmaster-General in accordance with the Savings Banks Acts and the Regulations for the time being made thereunder, he shall be indemnified against all claims on the part of any person in respect of such payment or act, but any person may nevertheless recover any sum lawfully due to him from the person to whom the Postmaster-General has paid the same.

79.—(1.) If the total property of any deceased depositor exceeds £100, after deduction of debts and funeral expenses, any sum which may under these Regulations be paid to a survivor in the account (not being a Trustee) whose name has been added to the account at the request of such deceased depositor, or otherwise than to the legal personal representative of the depositor shall, notwithstanding such payment, be for the purposes of Estate Duty treated as passing under the will or intestacy of the deceased depositor.

Estate
Succession
and Legacy
Duties.

(2.) The Postmaster-General shall, before making any payment in respect of deposits standing to the credit of a deceased depositor (either alone or jointly with any other depositor (not being a Trustee) whose name has been added to such account at the request of such deceased depositor), to any one but the legal personal representative of such deceased depositor, require a Declaration by the claimant, or one of the claimants, or by the survivor, or survivors in the account (or other evidence to the Postmaster-General's satisfaction), that the total estate of the deceased depositor, including the amount of such deposits, does not after deduction of debts and funeral expenses exceed the value of £100.

(3.) In every such case as aforesaid, where the total estate of the deceased depositor, including such deposits, but after deduction of debts and funeral expenses exceeds £100, the Postmaster-General shall, before making any payment to any survivor in the account, or to any person other than the legal personal representative of the deceased depositor, require production of a certificate from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of the payment of the Estate Duty, and of a duly stamped receipt for the Succession or Legacy Duty, payable in respect of such deposits, or of a certificate stating that no Succession or Legacy Duty is payable.

80. No Warrant or other order for the payment of money, no receipt or other acknowledgment for the receipt of money, and no Power of Attorney or other document in relation to the payment or receipt of money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank is liable to or charged with any Stamp Duty.

Exemption
from Stamp
Duty.

81.—(1.) Declarations, Depositors' Books, Acknowledgments, Notices of Withdrawal, Warrants, and all Documents and Correspondence passing in the British Islands between the Postmaster-General and any Depositor or other person in relation to Savings Bank business shall be transmitted by post free of postage..

Exemption
from Postage.

(2.) All documents and correspondence passing by post between the Postmaster-General and depositors outside the British Islands shall, if posted by the Postmaster-General, be transmitted free of postage to the depositor, and if addressed to the Postmaster-General, be prepaid by the sender.

Application of Regulations.

To what
accounts the
Regulations
are applic-
able.

Application
to Scotland.

82. These Regulations shall apply to all sums standing to the credit of any account open in the Post Office Savings Bank on the day when these Regulations come into operation.

83. These Regulations shall apply to Scotland, with the following modifications (that is to say):—

- (1.) Expressions referring to the persons entitled to the effects of a deceased depositor according to the Statutes of Distribution, shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Scotland, be deemed to refer to the persons entitled to share in the distribution of the movable or personal estate of such depositor according to the law of Scotland.
- (2.) Expressions referring to the Committee of the Estate of a person of unsound mind shall be deemed to refer to the curator or curator bonis of a person found insane according to the law of Scotland.
- (3.) Expressions referring to the Probate of the Will or to Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of a deceased depositor shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Scotland, be deemed to refer to confirmation of executors according to the law of Scotland.
- (4.) Where on the death of a depositor domiciled in Scotland, who has made a nomination, the Postmaster-General has notice of a claim of any person entitled on the ground of *jus relictæ* or legitim to any part of the estate of such depositor and such estate, apart from the amount nominated, is not sufficient to satisfy such claim, the Postmaster-General may in his discretion apply the amount nominated in or towards the satisfaction of such claim, but subject as aforesaid, any payment made by the Postmaster-General to the nominee, whether the amount due to the depositor at his death does or does not exceed £100, shall be a valid payment, and the receipt of the nominee shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for the sum so paid.
- (5.) The marriage of a depositor domiciled in Scotland shall not operate to revoke any nomination made by such depositor.
- (6.) Expressions referring to the Solicitor to the Treasury, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Scotland, shall be deemed to refer to the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

84. These Regulations shall apply to Ireland with the following modification (that is to say):—

Application
to Ireland.

Expressions referring to the Solicitor to the Treasury shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Ireland, be deemed to refer to the Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland.

85. These regulations shall apply to the Isle of Man with the following modifications (that is to say):—

Application
to Isle of
Man.

- (1.) Expressions referring to the persons entitled to the effects or personal estate of a deceased depositor according to the Statutes of Distribution shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in the Isle of Man, be deemed to refer to the persons entitled to share in the distribution of the movable or personal estate of such depositor according to the law of the Isle of Man.
- (2.) Expressions referring to the Committee of the Estate of a person of unsound mind shall be deemed to refer to the Committee of the Estate of a person found of unsound mind according to the law of the Isle of Man.
- (3.) Expressions referring to the Probate of the Will, or to Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of a deceased depositor, shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in the Isle of Man, be deemed to refer to the Probate or Letters of Administration granted according to the law of the Isle of Man.
- (4.) The expressions "Supreme Court of Judicature" and "High Court" respectively mean "His Majesty's High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man."
- (5.) The receipt of the executor or administrator named in the Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of a deceased depositor granted by the said High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for any sum payable in respect of the deposits of any deceased depositor domiciled in the said Isle.
- (6.) The deposits of any deceased depositor who was at the time of his death domiciled in the Isle of Man shall be deemed to be personal estate of such depositor within the said Isle, and the Postmaster-General shall not be required to see to the payment of probate duty or of estate, legacy, or succession duty in respect of such deposits.

- (7.) Expressions referring to deposits of married women are to take effect, in the case of a depositor domiciled in the Isle of Man, only so far as is consistent with the law of the said Isle.
- (8.) A nomination made by a depositor domiciled in the Isle of Man shall not be invalidated by marriage alone, but the marriage of such a depositor contracted after the 1st of August, 1900, and the subsequent birth of a child of such marriage shall together operate as a revocation of any nomination made by such depositor before such marriage.
- (9.) Expressions referring to the Solicitor to the Treasury shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in the Isle of Man, be deemed to refer to the Treasurer of the said Isle.

Application
to Jersey.

86. These Regulations shall apply to the Island of Jersey with the following modifications (that is to say):—

- (1.) Expressions referring to the persons entitled to the effects of a deceased depositor, according to the Statutes of Distribution, shall, in case of a depositor domiciled in Jersey, be deemed to refer to the persons entitled to share in the distribution of the movable or personal estate of such depositor according to the law of Jersey.
- (2.) Expressions referring to the Committee of the Estate of a person of unsound mind shall be deemed to refer to the curator or to the "Procureur-General" of a person interdicted according to the law of Jersey.
- (3.) Expressions referring to the Probate of the Will or to Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of a deceased depositor shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Jersey, be deemed to refer to the Probate or to Letters of Administration granted according to the law of Jersey.
- (4.) The marriage of a depositor domiciled in Jersey shall not operate to revoke any nomination made by such depositor before such marriage.
- (5.) The deposits of any deceased depositor who was at the time of his death domiciled in Jersey shall be deemed to be personal estate of such depositor in Jersey, and the Postmaster-General shall not be required to see to the payment of probate duty or of estate, legacy, or succession duty in respect of such deposits.

- (6.) Expressions referring to deposits of married women are to take effect, in the case of depositors domiciled in Jersey, only so far as is consistent with the law of Jersey.
- (7.) A nomination of a depositor domiciled in Jersey of any person to receive any sum due to such depositor at his decease shall take effect only as to that portion of his personal estate over which he has power of testamentary disposition according to the law of Jersey.
- (8.) Expressions referring to the Solicitor to the Treasury shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Jersey, be deemed to refer to the Viscount or Sheriff of Jersey.

87. These Regulations shall apply to the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, with the following modifications (that is to say):—

Application
to Guernsey,
Alderney,
and Sark.

- (1.) Expressions referring to the persons entitled to the effects of a deceased depositor according to the Statutes of Distribution, shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, be deemed to refer to the persons entitled to share in the distribution of the movable or personal estate of such depositor according to the laws in force in such Islands respectively.
- (2.) Expressions referring to the Committee of the Estate of a person of unsound mind shall be deemed to refer to the curator bonis of a person interdicted according to the laws of the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark respectively.
- (3.) Expressions referring to the Probate of the Will or to Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of a deceased depositor, shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, be deemed to refer to the Probate or to Letters of Administration granted according to the laws of the Island of Guernsey.
- (4.) The marriage of a depositor domiciled in Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark shall not operate to revoke any nomination made by such depositor before such marriage.
- (5.) Expressions referring to deposits of married women are to take effect, in the case of depositors domiciled in Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, only so far as is consistent with the laws in force in such Islands respectively.

- (6.) The deposits of any deceased depositor who was at the time of his death domiciled in Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark shall be deemed to be personal estate of such depositor in Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, and the Postmaster-General shall not be required to see to the payment of probate duty or of estate, legacy, or succession duty in respect of such deposits.
- (7.) A nomination of a depositor domiciled in Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark of any person to receive any sum due to such depositor at his decease shall take effect only as to that portion of his personal estate over which he has power of testamentary disposition according to the laws of the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark respectively.
- (8.) The receipt of the executor or administrator named in the Probate of the Will or Administration of the estate and effects of a deceased depositor granted by the Ecclesiastical Court of the Island of Guernsey shall be a good discharge to the Postmaster-General for any sum payable in respect of the deposits of any deceased depositor domiciled in the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark.
- (9.) Expressions referring to the Solicitor to the Treasury shall, in the case of a depositor domiciled in the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, be deemed to refer to His Majesty's Receiver-General for those Islands.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1905.

Stanley,

His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
London.

Approved on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

H. W. Forster.

Balcarres.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.

SHOPS REGULATION.

Closing Orders.

(a.) England.

REGULATIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 13, 1905, MADE BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,
UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904,

1905. No. 96.

I hereby, in pursuance of Section 7 of the Shop Hours Act,
1904,* make the following Regulations:—

Notice of intention to make Order.

1. As soon as may be after the local authority are satisfied that a *prima facie* case is made out for making a Closing Order they shall prepare a draft Order, which shall be annexed to the notice prescribed in the following Regulation.

2. (1.) Notice of the intention of the local authority to make a Closing Order shall be given in the Form marked A in the Schedule to these Regulations, and shall

- (i.) be advertised at least twice in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area to which the Order is to apply;
- (ii.) be posted up in streets and public places in the area to which the Order is to apply, in such positions and in such manner that it is likely to be seen and can easily be read by persons interested; and
- (iii.) be given to any ratepayer in the area making reasonable application for it.

(2.) If anything in the Order affects Post Office business, a copy of the notice shall be sent to the Postmaster-General.

3. The prescribed period within which objections may be made to the proposed Order shall be four weeks.

* 4 Edw. 7, c. 21.

Register of Shops.

4.—(a) In every case where a local authority propose to make an Order, they shall cause to be prepared a Register showing the addresses, trades, and names of the occupiers of all the shops to be affected.

(b) Every occupier of a shop to be affected shall be entitled to attend, within the times and at the place of which notice shall be given in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations, for the purpose of securing that the entries in the Register with regard to his shop are duly made.

(c.) Where necessary for the purpose of the Regulations as to ascertaining the opinion of occupiers, every shop shall be given a separate number in the Register.

Ascertaining opinion of Occupiers of Shops

5. If the local authority, after considering any objections or suggestions received by them in pursuance of the notice of their intention to make an Order, desire to proceed with the Order, they shall, for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the occupiers of at least two-thirds in number of the shops to be affected by the Order approve the Order, ascertain the opinion of the occupiers of the said shops according to that one of the following methods which shall appear to them most convenient in the circumstances of the case and best calculated to ascertain that opinion:—

(i.) If the local authority have before them, in writing, representations in favour of the Order supported by signatures purporting to be those of the occupiers of more than two-thirds of the shops to be affected by the Order, they may take such steps as they think fit to verify the signatures; and signatures so verified shall, unless reason appear to the contrary, be taken to mean that the occupiers whose signatures they purport to be approve the Order;

or

(ii.)—(a) A notice, together with a voting paper, in the Form marked B in the Schedule to these Regulations shall be sent by post or otherwise delivered to every occupier appearing in the Register of Shops, at his registered address.

(b) If the voting paper sent with the notice is not to be returned by post, it shall be collected by the local authority at the time of delivery or within such time, not exceeding one week, as they may fix in the notice.

- (c) Voting papers shall be returned to the local authority either through the post or by a collector appointed for the purpose in writing by them, and carrying with him at the time of collection his written appointment, which he shall show to any occupier who may require it to be shown.
- (d) A voting paper shall be deemed to be duly signed if signed by the occupier with his full name or with the ordinary signature used for the purpose of his business: provided that, if any occupier is unable to write, he may, in the presence of some other person who shall explain the effect of the voting paper, attach his mark thereto, and such mark shall be attested by such other person, who shall append his signature and address.
- (e) The local authority shall cause the voting papers, as soon as may be after the last day fixed for their return, to be scrutinised and compared with the Register, and the numbers respectively of the votes for or against the Order to be ascertained.

6. The voting papers or other documents showing, in pursuance of the foregoing Regulations, the opinions of the occupiers of shops shall be filed, as soon as may be, in such manner as to be readily compared with the Register of Shops, and shall, together with the Register, be open to inspection by any occupier of a shop to be affected, or any ratepayer concerned, for a period of not less than a fortnight. Notice to that effect shall be given in the Form marked C in the Schedule to these Regulations in the same manner as is prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order; except that one advertisement in a newspaper shall be sufficient.

7. Any occupier of a shop to be affected may represent to the local authority any matter, in regard to the Register or to the ascertainment of opinions as aforesaid, which seems to him to require to be rectified; and the local authority shall consider all such representations and also any votes as to which any doubt has otherwise arisen, and shall determine whether, either by reason of the number thereof or of the circumstances relating thereto, there is any ground for doubting whether there is the required majority in favour of the Order. If they make the Order, they shall, in submitting it to the Secretary of State, furnish him with a full report on the matters aforesaid, which shall be taken into consideration by him when determining whether or not to confirm the Order.

Provided always that if the number of votes against the Order amounts to more than one-third of the number of shops to be affected, the local authority shall not proceed further with the Order, but without prejudice to the making of any new Order.

Notice, &c., when Order submitted to Secretary of State.

8. When the local authority have made a Closing Order, a notice, in the Form marked D in the Schedule to these Regulations, shall be given in the same manner as is above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order.

9. In submitting the Order to the Secretary of State, the local authority shall inform him as to the method adopted by them for ascertaining the opinion of the occupiers of shops, and as to any matters which they are required by these Regulations or think it desirable to bring to his notice, and shall forward to him copies of any notices given by them under these Regulations and other evidence that the Regulations have been duly complied with, verified by a certificate signed by their Clerk.

Local Enquiries.

10. When the Secretary of State directs a local enquiry to be held it shall be held at such place as the local authority, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may appoint, and at such time as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Secretary of State to hold the enquiry (hereinafter called "the Commissioner").

11. Not less than three weeks before the time of holding the enquiry notice thereof and of the place where the enquiry will be held shall be advertised and posted in the manner above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order.

12. The enquiry shall be held in public, and any person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is affected by the Closing Order, may appear and be heard either in person, or by counsel, solicitor, or agent.

13. The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks fit as to the order in which the objections to the Order shall be considered; and, if any person who has not sent objections in writing to the Secretary of State claims to be heard at the enquiry, may require him to state his objections in writing.

14. The Commissioner may adjourn the enquiry from time to time as he thinks desirable.

15. If the objections to the Order made by more than one person appearing at the enquiry seem to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of the persons affected by the Order, to state such objections, and to call

evidence (if required): provided that any other person making the same objections may be heard subsequently with the consent of the Commissioner.

16. Subject to the foregoing rules, all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

Revocation.

17. If a requisition for the revocation of an Order, purporting to be signed by the occupiers of a majority of any class of shops affected, is addressed to the local authority, or if the local authority desire to test the opinion of the occupiers of any class of shops affected as to the continuance of an Order, they shall proceed, as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed for ascertaining the opinion of occupiers before an Order is made, with the substitution of the Form marked E in the Schedule to these Regulations for the Form marked B.

18. If it appears in pursuance of the preceding Regulation that the number of votes against the continuance of an Order amounts to a majority of any class of shops affected, the local authority shall apply to the Secretary of State to revoke the Order, in so far as it affects the class of shops to which such majority relates.

General.

19. When an Order is (a) not proceeded with, or (b) confirmed or disallowed by the Secretary of State, or (c) revoked in whole or part, the local authority shall forthwith cause to be advertised and posted up, in the same manner as is above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order, a notice in the Form marked F in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Provided that, except when an Order is confirmed, one advertisement in a newspaper shall be sufficient.

20. The making of an Order shall not be frustrated nor the Order invalidated by reason merely of any failure in the delivery of a notice or a voting paper to any person or to the local authority or of any other informality in complying with these Regulations.

A. Akers-Douglas,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
13th February, 1905.

SCHEDULE.

A.—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE ORDER.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the Council are satisfied [on representations made to them] that a *prima facie* case has been made out for making a Closing Order :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Council to make an Order fixing the hours at which shops shall be closed [on the days of the week] [in the area] [and as regards the trades] set forth in the Draft Order annexed hereto.

Any person may make objections to the making of the Order or suggestions as to its provisions in a written statement addressed to the Clerk to the Council before the expiration of [a period not less than the prescribed period] from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of 19 .

On the expiration of the said period the Council will take into consideration the objections or suggestions received and decide as to proceeding further with the Order.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that, during the said period, the occupier of any shop to be affected by the Order may, on presenting himself at [the offices of the Council] between the hours of and on [any] day, verify that his name, address and trade are duly entered in the Register of Shops.

Dated this day of 19 .

Clerk to the Council.

A copy of the Draft Order referred to in this notice may be obtained on application at [the offices of the Council] by any ratepayer concerned.

DRAFT ORDER.

B.—NOTICE OF ORDER PROPOSED TO BE MADE (FOR THE OPINION OF OCCUPIERS OF SHOPS).

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the Council on the day of 19 , gave public notice of their intention to make a Closing Order and of the period within which objections or suggestions in regard to the proposed Order might be made: And whereas, the said period having expired and [the objections and suggestions received having been duly taken into consideration] or [no objections or suggestions having been received], the Council propose to make the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper, provided they are satisfied that the occupiers of at least two-thirds in number of the shops to be affected by the Order approve the Order :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you are to signify your opinion for or against the making of the Order by writing "Yes" or "No" on the enclosed voting paper, in the space provided for the purpose: AND that [within seven days from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of 19] or [forthwith], you are to [return the paper by post to the Council] or [hand the paper to a Collector appointed by the Council for the purpose who will call for it and will show, on request, his written appointment] or [hand the paper to the person delivering it].

Closing Orders:—England.

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NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that, at the end of the said period, the Council will determine (according to the opinions recorded) whether or not to proceed with the making of the Order; provided always that if the opinions recorded against the making of the Order number more than one-third of the number of shops to be affected, the Order will not be made.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the Council.

FORM OF VOTING PAPER (*to be enclosed with the foregoing notice*).

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

I. Draft Order.

II. Form for Votes.

[Borough] or [Urban District] or [Area] of

No. ° .

—	<i>Write in the space below either "Yes" or "No."</i>
Are you in favour of the making of the Closing Order herewith?	

* Here insert
number of
Shop in
Register.

Signature

Address of Shop

Date

C.—NOTICE AS TO INSPECTION OF REGISTER AND VOTES.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the period of [not less than a fortnight] from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of 19 , the documents showing the opinion of the occupiers of the shops to be affected by the proposed Closing Order are, together with the Register of Shops, open to inspection by any such occupier or any ratepayer concerned at [the offices of the Council] between the hours of and on [any] day;

AND that any such occupier may, on presenting himself accordingly, make representations as to any matter in regard thereto which, in his opinion, requires to be rectified.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the Council.

D.—NOTICE OF PROVISIONS OF ORDER AND COPIES.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the Council, after due compliance with the provisions of Sec. 3 (1) of the Shop Hours Act, 1904, have made a Closing Order, of which a copy is annexed hereto, and have submitted the Order to the Secretary of State for confirmation :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a copy of the Order may be obtained by any person whom it may concern on application at the [offices of the Council] :

AND, further, that if any person desires to make any objections to the provisions of the Order he should address a written statement to the Secretary of State, Home Department, London, within one month from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of , 19 .

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the Council.

ORDER.

E.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO REVOKE ORDER.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the Council [have received a requisition for the revocation of the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper purporting to be signed by the occupiers of a majority of the following ^{class} ~~classes~~ of shops affected by the Order, *viz.*,] or [desire to ascertain the opinion of the occupiers of the following ^{class} ~~classes~~ of shops affected by the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper, with regard to the continuance of the Order, *viz.*,] :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you are to signify by writing "Yes" or "No" on the enclosed voting paper, in the space provided for the purpose, your opinion for or against the continuance of the Order as regards the class of shops of which you are an occupier : AND that [within seven days from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of , 19 ,] or [forthwith] you are to [return the paper by post to the Council] or [hand the paper to a Collector appointed by the Council for the purpose who will call for it and will show, on request, his written appointment] or [hand the paper to the person delivering it].

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that if the opinions recorded against the continuance of the Order as regards any class of shops number one-half of the number of shops in such class, the Council will apply to the Secretary of State to revoke the Order as regards that class of shops.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the Council.

Closing Orders:—England.

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FORM OF VOTING PAPER (to be enclosed with the foregoing notice).

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

I. Order.

II. Form for votes

[Borough] or [Urban District] or [Area] of
No. ° .

* Here insert
number of
Shop in
Register.

—	Write in the space below either "Yes" or "No."
Are you in favour of the continuance of the Order herewith as regards the class of shops of which you are an occupier?	

Signature

Address of Shop

Date

**F.—NOTICE THAT ORDER IS NOT MADE, IS CONFIRMED, IS DISALLOWED
OR IS REVOKED.**

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Closing Order which the Council
[proposed to make] or [made] in accordance with the Notice given by them
on the day of 19 . [here insert date of
Notice A or D as the case may be] [will not be proceeded with] or [has been
confirmed by the Secretary of State in the form annexed hereto and is
now in force] or [has been disallowed by the Secretary of State] or [has
been revoked as regards the following class of shops affected by it,
viz.,].

Dated this day of 19

Clerk to the Council.

ORDER

(when the notice is to the effect that the Order is in force)

(b.) Scotland.

REGULATIONS, DATED FEBRUARY 20, 1905, MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND, UNDER SECTIONS 7 AND 8 OF THE SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904.

1905. No. $\frac{114}{S. 3}$.

I, the Most Honourable John Adrian Louis, Marquis of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, hereby make the following regulations, applicable to Scotland, under the Shop Hours Act, 1904,* Sections 7 and 8:—

Notice of intention to make Order.

1. As soon as may be after the local authority are satisfied that a *prima facie* case is made out for making a Closing Order they shall prepare a draft Order, which shall be annexed to the notice prescribed in the following Regulation.

2.—(1) Notice of the intention of the local authority to make a Closing Order shall be given in the Form marked A in the Schedule to these Regulations, and shall

(i.) be advertised at least twice in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area to which the Order is to apply;

(ii.) be posted up in streets and public places in the area to which the Order is to apply, in such positions and in such manner that it is likely to be seen and can easily be read by persons interested; and

(iii.) be given to any ratepayer in the area making reasonable application for it.

(2) If anything in the proposed Order affects Post Office business, a copy of the notice shall be sent to the Postmaster-General.

3. The prescribed period within which objections may be made to the proposed Order shall be four weeks.

Register of Shops.

4.—(a) In every case where a local authority propose to make an Order, they shall cause to be prepared a Register showing the addresses, trades, and names of the occupiers of all the shops to be affected.

(b) Every occupier of a shop to be affected shall be entitled to attend, within the times and at the place of which notice shall be given in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations, for the purpose of securing that the entries in the Register with regard to his shop are duly made.

* 4 Edw. 7, c. 21.

(c) Where necessary for the purpose of the Regulations as to ascertaining the opinion of occupiers, every shop shall be given a separate number in the Register.

Ascertaining opinion of Occupiers of Shops.

5. If the local authority, after considering any objections or suggestions received by them in pursuance of the notice of their intention to make an Order, desire to proceed with the Order, they shall, for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the occupiers of at least two-thirds in number of the shops to be affected by the Order approve the Order, ascertain the opinion of the occupiers of the said shops according to that one of the following methods which shall appear to them most convenient in the circumstances of the case and best calculated to ascertain that opinion:—

(i.) If the local authority have before them, in writing, representations in favour of the Order supported by signatures purporting to be those of the occupiers of more than two-thirds of the shops to be affected by the Order, they may take such steps as they think fit to verify the signatures; and signatures so verified shall, unless reason appear to the contrary, be taken to mean that the occupiers whose signatures they purport to be approve the Order;

or

(ii.)—(a) A notice, together with a voting paper, in the Form marked B in the Schedule to these Regulations shall be sent by post or otherwise delivered to every occupier appearing in the Register of Shops, at his registered address.

(b) If the voting paper sent with the notice is not to be returned by post, it shall be collected by the local authority at the time of delivery or within such time not exceeding one week as they may fix in the notice.

(c) Voting papers shall be returned to the local authority either through the post or by a collector appointed for the purpose in writing by them, and carrying with him at the time of collection his written appointment, which he shall show to any occupier who may require it to be shown.

(d) A voting paper shall be deemed to be duly signed if signed by the occupier with his full name or with the ordinary signature used for the purpose of his business: provided that, if any occupier is unable to write, he may, in the presence of some other person who shall explain the effect of the voting paper, attach his mark thereto, and such mark shall be attested by such other person, who shall append his signature and address.

- (c) The local authority shall cause the voting papers, as soon as may be after the last day fixed for their return, to be scrutinised and compared with the Register, and the numbers respectively of the votes for or against the Order to be ascertained.

6. The voting papers or other documents showing, in pursuance of the foregoing Regulations, the opinions of the occupiers of shops shall be filed, as soon as may be, in such manner as to be readily compared with the Register of Shops, and shall, together with the Register, be open to inspection by any occupier of a shop to be affected or any ratepayer concerned for a period of not less than a fortnight. Notice to that effect shall be given in the Form marked C in the Schedule to these Regulations in the same manner as is prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order, except that one advertisement in a newspaper shall be sufficient.

7. Any occupier of a shop to be affected may represent to the local authority any matter in regard to the Register or the ascertainment of opinions as aforesaid which seems to him to require to be rectified; and the local authority shall consider all such representations and also any votes as to which any doubt has otherwise arisen, and shall determine whether, either by reason of the number thereof or of the circumstances relating thereto, there is any ground for doubting whether there is the required majority in favour of the Order. If they make the Order, they shall, in submitting it to the Secretary for Scotland, furnish him with a full report on the matters aforesaid, which shall be taken into consideration by him when determining whether or not to confirm the Order.

Provided always that if the number of votes against the Order amounts to more than one-third of the number of shops to be affected, the local authority shall not proceed further with the Order, but without prejudice to the making of any new Order.

Notice, &c., when Order submitted to Secretary for Scotland.

8. When the local authority have made a Closing Order, a notice, in the Form marked D in the Schedule to these Regulations, shall be given in the same manner as is above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order.

9. In submitting the Order to the Secretary for Scotland, the local authority shall inform him as to the method adopted by them for ascertaining the opinion of the occupiers of shops and as to any matters which they are required by the Regulations or think it desirable to bring to his notice, and shall forward to him copies of any notices given by them under these Regulations and other evidence that the Regulations have been duly complied with, verified by a certificate signed by their Clerk.

Local Enquiries.

10. When the Secretary for Scotland directs a local enquiry to be held it shall be held at such place as the local authority, with the approval of the Secretary for Scotland, may appoint, and at such time as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to hold the enquiry (hereinafter called "the Commissioner").

11. Not less than three weeks before the time of holding the enquiry notice thereof and of the place where the enquiry will be held shall be advertised and posted in the manner above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order.

12. The enquiry shall be held in public, and any person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is affected by the Closing Order, may appear and be heard either in person, or by counsel, or agent.

13. The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks fit as to the order in which the objections to the Order shall be considered; and if any person, who has not sent objections in writing to the Secretary for Scotland, claims to be heard at the enquiry, may require him to state his objections in writing.

14. The Commissioner may adjourn the enquiry from time to time as he thinks desirable.

15. If the objections to the Order made by more than one person appearing at the enquiry seem to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of the persons affected by the Order, to state such objections, and to call evidence (if required); provided that any other person making the same objections may be heard subsequently with the consent of the Commissioner.

16. Subject to the foregoing rules, all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

Revocation.

17. If a requisition for the revocation of an Order, purporting to be signed by the occupiers of a majority of any class of shops affected, is addressed to the local authority, or if the local authority desire to test the opinion of the occupiers of any class of shops affected as to the continuance of an Order, they shall proceed, as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed for ascertaining the opinion of occupiers before an Order is made, with the substitution of the Form marked E in the Schedule to these Regulations for the Form marked B.

18. If it appears in pursuance of the preceding Regulation that the number of votes against the continuance of an Order amounts to a majority of any class of shops affected, the local authority shall apply to the Secretary for Scotland to revoke the Order, in so far as it affects the class of shops to which such majority relates.

General.

19. When an Order is (a) not proceeded with, or (b) confirmed or disallowed by the Secretary for Scotland, or (c) revoked in whole or part, the local authority shall forthwith cause to be advertised and posted up, in the same manner as is above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order, a notice in the Form marked F in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Provided that, except when an Order is confirmed, one advertisement in a newspaper shall be sufficient.

20. The making of an Order shall not be frustrated nor the Order invalidated by reason merely of any failure in the delivery of a notice or a voting paper to any person or to the local authority or of any other informality in complying with these Regulations.

Linlithgow,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,

20th February, 1905.

SCHEDULE.

A.—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE ORDER.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the Council are satisfied [on representations made to them] that a *prima facie* case has been made out for making a Closing Order:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the Council to make an Order fixing the hours at which shops shall be closed [on the days of the week] [in the area] [and as regards the trades] set forth in the Draft Order annexed hereto.

Any person may make objections to the making of the Order or suggestions as to its provisions in a written statement addressed to the [Clerk to the Council] before the expiration of [a period not less than the prescribed period] from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the
day of 19 .

On the expiration of the said period the Council will take into consideration the objections or suggestions received and decide as to proceeding further with the Order.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that during the said period, the occupier of any shop to be affected by the Order may, on presenting himself at [the offices of the Council] between the hours of and on [any] day, verify that his name, address and trade are duly entered in the Register of Shops.

Dated this day of 19 .

[Clerk to the Council.]

A copy of the Draft Order referred to in this notice may be obtained on application at [the offices of the Council] by any ratepayer concerned.

DRAFT ORDER.

B.—NOTICE OF ORDER PROPOSED TO BE MADE (FOR THE OPINION OF OCCUPIERS OF SHOPS).*Shop Hours Act, 1904.*

Whereas the _____ Council on the _____ day of _____, 19____, gave public notice of their intention to make a closing Order and of the period within which objections to the proposed Order might be made: And whereas, the said period having expired and [the objections and suggestions received having been duly taken into consideration] or [no objections or suggestions having been received], the Council propose to make the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper, provided they are satisfied that the occupiers of at least two-thirds in number of the shops to be affected by the Order approve the Order :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you are to signify your opinion for or against the making of the Order by writing "Yes" or "No" on the enclosed voting paper, in the space provided for the purpose: AND that [within seven days from the date hereof, i.e., before the _____ day of _____, 19____] or [forthwith] you are to [return the paper by post to the Council] or [hand the paper to a Collector appointed by the Council for the purpose who will call for it and will show, on request, his written appointment] or [hand the paper to the person delivering it].

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that, at the end of the said period, the Council will determine (according to the opinions recorded) whether or not to proceed with the making of the Order; provided always that if the opinions recorded against the making of the Order number more than one-third of the number of shops to be affected, the Order will not be made.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

[Clerk to the Council.]

FORM OF VOTING PAPER (to be enclosed with the foregoing notice).*Shop Hours Act, 1904.***I. Draft Order.****II. Form for Votes.**

[Burgh] or [County] or [District] or [Area] of

No.*

<p>—</p>	<p>Write in the space below either "Yes" or "No."</p>
<p>Are you in favour of the making of the Closing Order herewith?</p>	

* Here insert number of Shop in Register.

Signature

Address of Shop

Date

C.—NOTICE AS TO INSPECTION OF REGISTER AND VOTES.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the period of [not less than a fortnight] from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of 19 , the documents showing the opinion of the occupiers of the shops to be affected by the proposed Closing Order are, together with the Register of Shops, open to inspection by any ratepayer concerned at [the offices of the Council] between the hours of and on [any] day ;

AND that any such occupier may, on presenting himself accordingly, make representations as to any matter in regard thereto which, in his opinion, requires to be rectified.

Dated this day of , 19 .

[Clerk to the Council.]

D.—NOTICE OF PROVISIONS OF ORDER AND COPIES.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the Council, after due compliance with the provisions of Sec. 3 (1) of the Shop Hours Act, 1904, have made a Closing Order, of which a copy is annexed hereto, and have submitted the Order to the Secretary for Scotland for confirmation :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a copy of the Order may be obtained by any person whom it may concern on application at the [offices of the Council] :

AND, further, that if any person desires to make any objections to the provisions of the Order he should address a written statement to the Secretary for Scotland, Whitehall, London, within one month from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of , 19 .

Dated this day of 19 .

[Clerk to the Council.]

ORDER.

E.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO REVOKE ORDER.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the Council [have received a requisition for the revocation of the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper purporting to be signed by the occupiers of a majority of the following ^{class} ~~classes~~ of shops affected by the Order, viz.,] or [desire to ascertain the opinion of the occupiers of the following ^{class} ~~classes~~ of shops affected by the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper with regard to the continuance of the Order, viz.,] :—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you are to signify by writing "Yes" or "No" on the enclosed voting paper, in the space provided for the purpose, your opinion for or against the continuance of the Order as regards the class of shops of which you are an occupier: AND that [within seven days from the date hereof, i.e., before the day of 19 ,] or [forthwith] you are to [return the paper by post to the Council] or [hand the paper to a Collector appointed by the Council for the purpose who will call for it and will show, on request, his written appointment] or [hand the paper to the person delivering it].

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that if the opinions recorded against the continuance of the Order as regards any class of shops number more than one-half of the number of shops in such class, the Council will apply to the Secretary for Scotland to revoke the Order as regards that class of shops.

Dated this day of , 19 .
[Clerk to the Council.]

FORM OF VOTING PAPER (*to be enclosed with the foregoing notice*).*Shop Hours Act, 1904.*

I. Order.

II. Form for Votes.

[Burgh] or [County] or [District] or [Area] of
No.*

—	<i>Write in the space below either "Yes" or "No."</i>
Are you in favour of the continuance of the Order herewith as regards the class of shops of which you are an occupier?	

* Here insert
number of
Shop in
Register.

Signature
Address of Shop
Date

F.—NOTICE THAT ORDER IS NOT MADE, IS CONFIRMED, IS DISALLOWED, OR IS REVOKED.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Closing Order which the Council [proposed to make] or [made] in accordance with the Notice given by them on the day of 19 , [here insert date of Notice A or D as the case may be] [will not be proceeded with] or [has been confirmed by the Secretary for Scotland in the form annexed hereto and is now in force] or [has been disallowed by the Secretary for Scotland] or [has been revoked as regards the following class^{es} of shops affected by it, viz.,
].

Dated this day of 19 .

[Clerk to the Council.]

ORDER (when the notice is to the effect that the Order is in force).

(c.) Ireland.

REGULATIONS, DATED MARCH 4, 1905, MADE BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, UNDER SECTION 7 OF THE SHOP HOURS ACT, 1904.

1905. No. 593.

Dudley.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby, in pursuance of Section 7 of the Shop Hours Act, 1904,* make the following Regulations:—

Notice of intention to make Order.

1. As soon as may be after the local authority are satisfied that a *prima facie* case is made out for making a Closing Order they shall prepare a draft Order, which shall be annexed to the notice prescribed in the following Regulation.

2. (1.) Notice of the intention of the local authority to make a Closing Order shall be given in the Form marked A in the Schedule to these Regulations, and shall

- (i.) be advertised at least twice in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area to which the Order is to apply;
- (ii.) be posted up in streets and public places in the area to which the Order is to apply, in such positions and in such manner that it is likely to be seen and can easily be read by persons interested; and
- (iii.) be given to any ratepayer in the area making reasonable application for it.

* 4 Edw. 7, c. 21.

(2.) If anything in the Order affects Post Office business, a copy of the notice shall be sent to the Postmaster-General.

3. The prescribed period within which objections may be made to the proposed Order shall be four weeks.

Register of Shops.

4.—(a.) In every case where a local authority propose to make an Order, they shall cause to be prepared a Register showing the addresses, trades, and names of the occupiers of all the shops to be affected.

(b.) Every occupier of a shop to be affected shall be entitled to attend, within the times and at the place of which notice shall be given in the Form A in the Schedule to these Regulations, for the purpose of securing that the entries in the Register with regard to his shop are duly made.

(c.) Where necessary for the purpose of the Regulations as to ascertaining the opinion of occupiers, every shop shall be given a separate number in the Register.

Ascertaining opinion of Occupiers of Shops.

5. If the local authority, after considering any objections or suggestions received by them in pursuance of the notice of their intention to make an Order, desire to proceed with the Order, they shall, for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the occupiers of at least two-thirds in number of the shops to be affected by the Order approve the Order, ascertain the opinion of the occupiers of the said shops according to that one of the following methods which shall appear to them most convenient in the circumstances of the case and best calculated to ascertain that opinion:—

(i.) If the local authority have before them, in writing, representations in favour of the Order supported by signatures purporting to be those of the occupiers of more than two-thirds of the shops to be affected by the Order, they may take such steps as they think fit to verify the signatures; and signatures so verified shall, unless reason appear to the contrary, be taken to mean that the occupiers whose signatures they purport to be approve the Order;

or

(ii.)—(a.) A notice, together with a voting paper, in the Form marked B in the Schedule to these Regulations shall be sent by post or otherwise delivered to every occupier appearing in the Register of Shops, at his registered address.

(b.) If the voting paper sent with the notice is not to be returned by post, it shall be collected by the local

- authority at the time of delivery or within such time not exceeding one week, as they may fix in the notice.
- (c.) Voting papers shall be returned to the local authority either through the post or by a collector appointed for the purpose in writing by them, and carrying with him at the time of collection his written appointment, which he shall show to any occupier who may require it to be shown.
 - (d.) A voting paper shall be deemed to be duly signed if signed by the occupier with his full name or with the ordinary signature used for the purpose of his business: provided that, if any occupier is unable to write, he may, in the presence of some other person who shall explain the effect of the voting paper, attach his mark thereto, and such mark shall be attested by such other person, who shall append his signature and address.
 - (e.) The local authority shall cause the voting papers, as soon as may be after the last day fixed for their return, to be scrutinised and compared with the Register, and the numbers respectively of the votes for or against the Order to be ascertained. .

6. The voting papers or other documents showing, in pursuance of the foregoing Regulations, the opinions of the occupiers of shops shall be filed, as soon as may be, in such manner as to be readily compared with the Register of Shops, and shall, together with the Register, be open to inspection by any occupier of a shop to be affected, or any ratepayer concerned, for a period of not less than a fortnight. Notice to that effect shall be given in the Form marked C in the Schedule to these Regulations in the same manner as is prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order; except that one advertisement in a newspaper shall be sufficient.

7. Any occupier of a shop to be affected may represent to the local authority any matter in regard to the Register or the ascertainment of opinions as aforesaid which seems to him to require to be rectified; and the local authority shall consider all such representations and also any votes as to which any doubt has otherwise arisen, and shall determine, whether, either by reason of the number thereof or of the circumstances relating thereto, there is any ground for doubting whether there is the required majority in favour of the Order. If they make the Order, they shall, in submitting it to the Lord Lieutenant, furnish him with a full report on the matters aforesaid, which shall be taken into consideration by him when determining whether or not to confirm the Order.

Provided always that if the number of votes against the Order amounts to more than one-third of the number of shops

to be affected, the local authority shall not proceed further with the Order, but without prejudice to the making of any new Order.

Notice, &c., when Order submitted to Lord Lieutenant.

8. When the local authority have made a Closing Order, a notice in the Form marked D in the Schedule to these Regulations, shall be given in the same manner as is above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order.

9. In submitting the Order to the Lord Lieutenant, the local authority shall inform him as to the method adopted by them for ascertaining the opinion of the occupiers of shops, and as to any matters which they are required by these Regulations or think it desirable to bring to his notice, and shall forward to him copies of any notices given by them under these Regulations and other evidence that the Regulations have been duly complied with, verified by a certificate signed by their Clerk.

Local Enquiries.

10. When the Lord Lieutenant directs a local enquiry to be held it shall be held at such place as the local authority, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, may appoint, and at such time as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to hold the enquiry (hereinafter called "the Commissioner").

11. Not less than three weeks before the time of holding the enquiry notice thereof and of the place where the enquiry will be held shall be advertised and posted in the manner above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order.

12. The enquiry shall be held in public, and any person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is affected by the Closing Order, may appear and be heard either in person, or by counsel, solicitor, or agent.

13. The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks fit as to the order in which the objections to the Order shall be considered; and if any person, who has not sent objections in writing to the Lord Lieutenant, claims to be heard at the enquiry, may require him to state his objections in writing.

14. The Commissioner may adjourn the enquiry from time to time as he thinks desirable.

15. If the objections to the Order made by more than one person appearing at the enquiry seem to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of the persons affected by the Order, to state such objections, and to call evidence (if required); provided that any other person making

the same objections may be heard subsequently with the consent of the Commissioner.

16. Subject to the foregoing rules, all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

Revocation.

17. If a requisition for the revocation of an Order, purporting to be signed by the occupiers of a majority of any class of shops affected, is addressed to the local authority, or if the local authority desire to test the opinion of the occupiers of any class of shops affected as to the continuance of an Order, they shall proceed, as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed for ascertaining the opinion of occupiers before an Order is made, with the substitution of the Form marked E in the Schedule to these Regulations for the Form marked B.

18. If it appears in pursuance of the preceding Regulation that the number of votes against the continuance of an Order amounts to a majority of any class of shops affected, the local authority shall apply to the Lord Lieutenant to revoke the Order, in so far as it affects the class of shops to which such majority relates.

General.

19. When an Order is (a) not proceeded with, or (b) confirmed or disallowed by the Lord Lieutenant, or (c) revoked in whole or part, the local authority shall forthwith cause to be advertised and posted up, in the same manner as it above prescribed for the notice of intention to make an Order, a notice in the form marked F in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Provided that, except when an Order is confirmed, one advertisement in a newspaper shall be sufficient.

20. The making of an Order shall not be frustrated nor the Order invalidated by reason merely of any failure in the delivery of a notice or a voting paper to any person or to the local authority or of any other informality in complying with these Regulations.

21. Any Orders, reports, objections, or other matters, which, under these Regulations, are to be or may be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, should be addressed to the Under Secretary, Dublin Castle, for submission to His Excellency.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this fourth day of March, 1905.

By His Excellency's command.

J. B. Dougherty.

SCHEDULE.

A.—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE ORDER.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the [Council or Commissioners] are satisfied [on representations made to them] that a *prima facie* case has been made out for making a Closing Order:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention of the [Council or Commissioners] to make an Order fixing the hours at which shops shall be closed [on the days of the week] [in the area] [and as regards the trades] set forth in the Draft Order annexed hereto.

Any person may make objections to the making of the Order or suggestions as to its provisions in a written statement addressed to the Clerk to the [Council or Commissioners] before the expiration of [a period not less than the prescribed period] from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of 19 .

On the expiration of the said period the [Council or Commissioners], will take into consideration the objections or suggestions received and decide as to proceeding further with the Order.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that, during the said period, the occupier of any shop to be affected by the Order may, on presenting himself at [the offices of the Council or Commissioners] between the hours of and on [any] day, verify that his name, address and trade are duly entered in the Register of Shops.

Dated this day of 19 .

Clerk to the [Council or Commissioners].

A copy of the Draft Order referred to in this notice may be obtained on application at [the offices of the Council or Commissioners] by any rate-payer concerned.

DRAFT ORDER.

B.—NOTICE OF ORDER PROPOSED TO BE MADE (FOR THE OPINION OF OCCUPIERS OF SHOPS).

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the [Council or Commissioners] on the day of 19 , gave public notice of their intention to make a Closing Order and of the period within which objections to the proposed Order might be made: And whereas, the said period having expired and [the objections and suggestions received having been duly taken into consideration] or [no objections or suggestions having been received], the [Council or Commissioners] propose to make the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper, provided they are satisfied that the occupiers of at least two-thirds in number of the shops to be affected by the Order approve the Order:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you are to signify your opinion for or against the making of the Order by writing "Yes" or "No" on the enclosed voting paper in the space provided for the purpose: AND that [within seven days from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of 19] or [forthwith], you are to [return the paper by post to the Council or Commissioners] or [hand the paper to a Collector appointed by the [Council or Commissioners] for the purpose who will call for it and will show, on request, his written appointment] or [hand the paper to the person delivering it].

SHOPS REGULATION.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that, at the end of the said period, the [Council or Commissioners] will determine (according to the opinions recorded) whether or not to proceed with the making of the Order; provided always that if the opinions recorded against the making of the Order number more than one-third of the number of shops to be affected, the Order will not be made.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the [Council or Commissioners].

FORM OF VOTING PAPER (to be enclosed with the foregoing notice).

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

I. Draft Order.

II. Form for Votes.

[Borough] or [Urban District] or [Town] or [Township] or [Area] of

* Here insert
number of
Shop in
Register.

No. *

—	<i>Write in the space below either "Yes" or "No."</i>
Are you in favour of the making of the Closing Order herewith?	

Signature

Address of Shop

Date

C.—NOTICE AS TO INSPECTION OF REGISTER AND VOTES.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the period of [not less than a fortnight] from the date hereof, *i.e.*, before the day of 19 , the documents showing the opinion of the occupiers of the shops to be affected by the proposed Closing Order are, together with the Register of Shops, open to inspection by any ratepayer concerned at [the offices of the Council or Commissioners] between the hours of and on [any] day;

AND that any such occupier may, on presenting himself accordingly, make representations as to any matter in regard thereto which, in his opinion, requires to be rectified.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the [Council or Commissioners].

D.—NOTICE OF PROVISIONS OF ORDER AND COPIES.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the [Council or Commissioners], after due compliance with the provisions of Sec. 3 (1) of the Shop Hours Act, 1904, have made a Closing Order, of which a copy is annexed hereto, and have submitted the Order to the Lord Lieutenant for confirmation:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a copy of the Order may be obtained by any person whom it may concern on application at the [offices of the Council or Commissioners]:

AND, further, that if any person desires to make any objections to the provisions of the Order he should address a written statement to the Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle, within one month from the date hereof, i.e., before the day of , 19 .

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the [Council or Commissioners].

ORDER.

E.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO REVOKE ORDER.

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

Whereas the [Council or Commissioners] [have received a requisition for the revocation of the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper purporting to be signed by the occupiers of a majority of the following class of shops affected by the Order, viz.,] or [desire

to ascertain the opinion of the occupiers of the following class of shops affected by the Order shown on the enclosed voting paper, with regard to the continuance of the Order, viz.,]:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you are to signify by writing "Yes" or "No" on the enclosed voting paper, in the space provided for the purpose, your opinion for or against the continuance of the Order as regards the class of shops of which you are an occupier: AND that [within seven days from the date hereof, i.e., before the day of , 19 .] or [forthwith] you are to [return the paper by post to the Council or Commissioners] or [hand the paper to a Collector appointed by the [Council or Commissioners] for the purpose who will call for it and will show, on request, his written appointment] or [hand the paper to the person delivering it].

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that if the opinions recorded against the continuance of the Order as regards any class of shops number more than one-half of the number of shops in such class, the [Council or Commissioners] will apply to the Lord Lieutenant to revoke the Order as regard that class of shops.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the [Council or Commissioners].

FORM OF VOTING PAPER (to be enclosed with the foregoing notice).*Shop Hours Act, 1904.***I. Order.****II. Form for Votes.**

[Borough] or [Urban District] or [Town] or [Township] or [Area] of

* Here insert
number of
Shop in
Register.

No.

—	<i>Write in the space below either "Yes" or "No."</i>
Are you in favour of the continuance of the Order herewith as regards the class of shops of which you are an occupier?	

*Signature**Address of Shop**Date*

**F.—NOTICE THAT ORDER IS NOT MADE, IS CONFIRMED, IS DISALLOWED,
OR IS REVOKED.**

Shop Hours Act, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Closing Order which the [Council
or Commissioners] [proposed to make] or [made] in accordance with the
Notice given by them on the day of 19 ,
[here insert date of Notice A or D as the case may be] [will not be pro-
ceeded with] or [has been confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant in the form
annexed hereto and is now in force] or [has been disallowed by the Lord
Lieutenant] or [has been revoked as regards the following class of
shops affected by it, viz.,].

Dated this day of , 19 .

Clerk to the [Council or Commissioners].

ORDER (when the notice is to the effect that the Order is in force).

SOLICITOR, COLONIES.

(a.) India (Province of Bengal).

ORDERS IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE COLONIAL SOLICITORS
ACT, 1900, TO CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

1905. No. 934.

At the Court of St. James, the 7th day of August, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,

Lord President,
Earl of Kintore,
Sir Francis Bertie.

Whereas, by the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900,* it is enacted that where as respects a Superior Court in a British Possession His Majesty the King in Council is satisfied on the report of a Secretary of State:—

- (a) that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be solicitors of that Superior Court are such as to secure that those solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency; and
- (b) that by the law of the British Possession the solicitors of the Supreme Court will be admitted to be solicitors of the Superior Court in the Possession on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit solicitors of that Superior Court in pursuance of the said Act to be solicitors of the Supreme Court;

His Majesty in Council may order that the said Act shall apply and the same shall accordingly apply to the said Superior Court and British Possession, subject to any exceptions, conditions, and modifications specified in the Order:

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that His Majesty in Council by the same or any subsequent Order may as respects the Court and British Possession named in the Order provide for all matters authorised by the said Act to

* 63-4 V. c. 14.

be prescribed, and for all matters appearing to His Majesty to be necessary or proper for giving effect to the Order and to the said Act and that an Order in Council applying the Act to a Court in a British Possession may provide that Solicitors of that Court may be admitted by virtue of the said Act to be solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, namely, England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in two or one of those parts only:

And whereas application has been made by the Government of India that the said Act may be applied to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to the Province of Bengal:

And whereas His Majesty in Council on the report of the Secretary of State for India in Council is satisfied that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are such as to secure that those Solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency and that by the law of the Province of Bengal the Solicitors of the Supreme Court in England will be admitted to be Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit Solicitors of that Court in pursuance of the said Act to be Solicitors of the Supreme Court:

Now, therefore, His Majesty in pursuance of the said recited Act and in execution of the powers thereby in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900, shall apply to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to the Province of Bengal, and that Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, may be admitted by virtue of the said Act to be Solicitors in England, subject to the conditions herein-after specified.

(1.) A Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (herein-after called the applicant) who, having been in practice before such Court for not less than 3 years, is desirous of being admitted to be a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, shall be a male British subject.

(2.) The applicant shall, four calendar months at least before the first day of the month in which he proposes to be admitted, leave with the Registrar of Solicitors, his original certificate of admission in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, together with

(a) a certificate from the authority of the Province of Bengal in whose custody the roll of the Solicitors of the said Court is kept stating that his name is

still upon the roll and has never been removed therefrom and that no order has ever been made directing him to be suspended from practising his profession :

(b) one or more certificates of fitness and character signed by two resident practising Solicitors of at least five years standing in the said Court and by at least one of the Judges or officers next in rank of such Court :

(c) a statutory declaration in terms of or to the effect of that set out in the Schedule (A) hereunto annexed.

(3.) The leaving of the before-mentioned documents shall be equivalent to notice of intention to apply for admission within the meaning of the Acts regulating the admission of Solicitors in England.

(4.) A certificate under the hand of the Registrar of Solicitors that the applicant has complied with the provisions of the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900, and of this Order, shall be equivalent to the certificate of his having passed the Final Examination required in England.

(5.) The application for admission to be a Solicitor in England shall be made to the Master of the Rolls.

(6.) The applicant in England shall not be required to pass any examination either before or after making such application.

(7.) The admission of the applicant as a Solicitor in England shall be stamped with the stamps required to be impressed on the admission of Solicitors in England, and shall be impressed with such further stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on articles of clerkship and admission in the Province of Bengal (such amount being certified by a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in the form set out in the Schedule (B) hereunto annexed) be equal in amount to the sum payable on articles of clerkship in England.

(8.) The following fee shall be paid by the applicant :—

To the Law Society :— £ s. d.

Before entering his name on the Roll of
Solicitors 5 0 0

A. W. FitzRoy.

Schedule A.

In the Matter of the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900,

and

In the Matter of

I, _____ in the Province of Bengal, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

1. I am a male British subject.
2. I was on the _____ day of _____ admitted a Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and I have been in practice before such Court for not less than three years. My name remains on the Roll of the said Court, and I have not at any time been suspended from practice by the Court or by any Judge thereof, nor are any proceedings pending to strike my name off the said Roll or to suspend me from practice. I beg to refer to the Certificate of _____ marked "A" now produced to me in proof of the statements in this paragraph.
3. I have not been bankrupt or insolvent nor have I made a composition or arrangement with my creditors. (If this is not the case, state the facts with dates, and show that a complete discharge has been obtained.)
4. The document now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter "B" is my original certificate of admission in the said Court, and the documents now produced and shown to me and marked respectively with the letters "C" and "D" are respectively certificates of character and as to my fitness to be admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, signed respectively by one of the Judges of the said Court (if not a Judge state his rank), and by _____ of _____ and _____ of _____ two practising Solicitors of the said Court of at least five years standing.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Schedule B.

I, [name and style of Judge] do hereby certify that the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship when [name and style of Applicant] was articulated was the sum of £ _____, and on admission when he was admitted to practise the sum of £ _____. [To be signed and attested.]

(b.) India (Presidency of Bombay).

1905. No. 352.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of
March, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President,
Lord Suffield,

Mr. Secretary Lyttelton,
Sir Herbert Maxwell.

Whereas, by the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900,* it is enacted that where as respects a Superior Court in a British Possession His Majesty the King in Council is satisfied on the report of a Secretary of State:—

- (a) that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be solicitors of that Superior Court are such as to secure that those solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency; and
- (b) that by the law of the British Possession the solicitors of the Supreme Court will be admitted to be solicitors of the Superior Court in the Possession on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit solicitors of that Superior Court in pursuance of the said Act to be solicitors of the Supreme Court;

His Majesty in Council may order that the said Act shall apply and the same shall accordingly apply to the said Superior Court and British Possession, subject to any exceptions, conditions, and modifications specified in the Order:

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that His Majesty in Council by the same or any subsequent Order may as respects the Court and British Possession named in the Order provide for all matters authorised by the said Act to be prescribed, and for all matters appearing to His Majesty to be necessary or proper for giving effect to the Order and to the said Act and that an Order in Council applying the Act to a Court in a British Possession may provide that Solicitors of that Court may be admitted by virtue of the said Act to be solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, namely, England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in two or one of those parts only:

And whereas application has been made by the Government of India that the said Act may be applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and to the Territories administered by the Governor in Council of Bombay:

* 63-4 V. c. 14.

And whereas His Majesty in Council on the report of the Secretary of State for India in Council is satisfied that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are such as to secure that those Solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency and that by the law of the Presidency of Bombay the Solicitors of the Supreme Court in England and Ireland and Law Agents in Scotland will be admitted to be Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit Solicitors of that Court in pursuance of the said Act to be Solicitors of the Supreme Court:

Now, therefore, His Majesty in pursuance of the said recited Act and in execution of the powers thereby in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to Order and it is hereby Ordered that the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900, shall apply to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and to the Territories administered by the Governor in Council of Bombay, and that Solicitors of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay may be admitted by virtue of the said Act to be Solicitors in England, and in Ireland, and Law Agents in Scotland, subject to the conditions herein-after specified.

(1.) A Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (herein-after called the applicant) who, having been in practice before such Court for not less than 3 years, is desirous of being admitted to be a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland or a Law Agent in Scotland, shall be a male British subject.

(2.) The applicant shall, four calendar months at least before the first day of the month in which he proposes to be admitted, leave with the Registrar of Solicitors, or in the case of Scotland, with the Registrar of Law Agents, his original certificate of admission in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay together with

(a) a certificate from the authority of the Presidency of Bombay in whose custody the roll of the Solicitors of the said Court is kept stating that his name is still upon the roll and has never been removed therefrom and that no order has ever been made directing him to be suspended from practising his profession;

(b) one or more certificates of fitness and character signed by two resident practising Solicitors of at least five years standing in the said Court and by at least one of the Judges or officers next in rank of such Court:

(c) a statutory declaration in terms of or to the effect of that set out in the Schedule (A) hereunto annexed.

(3.) The leaving of the before-mentioned documents shall be equivalent to notice of intention to apply for admission within the meaning of the Acts regulating the admission of Solicitors in England and Ireland respectively.

(4.) A certificate under the hand of the Registrar of Solicitors that the applicant has complied with the provisions of the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900, and of this Order, shall be equivalent to the certificate of his having passed the Final Examination required in England and Ireland respectively.

(5.) The application for admission to be a Solicitor in England shall be made to the Master of the Rolls and for the like admission in Ireland to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

(6.) The applicant in England or Ireland shall not be required to pass any examination either before or after making such application.

(7.) The admission of the applicant as a Solicitor in England or Ireland shall be stamped with the stamps required to be impressed on the admission of Solicitors in England and Ireland respectively, and shall be impressed with such further stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on articles of clerkship and admission in the Presidency of Bombay (such amount being certified by a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the form set out in the Schedule (B) hereunto annexed) be equal in amount to the sum payable on articles of clerkship in England and Ireland respectively.

(8.) The admission of the applicant as a Law Agent in Scotland shall be stamped with such stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship and admission in the Presidency of Bombay (such amount being certified by a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the form set out in the Schedule (B) hereunto annexed) be equal to the stamps required to be impressed on the Articles of Clerkship and admission of Law Agents in Scotland.

(9.) The following fees shall be paid by the applicant:—

In England:—To the Law Society:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Before entering his name on the Roll of</i>			
<i>Solicitors</i>	5	0	0

In Ireland:—To the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland:—

<i>On his application for admission being</i>			
<i>lodged</i>	10	0	0
<i>Before entering his name on the Roll of</i>			
<i>Solicitors</i>	5	5	

(10.) The following fees shall be paid by the applicant in Scotland:—

	£	s.	d.
<i>Fee Fund Dues of Extract</i>	0	10	6
<i>Dues of Extract</i>	0	8	0
<i>Registrar's Fees</i>	0	2	6
<i>Fees on subscription of Roll of Law Agents practising before the Court of Session or any Sheriff Court. In each case</i>	0	5	0
	<hr/>		
	1	6	0
<i>Law Examination Fees, viz. :—</i> £ s. d.			
<i>Fees to Examiner</i>	2	2	0
<i>Defraying Expenses</i>	1	1	0
<i>Petition Dues</i>	2	2	0
<i>Fee Fund Dues on Petitions</i>	0	10	0
	<hr/>		
	5	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£7	1	0
	<hr/>		

(11.) The application for admission to be a Law Agent in Scotland shall be made by Petition to the Court of Session, and if the Court shall be satisfied that the applicant has complied with the requirements of this Order they shall ordain him to undergo the examination in law prescribed for the time being for applicants for admission as Law Agents in Scotland under the Law Agents (Scotland) Act, 1873,* and Acts amending the same, and on the Court being satisfied that the applicant has duly passed such examination, then and not otherwise the Court shall cause him to be admitted a Law Agent and his name to be enrolled as such, which admission shall be in writing and signed by a Judge of the Court, and shall be stamped with the stamps required by clause 8 of this Order.

The rules in force in Scotland for the time being as to the presentation of petitions for admission as Law Agent and the proceedings under the same shall be applicable to all applications under this Order for admission as a Law Agent in Scotland.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 36-7 V. c. 63.

Schedule A.

In the Matter of the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900,

and

In the Matter of

I, _____ in the Presidency of Bombay, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

1. I am a male British subject.
2. I was on the _____ day of _____ admitted a Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and I have been in practice before such Court for not less than three years. My name remains on the Roll of the said Court, and I have not at any time been suspended from practice by the Court or by any Judge thereof, nor are any proceedings pending to strike my name off the said Roll or to suspend me from practice. I beg to refer to the Certificate of _____ marked "A" now produced to me in proof of the statements in this paragraph.
3. I have not been bankrupt or insolvent nor have I made a composition or arrangement with my creditors. (If this is not the case, state the facts with dates, and show that a complete discharge has been obtained.)
4. The document now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter "B" is my original certificate of admission in the said Court, and the documents now produced and shown to me and marked respectively with the letters "C" and "D" are respectively certificates of character and as to my fitness to be admitted ["a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland" or "a Law Agent in "Scotland" as the case may be] signed respectively by _____ one of the Judges of the said Court (if not a Judge state his rank), and by _____ of _____ and _____ of _____ two practising Solicitors of the said Court of at least five years standing.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1885.

Schedule B.

I, [name and style of Judge] do hereby certify that the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship when [name and style of Applicant] was articulated was the sum of £ _____, and on admission when he was admitted to practice the sum of £ _____. [To be signed and attested.]

(c.) Victoria, State of.

1905. No. 935.

At the Court of St. James, the 7th day of August, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty,

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,

Lord President,
Earl of Kintore,
Sir Francis Bertie.

Whereas by the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900,* it is enacted that where as respects a Superior Court in a British Possession His Majesty the King in Council is satisfied on the report of a Secretary of State:—

- (a) that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be Solicitors of that Superior Court are such as to secure that those Solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency; and
- (b) that by the law of the British Possession the Solicitors of the Supreme Court will be admitted to be Solicitors of the Superior Court in the Possession on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit Solicitors of that Superior Court in pursuance of the said Act to be Solicitors of the Supreme Court;

His Majesty in Council may order that the said Act shall apply and the same shall accordingly apply to the said Superior Court and British Possession, subject to any exceptions, conditions, and modifications specified in the Order:

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that His Majesty in Council by the same or any subsequent Order may as respects the Court and British Possession named in the Order provide for all matters authorised by the said Act to be prescribed, and for all matters appearing to His Majesty to be necessary or proper for giving effect to the Order and to the said Act, and that an Order in Council applying the Act to a Court in a British Possession may provide that Solicitors of that Court may be admitted by virtue of the said Act to be solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, namely, England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in two or one of those parts only:

* 63-4 V. c. 14.

And whereas application has been made by the Governor of the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia that the said Act may be applied to that State:

And whereas His Majesty in Council on the report of the Secretary of State for the Colonies is satisfied that the regulations respecting the admission of persons to be Solicitors of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria are such as to secure that those Solicitors possess proper qualifications and competency and that by the law of the State of Victoria the Solicitors of the Supreme Court in England and Ireland and Law Agents in Scotland will be admitted to be Solicitors of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria on terms as favourable as those on which it is proposed to admit Solicitors of that Court in pursuance of the said Act to be Solicitors of the Supreme Court:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in pursuance of the said recited Act and in execution of the powers thereby in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900, shall apply to the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria and to the State of Victoria in the Commonwealth of Australia, and that Solicitors of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria may be admitted by virtue of the said Act to be Solicitors in England, and in Ireland, and Law Agents in Scotland, subject to the conditions herein-after specified.

(1) A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria (herein-after called the applicant) who, having been in practice before such Court for not less than 3 years, is desirous of being admitted to be a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland or a Law Agent in Scotland, shall be a male British subject.

(2) The applicant shall, four calendar months at least before the first day of the month in which he proposes to be admitted, leave with the Registrar of Solicitors, or in the case of Scotland with the Registrar of Law Agents, his original certificate of admission in the said Supreme Court of the said State together with

(a) a certificate from the authority of the said State in whose custody the roll of the Solicitors of the said Court is kept, stating that his name is still upon the roll and has never been removed therefrom and that no order has ever been made directing him to be suspended from practising his profession:

(b) one or more certificates of fitness and character signed by two resident practising Solicitors of at least five years standing in the said Court and by at least one of the Judges or officers next in rank of such Court:

(c) a statutory declaration in terms of or to the effect of that set out in Schedule (A) hereunto annexed.

(3) The leaving of the before-mentioned documents shall be equivalent to notice of intention to apply for admission within the meaning of the Acts regulating the admission of Solicitors in England and Ireland respectively.

(4) A certificate under the hand of the Registrar of Solicitors that the applicant has complied with the provisions of the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900, and of this Order, shall be equivalent to the certificate of his having passed the Final Examination required in England and Ireland respectively.

(5) The application for admission to be a Solicitor in England shall be made to the Master of the Rolls and for the like admission in Ireland to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

(6) The applicant in England or Ireland shall not be required to pass any examination either before or after making such application.

(7) The admission of the applicant as a Solicitor in England or Ireland shall be stamped with the stamps required to be impressed on the admission of Solicitors in England and Ireland respectively, and shall be impressed with such further stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship and admission in the State of Victoria (such amount being certified by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the said State in the form set out in the Schedule (B) hereunto annexed) be equal in amount to the sum payable on Articles of Clerkship in England and Ireland respectively.

(8) The admission of the applicant as a Law Agent in Scotland shall be stamped with such stamp as shall, together with the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship and admission in the State of Victoria (such amount being certified by a Judge of the Supreme Court of the said State in the form set out in the Schedule (B) hereunto annexed) be equal to the stamps required to be impressed on the Articles of Clerkship and admission of Law Agents in Scotland.

(9) The following fees shall be paid by the applicant:—

In England:—To the Law Society:—						£	s.	d.
Before entering his name on the Roll of								
Solicitors	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
In Ireland:—To the Incorporated Law Society								
of Ireland:—								
On his application for admission being								
lodged	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Before entering his name on the Roll of								
Solicitors	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	0

(10) The following fees shall be paid by the applicant in Scotland :—

	£	s.	d.
Fee Fund Dues of Extract	0	10	6
Dues of Extract	0	8	0
Registrar's Fees	0	2	6
Fees on subscription of Roll of Law Agents practising before the Court of Session or any Sheriff Court. In each case ...	0	5	0
	<hr/>		
	1	6	0

Law Examination Fees, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fees to Examiner	2	2	0			
Defraying Expenses	1	1	0			
Petition Dues... ..	2	2	0			
Fee Fund Dues on Petitions... ..	0	10	0			
	<hr/>			5	15	0
				<hr/>		
				£7	1	0
				<hr/>		

(11) The application for admission to be a Law Agent in Scotland shall be made by Petition to the Court of Session, and if the Court shall be satisfied that the applicant has complied with the requirements of this Order they shall ordain him to undergo the examination in law prescribed for the time being for applicants for admission as Law Agents in Scotland under the Law Agents (Scotland) Act, 1873,* and Acts amending the same, and on the Court being satisfied that the applicant has duly passed such examination, then and not otherwise the Court shall cause him to be admitted a Law Agent and his name to be enrolled as such, which admission shall be in writing and signed by a Judge of the Court, and shall be stamped with the stamps required by clause 8 of this Order.

The rules in force in Scotland for the time being as to the presentation of petitions for admission as Law Agent and the proceedings under the same shall be applicable to all applications under this Order for admission as a Law Agent in Scotland.

A. W. FitzRoy.

* 36-7 V. c. 63.

Schedule A.

In the Matter of the Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900,

and

In the Matter of

I, _____ in the State of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

1. I am a male British subject.
2. I was on the _____ day of _____ admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the State of Victoria, and I have been in practice before such Court for not less than three years. My name remains on the Roll of the said Court, and I have not at any time been suspended from practice by the Court or by any Judge thereof, nor are any proceedings pending to strike my name off the said Roll or to suspend me from practice. I beg to refer to the Certificate of _____ marked "A" now produced to me in proof of the statements in this paragraph.
3. I have not been bankrupt or insolvent nor have I made a composition or arrangement with my creditors. (If this is not the case, state the facts with dates, and show that a complete discharge has been obtained.)
4. The document now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter "B" is my original certificate of admission in the said Court, and the documents now produced and shown to me and marked respectively with the letters "C" and "D" are respectively certificates of character and as to my fitness to be admitted ("a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland" or "a Law Agent in Scotland" as the case may be), signed respectively by one of the Judges of the said Court (if not a Judge state his rank), and by _____ of _____ and _____ of _____ two practising Solicitors of the said Court of at least five years standing.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Schedule B.

I, (*name and style of Judge*) do hereby certify that the amount of stamps paid on Articles of Clerkship when (*name and style of Applicant*) was articled was the sum of £ _____, and on admission when he was admitted to practise the sum of £ _____. (*To be signed and attested.*)

SUGAR.

ORDER IN COUNCIL REVOKING ORDER IN COUNCIL OF JUNE 23, 1904,* PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF SUGAR FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. No. 73.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of
February, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Sugar Convention Act, 1903,† after reciting that by Article VII. of the Convention signed on the fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and two, in relation to sugar, provision was made for the establishment of a Permanent Commission (in the Act referred to as the Permanent Commission) charged with watching the execution of the provisions of the Convention, it is enacted that where it is reported by the Permanent Commission that any direct or indirect bounty is granted in any foreign country on the production or export of sugars, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make a prohibition Order, that is to say, an Order prohibiting sugar from that foreign country to be imported or brought into the United Kingdom subject to any provision which might be made by Parliament in lieu of such prohibition to impose a special duty on such sugar in accordance with the Convention; and that while a prohibition Order is in force the laws relating to the Customs shall apply as if the sugar in respect of which the Order is made were specified, with exception as to transit, in the table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards contained in section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. And it was also enacted that His Majesty might, similarly, make such regulations as should appear to Him necessary in relation to any such Order and revoke, alter or add to any such Order:

And whereas upon a report by the said Permanent Commission that a bounty on the exportation of sugars was granted in the Dominican Republic, His Majesty, by Order in Council dated the twenty-third day of June, 1904,* prohibited as from the first day of August then ensuing the importation into the United Kingdom of sugar from the Dominican Republic (not including molasses and sugar-sweetened products), and declared that in relation to that Order Regulation IV. in the Schedule to the Order in Council under the said Act, dated the eleventh day of August, 1903,‡ should be construed and read as referring to the Dominican Republic as well as to the other countries named therein:

* 3 Edw. 7, c. 21.

† Printed St. R. & O., 1904, p. 649

‡ Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Customs and Excise," p. 20.

And whereas the Government of the Dominican Republic has by a decree published in the Official Gazette of Santo Domingo, dated the tenth day of December, 1904, reduced the duties on foreign sugars so as to bring the surtax within the limits specified in Article III. of the said Convention, and it now appears that the said Government has ceased to grant the aforesaid bounty on the exportation of sugars so that the prohibition Order is no longer necessary :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Him by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said recited Order in Council, dated the twenty-third day of June, 1904, shall be no longer in force, and the said Order is from this day hereby revoked.

A. W. FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL PROHIBITING IMPORTATION OF SUGAR FROM SPAIN, AND MAKING REGULATIONS AS TO CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

1905. No. 351.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of March, 1905.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Sugar Convention Act, 1903,* after reciting that by Article VII. of the Convention signed on the fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and two, in relation to sugar, provision was made for the establishment of a Permanent Commission (in the Act referred to as the Permanent Commission) charged with watching the execution of the provisions of the Convention, it is enacted that where it is reported by the Permanent Commission that any direct or indirect bounty is granted in any foreign country on the production or export of sugars, His Majesty may, by Order in Council make a prohibition Order, that is to say, an Order prohibiting sugar from that foreign country to be imported or brought into the United Kingdom, subject to any provision which might be made by Parliament in lieu of such prohibition to impose a special duty on such sugar in accordance with the Convention; and that while a prohibition Order is in force the laws relating to the Customs shall apply as if the sugar in respect of which the Order is made was specified, with exception as to transit, in the table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.† And it was also enacted that His Majesty might, similarly,

* 3 Edw. 7, c. 21.

† 39-40 V. c. 86.

make such regulations as should appear to Him necessary in relation to any such Order, and in particular require the origin of all sugar imported or brought into the United Kingdom whether in transit or otherwise to be proved by such certificate or other evidence as might be provided in the Order; but no Order made was to apply to molasses.

And whereas it appears from a Report of the said Permanent Commission that a bounty on the production or export of sugars is granted in Spain.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Him by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that, from and after the third day of April, 1905, and subject to any such provision by Parliament as hereinbefore stated, all sugar from Spain (not including molasses and sugar-sweetened products) shall (except in transit) be prohibited to be imported or brought into the United Kingdom; and that in relation to this Order the Regulations in the Schedule to the Order in Council under the said Act, dated the eleventh day of August Nineteen hundred and three* shall be deemed as made and prescribed, and Regulation IV. in the said Schedule shall be construed and read as referring to Spain as well as to the other countries named therein.

A. W. FitzRoy.

SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND.

1. *Procedure*, p. 475.

2. *Funds*, p. 479.

1. Procedure.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT (JULY), 1905. DATED
JULY 27, 1905.

1905. No. $\frac{865}{L. 19}$.

ORDER XXII., RULE 7.

1. Order XXII., rule 7, shall be read as if after the words "before reply" the following words were inserted:—

"or where no reply is ordered within ten days from the last of defence or the last of the defences."

* Printed St. R. & O, Rev., 1904, "Customs and Excise," p. 17.

ORDER XXII., RULE 13A.

2. Where an action has been remitted from the High Court of Justice to a County Court, the Registrar of the County Court to which the action has been remitted shall, on the request of either party to the action, apply to the Paymaster General (such application to be in the form in the Appendix to these rules (which may be cited as Form No. 4A in Appendix B, Pt. II.), or as nearly as may be) to transmit any money standing to the credit of the action, to the said Registrar, and thereupon such money shall be so transmitted.

ORDER XXII., RULE 15A.

3. The provisions of Order XXII., rule 15, shall be extended so as to apply *mutatis mutandis* to the case of an action which is settled on behalf of an infant before trial.

ORDER XXII., RULE 17.

4. Order XXII., rule 17, shall be read as if there were included therein "Inscribed 3 per cent. Debenture Stock issued by the Corporation of London, and secured by a Supplemental Trust Deed dated 1st June, 1905."

ORDER XXVIII., RULE 2.

5. Order XXVIII., rule 2, shall be read as if the following words were added thereto:—

"or where defence is delivered but no order for reply is
"made within ten days from delivery of the defence or the
"last of the defences."

ORDER XXXI., RULE 26.

6. Order XXXI., rule 26, is hereby annulled and the following rule shall stand in lieu thereof:—

"Any party seeking discovery by interrogatories or
"otherwise may be ordered upon making application for
"discovery to pay into Court to a separate account in the
"action to be called 'security for costs account,' to abide
"further order, the sum of £5, or any less sum, and may
"be ordered further to pay into Court such additional sum
"as the Court or a Judge shall direct. The party seeking
"discovery shall with his interrogatories or order for dis-
"covery serve a copy of the receipt for the said payment
"into Court, and the time for answering or making dis-
"covery shall in all cases commence from the date of such
"service. The party from whom discovery is sought shall
"not be required to answer or make discovery unless and
"until the said payment if so ordered has been made."

Rules of the Supreme Court :—Order XXXV.; 477
Form No. 18, Appx. K.

ORDER XXXV., RULE 9.

7. Order XXXV., rule 9, shall be read as if the following words were added thereto:—

“There shall be at least two clear days between the service of the notice of appeal and the day of hearing”;
and is if “seven days” were substituted for “six days.”

ORDER XLV., RULE 1.

8. Order XLV., rule 1, shall be read as if the following words were added thereto:—

“At least seven days before the day of hearing, the Order nisi shall be served on the garnishee or his solicitor, and, unless otherwise ordered, on the judgment debtor, or his solicitor, at least seven days before the day of hearing. Service on the judgment debtor may be made in manner provided by Order LXVII., rule 2, either at the address for service, if the judgment debtor has appeared in the action and given an address for service, or on his solicitor, if he has appeared by solicitor, or if there has been no appearance then at his usual residence or place of business, or in such other manner as the Court or Judge may direct.”

ORDER LIV., RULE 4F.

9. Order LIV., rule 4F (10), shall have effect as if the word “sureties” were substituted for the word “securities.”

ORDER LIV., RULE 21.

10. Order LIV., rule 21, shall be read as if the following words were added thereto:—

“Unless otherwise ordered there shall be at least one clear day between service of the notice of appeal and the day of hearing”;
and as if “five days” were substituted for “four days.”

FORM No. 18, APPENDIX K.

11. Form No. 18 in Appendix K. is hereby annulled, and the following form of Order for production and inspection of documents is substituted therefor:—

“Upon hearing and upon reading the Affidavit
of filed the day of
19 , and It is ordered that the
do at all seasonable times on reasonable notice produce

"at (*insert place of inspection*), situate at
 "the following documents, namely and
 "that the be at liberty to inspect and
 "peruse the documents so produced and to make notes of
 "their contents and be entitled to be supplied with copies
 "thereof on payment therefor at the rate prescribed by
 "Order LXV., rule 27 (18), and it is ordered that in the
 "meantime all further proceedings be stayed, and that the
 "costs of this application be

"Dated the day of 19 ."

12. These Rules may be cited as the Rules of the Supreme Court (July) 1905, and each Rule may be cited separately by the heading thereof with reference to the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883.* They shall come into operation on the 31st of July, 1905.

The 27th of July, 1905.

Halsbury, C.
Alverstone, C.J.
R. Henn Collins, M.R.
J. Gorell Barnes, P.
Arthur Kekewich, J.
A. R. Jelf, J.
R. J. Parker.
T. Rawle.

APPENDIX.

Form of Request.

In the County Court of holden at
 In the Matter of an action remitted from the High Court of Justice.

19 . (Letter) No. .

(A.B.) *Plaintiff.*

(C.D.) *Defendant.*

The above action having been remitted to and set down in this Court pursuant to an order of () dated the day of 19 , I hereby request that the sum of (£) paid into the High Court in this action be transmitted to this Court by cheque, payable to me and crossed to the account of (official account) at Bank.

(Seal of Court.)

(Signature of Registrar.)

* Printed St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Supreme Court, E.," pp. 54-417.

2. Funds.

THE SUPREME COURT FUNDS RULES, 1905. DATED
AUGUST 2, 1905.1905. No. $\frac{931}{L. 21}$.

I, the Right Honourable Hardinge Stanley, Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers contained in the Court of Chancery (Funds) Act, 1872,* the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875,† the Supreme Court of Judicature (Funds, &c.) Act, 1883,‡ the Supreme Court of Judicature (Procedure) Act, 1894,§ and of every other power enabling me in that behalf, make the following Rules:—

I.—*Operation of Rules and Interpretation of Terms.*

1. These Rules shall come into operation on the 24th day of October, 1905, and may be cited as "The Supreme Court Funds Rules, 1905."

Commence-
ment of Rules
and short
title.

2. All other Rules or General Orders prescribing the mode of dealing with funds in Court,|| and containing any provisions relating to funds in Court inconsistent with these Rules, are hereby revoked and these Rules substituted therefor, as from the same day:—Provided that the Rules hereby revoked shall continue to apply to Orders made but not fully acted upon before these Rules come into operation, so far as is indispensable for the purpose of duly giving effect to such Orders.

Repeal of
existing
Rules.

3. In these Rules and in Orders as herein prescribed and defined terms shall have the same meaning as the same terms are defined to have in the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883,¶ and the following words shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, viz.:—

Interpreta-
tion of terms.

"Audit Office" means the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General in which the audit of the accounts of the Pay Office is conducted:

"The Bank" means the Bank of England, or the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and includes for District Registry purposes the branch banks of the Bank of England in Liverpool and Manchester:

* 35-6 V. c. 44. † 38-9 V. c. 77. ‡ 46-7 V. c. 29. § 57-8 V. c. 16.

|| See The Supreme Court Funds Rules, 1894, printed as amended to Dec. 31, 1903, St. R. & O. Rev., 1904, "Supreme Court, E.," pp. 993-1041.

¶ *ibi.*, pp. 54-417.

Otherwise, "a bank" refers to and includes a banker or a member of a banking Company or partnership making returns under the 21st section of the Act 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 32: or a banking Company registered under the Companies Acts:

"Brokerage," unless an Order otherwise directs, includes Stamp Duties under the Stamp Acts for the time being in force, and the Registration Fee, if any, chargeable by the Bank, or by a Company, on the transfer of securities pursuant to a purchase or sale:

"Carry over," in relation to a fund in Court, means to transfer the fund, or any part thereof, from one account to another in the books of the Pay Office:

"Company" includes a corporation or body corporate:

"Court" means the Supreme Court of Judicature or the High Court of Justice or any Division thereof, or the Court of Appeal:

"Direction" means any cheque, draft, or authority issued to the Bank of England, or to any other Company, which relates to money or securities standing or to be placed to the Pay Office Account; and includes any authority for the payment of money through the agency of the Post Office:

"Duty," in relation to funds in Court, includes any Estate Duty, Settlement Estate Duty, Probate Duty, Account Stamp Duty, Legacy Duty, or Succession Duty; also the Duties of Income Tax, and any other Duty payable to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue:

"Funds" or "funds in Court" means any money, Government stock or annuities, or other securities, including stocks and shares, or any part thereof standing or to be placed to the Pay Office Account in the books of the Bank of England or of any other Company; and includes boxes and other effects:

"Government Securities" means Two and a half per centum Consolidated Stock (herein-after called Consols), or 2½ per centum Annuities, or 2½ per centum Annuities, or Local Loans Stock:

"Interest," when mentioned in the Schedule to an Order, means, unless otherwise specified, the dividends and interest on all the funds referred to in the heading thereof:

"Lodger credit" means the title of the cause or matter and the separate account (if any) opened or to be opened under an Order or otherwise, in the books of the Paymaster, to which any funds are credited or to be credited:

"Lodge in Court" means pay or transfer into Court, or deposit in Court:

- "Lodgment in Court"** means payment or transfer into Court, or deposit in Court:
- "Master's certificate"** or **"certificate of a Master"** means a certificate made by a Master of the Supreme Court attached to the Chancery Division, or to the King's Bench Division, of the High Court, respectively, or by a District Registrar of the Court in Liverpool or Manchester acting as a Master:
- "National Debt Commissioners"** means the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt:
- "Order"** means an Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature or of the High Court of Justice or Court of Appeal, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and an Order in Lunacy, and includes a judgment or decree, and a report of a Master in Lunacy, confirmed by fiat, and thereby receiving the operation of an Order under the Lunacy Regulation Acts for the time being in force, or any general Order made thereunder; and a certificate of a Master in Lunacy to be acted on without further Order; and includes the Schedule or Schedules to an Order:
- "Paymaster"** means His Majesty's Paymaster General for the time being for and on behalf of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or the Assistant Paymaster General for Supreme Court business for the time being deputed by the Paymaster General to act on his behalf for such business:
- "Pay Office Account"** means the account of the Paymaster General for the time being for and on behalf of the Supreme Court of Judicature:
- "Pay Office"** means the Paymaster General's Office for business of the Supreme Court of Judicature:
- "Person"** includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate:
- "Registrar"** means a Registrar of the Chancery Division or of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division, of the High Court of Justice, and a Registrar in Bankruptcy; also the District Registrars of the Court in Liverpool and Manchester; and includes the officer whose duty it may be under any General Orders in Lunacy for the time being in force to draw up and issue Orders in Lunacy:
- "Statutory declaration"** means a declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835 (5 & 6 Wm. 4, c. 62), subject to the provisions of 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41, s. 68:
- "Taxing Officer"** refers to and includes the Master of the Supreme Court or other person whose duty it is to tax costs in any Division, or Department of the Supreme Court, or in Lunacy; and in actions and matters originating in the District Registry of Manchester or Liverpool, the District Registrar:

"Title of the cause or matter" means the short title of the cause or matter, with the reference to the Record:

Words importing males include females:

Words importing the singular number only include the plural number, and words importing the plural number only include the singular number.

II.—*Preparation of Orders in the Chancery Division and in Lunacy to be acted upon by the Paymaster, and particulars relating thereto.*

Application of Rules 5 to 27 inclusive.

4. The rules next following, numbered severally 5 to 27 inclusive, shall apply only to causes and matters in the Chancery Division, and (so far as the same are applicable) to matters in Lunacy.

Order for funds to be brought into Court to have a Lodgment Schedule.

5. Every Order which directs funds to be lodged in Court, shall have annexed thereto as part thereof a Schedule, to be styled the Lodgment Schedule, which shall be headed with the title of the cause or matter, the date of the Order, and the title of the ledger credit to which the funds are to be placed; and shall set out in a tabular form:—

(a.) The name, or a sufficiently identifying description of the person by whom the funds are to be lodged:

(b.) The amount, if ascertained, and the description of the funds.

The authority for a lodgment of the proceeds of the sale of any property which has been directed by an Order to be sold, and for a lodgment of Receivers' balances, may be a Lodgment Schedule signed by a Master; and such Lodgment Schedule shall operate in the same manner as a Lodgment Schedule annexed to an Order.

The Lodgment Schedule shall be prepared upon a printed form according to the Form No. 1 in the Appendix to these Rules, and as nearly as may be in the manner shown by the specimen entries appended to such Form; and may direct the investment and accumulation of the funds or the dividends or interest on the funds to be lodged; and may also direct that the funds shall not be dealt with without notice to the purchaser or other person named in such Schedule.

Order for funds to be paid out, &c. to have a Payment Schedule.

6. Every Order which directs funds in Court to be paid, sold, transferred, or delivered, or carried over to any other ledger credit than that to which the same are standing, or to be otherwise dealt with by the Paymaster, shall have annexed thereto as part thereof a Schedule, to be styled the Payment Schedule, which shall be headed with the title of the cause or matter, the date of the Order, and the ledger credit to which the funds dealt with are standing. The Payment Schedule

shall contain as part of the heading a statement of the funds with which, or with part of which, or with the interest or dividends on which the Paymaster is to deal, describing them if already in Court as they appear in the Paymaster's certificate, or if not already in Court stating the source from which they are to be derived.

The Payment Schedule shall set out in a tabular form:—

- (a.) The name of each person to whom a payment, transfer, or delivery of any funds is to be made: unless the name is to be stated in a certificate of a Master, or a Master in Lunacy, or a Taxing Officer, or unless such payment, transfer, or delivery is to be made to trustees or other persons in succession, or to representatives when no probate or letters of administration shall have been taken out at the date of the Order.

The name shall be in full (the Christian name preceding the surname) except in the case of a payment to a firm, when the business title of such firm may be stated; and when a payment is to be made to a person named in the Schedule, the address (if known at the time of preparing the Schedule) of such person, or in the case of a payment to two or more persons jointly, of one of such persons, shall be stated in the Schedule.

When a payment, transfer, or delivery of any funds is to be made to a woman, her description, whether spinster, married woman, or widow, shall be set forth, and in the case of a married woman, when such payment, transfer, or delivery is to be made to her otherwise than for her separate use, or upon her separate receipt, it shall be so stated.

When a payment is directed to be made during the minority of an infant, the date of birth shall be stated.

- (b.) The title of the ledger credit or separate account to which any funds are to be carried over:
- (c.) The amount and description of the funds in each case to be paid, sold, transferred, delivered or carried over, so far as the same can be ascertained at the date of the Order, except in the case of aliquot parts of an ascertained amount; and where the actual amounts to be dealt with cannot be ascertained at the date of the Order, and are not to be subsequently ascertained by any means provided for by the Order or by these Rules, the aliquot parts to be dealt with:
- (d.) The nature and necessary particulars of any other dealings with such funds by the Paymaster.

In the body of the Schedule short descriptions may be used, and it shall not be necessary to add that the specific amounts dealt with form part of the larger amount of any like funds mentioned in the heading.

The Payment Schedule shall be prepared upon a printed form according to the Form No. 2 in the Appendix to these Rules, and as nearly as may be in the manner shown by the specimen entries appended to such Form.

When a separate account is opened.

7. When funds in Court are by an Order directed to be carried over to a separate account, the title of the ledger credit to be opened for the purpose shall, unless the Order otherwise directs, commence with the title of the cause or matter to which such funds are standing.

When both a Lodgment and Payment Schedule to be annexed.

8. Every Order which directs or authorises the lodgment of funds in Court and also deals with such funds or any part thereof, or with any funds already in Court to the same ledger credit, shall have annexed thereto as part thereof a combined Lodgment and Payment Schedule, in the Form No. 3 in the Appendix to these Rules.

Separate Schedule for each ledger credit.

9. When funds to be lodged in Court under an Order are by the same Order directed to be placed to two or more ledger credits, separate Lodgment Schedules shall be made out for such respective ledger credits; and when funds standing to two or more ledger credits are dealt with by the same Order, separate Payment Schedules shall be made out for such ledger credits respectively.

Instructions to Paymaster to be solely contained in Schedule.

10. The Lodgment and Payment Schedules, respectively, shall contain the whole of the instructions intended by the Orders of which they severally form part to be acted upon by the Paymaster, and all particulars necessary to be known by him, so far as such instructions and particulars are capable of being expressed at the date of the Order, and the Paymaster shall only be responsible for giving effect to such instructions so intended to be given by the Order as are expressed in the Lodgment or Payment Schedule thereto. The instructions and particulars contained in a Lodgment or Payment Schedule shall not be set forth in the body of the Order, but shall only be therein referred to as appearing by the Schedule, unless for any special cause it shall, in the opinion of the Judge by whom the Order is made, or the Registrar by whom the same is drawn up, be necessary to set forth some part of such instructions or particulars both in the body of the Order and in the Schedule.

When sums are to be ascertained by Certificate, &c.

11. When an Order directs any sums to be ascertained by the certificate of a Master, or Taxing Officer, or a Master in Lunacy, or in any other manner, and to be afterwards dealt with by the Paymaster, it shall be so expressed in the Payment Schedule; and such certificate or other authority, or a duplicate or an

office copy of the same, or of so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be sent to the Paymaster. Such certificate shall be printed or partly printed, and as nearly as may be in the Form No. 4 appended to these Rules.

12. When an Order directs payment, out of a fund in Court, of any costs directed to be taxed by a Taxing Officer, the Taxing officer shall state in his certificate (as in the case of a Payment Schedule under Rule 6) the full name and address of the person to whom such costs are payable. Such certificate shall be printed, or partly printed, and as nearly as may be in the Form No. 5 appended to these Rules, and a duplicate or an office copy thereof shall be sent to the Paymaster.

Certificate for payment of taxed costs.

When a Taxing officer makes an Interim certificate directing costs to be paid out of funds in Court, under the provisions of the Rules of the Supreme Court (Order LXV., Rule 27, Regulations 17 (b) or 39), it shall be so described therein; but otherwise a Taxing Officer's certificate shall be held to include all the costs directed by the Order under which the certificate is made, to be taxed and paid out of the funds in Court.

13. When interest not directed to be certified is payable in respect of any money in Court directed by an Order to be dealt with by the Paymaster, there shall be stated in the Payment Schedule the rate per centum at which, and (if the day to which interest is payable can be fixed by the Order) the day (inclusive) to which such interest is to be computed, and the amount of such interest.

Interest how ascertained.

Such interest, if for less than one year, shall be computed by the number of days, and not by any other period.

14. If the day to which interest is payable cannot be fixed by the Order, the day from which (exclusive) such interest is to be computed shall (except in the case of a computation of subsequent interest in the certificate of a Master, or a Master in Lunacy) be stated in the Payment Schedule, and such interest may be directed to be computed and certified by a Master, or a Master in Lunacy, or (where the computation is dependent upon the taxation of costs) by a Taxing Officer.

When the day to which interest is payable cannot be ascertained.

15. Interest certified by a Master, or a Master in Lunacy, or a Taxing Officer, may, unless the Order otherwise directs, be computed to a day subsequent to the date of the certificate and to be named therein as the day for payment, so as to allow a reasonable time for doing all necessary acts to enable the payment to be made; and the Master, or Master in Lunacy, or Taxing Officer, may, if he thinks fit, require a statement in writing of such computation, authenticated by the signature of the solicitor having the carriage of the Order, to be produced before preparing the certificate, but no affidavit verifying such computation shall be required.

When interest certified by a Master, &c.

When interest
to be ascer-
tained by
affidavit.

16. When the day for payment is not fixed by the Order, and the interest is not directed to be certified as in the last preceding Rule mentioned, such interest shall, without any provision in the Order for that purpose, be ascertained by an affidavit, or by a statutory declaration, in which case such interest shall be computed to a day (inclusive) to be named in such affidavit or declaration, as the day for payment; which day shall not be more than 14 days after the day of swearing such affidavit, or making such declaration; and such affidavit or declaration shall be a sufficient authority to the Paymaster to pay or apply the amount of interest so ascertained in the manner directed by such Order.

Deduction of
income tax
from interest,
and payment
to the
Revenue.

17.—(a.) In every case in which interest is to be computed, income tax (if any) shall, in making such computation, be deducted therefrom at the rate in force at the time of payment of such interest (unless the Order otherwise directs); and if income tax has been deducted, it shall be so stated, together with the total amount thereof, in every such affidavit or declaration as is mentioned in Rule 16.

(b.) Unless the Court shall otherwise direct, or a certificate is produced from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that no claim on the fund in Court is made by them in respect of such income tax, the Paymaster shall transfer the amount of the income tax which has been so deducted to the proper account of the said Commissioners at the Bank, under the provisions of Rule 52.

When deal-
ings by the
Paymaster
are made
contingent
upon the
execution of
particular
documents.

18. Whenever the dealing by the Paymaster with funds in Court is, by an Order, made contingent upon the execution of some document, it shall be so expressed in the Payment Schedule. The execution of such document shall be certified by a Master, or by a Master in Lunacy; provided that in the case of a document in existence at the date of the Order and identified in the Schedule, or by the signature of a Master, or a Master in Lunacy, in the margin of the ingrossment of the document, the execution may be directed to be verified by affidavit. Such certificate or affidavit shall state the particular amount of funds to be dealt with, and such certificate shall be printed, or partly printed, and as nearly as may be in the Form No. 6 appended to these Rules.

Periodical
payments.

19. When an Order directs the payment of dividends, annuities or other periodical payments, to be made by the Paymaster, there shall be stated in the Payment Schedule (except in the case of dividends payable as they accrue due), the time when the first of such payments and all subsequent periodical payments, whether quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, or otherwise, are to be made.

Funds subject
to duty.

20. When an Order directs the payment, transfer, or delivery of funds in Court, in respect of which duty shall be payable to the Revenue, and does not direct the payment of such duty, it

shall be stated in the Payment Schedule that such payment, transfer, or delivery is subject to duty, and in such case the Paymaster is to have regard to the circumstance that such duty is payable; and when by an Order funds in respect of which such duty may be chargeable are directed to be invested, carried over, or placed to a separate account, the words "subject to duty" shall be added in the Schedule to the separate account directed to be opened.

21. When a person to whom payment, transfer, or delivery of funds in Court is directed is entitled thereto as real estate, or as trustee, executor, or administrator, or otherwise than in his own right or for his own use, the fact that he is entitled to the same as real estate, or the character in which he is so entitled, shall be stated in the Payment Schedule to the Order, or in the certificate of a Master, or of a Taxing Officer, or of a Master in Lunacy.

Payment,
transfer, or
delivery to
trustees, &c.

22. When an Order is made dealing in any way with funds in Court or to be brought into Court in accordance with minutes agreed upon by the parties, the solicitor of the party whose duty it is to procure the Order to be drawn up and entered shall prepare and lodge with the Registrar or other proper officer, for his consideration, draft Lodgment and Payment Schedules, as the case may be, in the same form as the Lodgment and Payment Schedules to an Order, and containing the particulars, so far as the same have been ascertained, which are required by these Rules to be contained in the Lodgment and Payment Schedules of the Order.

Draft
Schedule to
be prepared
by party
having con-
duct of
proceedings.

23. Every Order which is to be acted upon by the Paymaster shall be drawn up and entered by the Registrar, unless the Judge otherwise directs, and shall either be wholly printed, or, in cases in which printed forms can be used, may be partly in print and partly in writing.

Orders how
drawn up
and entered.

24. When any Order to be acted upon by the Paymaster is left for entry, a further copy of the Schedules thereto, initialled by the Registrar and stamped with his official seal on every leaf, shall be left therewith. Such further copy of the Schedules shall be examined and sealed and marked with a reference to the Order as entered, and shall be sent to the Paymaster.

Copy of
Schedules for
Paymaster.

The name of the solicitor having the carriage of the Order shall be indorsed thereon.

A copy of a Lodgment Schedule signed by a Master (under Rule 5 of these Rules) shall be sent by him to the Paymaster.

A schedule to an Order in Lunacy shall be sufficiently authenticated by the Seal of the Masters' Office, and by the signature of their Chief Clerk, or of such other officer as the Masters shall direct.

Paymaster to
act on copy of
Schedules.

25. The copy of the Schedules to an Order sent to the Paymaster pursuant to the last preceding Rule shall be the Paymaster's authority for giving effect to the several operations directed therein. No part of the Order other than the Schedules thereto shall be sent to the Paymaster.

Additional
copies of
printed
Orders.

26. Additional printed copies of Orders or Schedules may be made according to the requirements of the parties or their solicitors, and when such Orders have been entered, such additional copies shall be transmitted to the Central Office, and upon being duly completed and signed or certified by the proper officer, may be issued as office or certified copies.

Amendment
of accidental
errors in
printed
Orders.

27. Clerical mistakes or errors, or accidental omissions in printed Orders, may be amended in writing: Provided that no amendment shall be made in any Order to provide for a new state of circumstances arising after the date of the Order; nor shall any Order be amended for the purpose of extending the time thereby limited for making any lodgment of funds in Court.

When any such amendment is made in a Schedule to an Order, the copy of such Schedule to be sent to the Paymaster under Rule 24 (if not already so sent) shall be amended and sealed in the manner above provided. If such copy has prior to the amendment been sent to the Paymaster, a notification of the amendment, signed by a Registrar, shall be delivered to the solicitor having the carriage of the Order, who shall leave such notification at the Pay Office, and produce therewith the amended Order; and the Paymaster shall note such amendment on his copy of the Schedule and act in accordance therewith.

III.—*Form of Orders for the Payment of Money in the King's Bench, and Probate Divorce and Admiralty Divisions.*

Form of
Orders in
King's
Bench and
Probate
Divorce and
Admiralty
Divisions.

28. In the King's Bench, and Probate Divorce and Admiralty Divisions, an Order for the payment of money to be acted upon by the Paymaster shall be in the Form No. 7 in the Appendix to these Rules, or as nearly as may be, and shall be signed by a Master, or a Registrar, or by an Official Referee, or by a Clerk of Assize, or an Associate, as the case may be.

IV.—*Lodgment of Funds in Court.*

All funds
lodged in
Court to be
placed to the
account of
the Pay-
master
General.

29. All funds to be lodged in Court shall be paid or deposited at the Bank of England (Law Courts Branch), or in the case of funds to be lodged in Court in the District Registries of the High Court in Liverpool or Manchester, at the branch banks of the Bank of England in Liverpool or Manchester, and placed in the books of the Bank to the Account of the Paymaster General for the time being for and on behalf

of the Supreme Court of Judicature; and the Bank shall cause a receipt to be given to the person making the payment or deposit.

All securities to be transferred into Court shall be transferred to the said account in the books of the Bank or other company in whose books such securities are registered.

Any effects brought to the Bank to be so deposited in Court shall be deposited in locked boxes, or in such other secure manner as shall satisfy the Bank; and before taking custody of a box, the Agent, or other officer acting on behalf of the Bank, may at his discretion require an inspection of its contents in presence of the person depositing it.

The direction of the Paymaster for the lodgment of any funds, issued under these Rules, and signed by such officers as may be prescribed or approved by the Treasury, shall be the necessary and sufficient evidence of the Order quoted therein to authorise the person named therein to lodge the funds named therein to the said account.

Cheques for lodgment of money are to be made payable to the Bank of England, for the Pay Office Account.

30. In the Chancery Division a direction for a lodgment directed by an Order, or in a Lodgment Schedule signed by a Master (in the case of purchase moneys or receivers' balances), shall be issued by the Paymaster upon receipt of a copy of the Lodgment Schedule; and a direction for a lodgment under the Trustee Act, 1893,* shall be issued by him upon receipt of an office copy of the Schedule mentioned in Rule 41, or upon receipt of the request and certificate of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue mentioned in that Rule.

Manner of lodgment of funds in Chancery Division; and particulars to be stated in request.

The Paymaster, on a request to that effect signed by or on behalf of a person directed by an Order to make a lodgment, may issue a separate direction for lodgment of a part of the sum so directed to be lodged: Provided that the Paymaster shall not further deal, under such Order or under these Rules, with the amount so lodged until the full lodgment directed by the Order has been made; and provided that such lodgment of part of a sum shall not affect or prejudice any liability, process, or other consequences which such person may have become subject to by reason of his default in not lodging the whole sum.

Directions for lodgments in the branch banks of the Bank of England in Liverpool or Manchester may be issued by the District Registrars of the Court in Liverpool and Manchester.

A lodgment of funds in Court not directed by an Order may be made upon a direction to the Bank or other Company, to be issued by the Paymaster on a request signed by or on behalf of the person desiring to make such lodgment: Provided that

* 56-7 V. c. 53.

no such lodgment shall be placed in the Pay Office books to a separate account in a cause or matter (except to a Security for Costs account) unless an Order has directed such separate account to be opened.

The request for a direction under this Rule shall state the name of the person by or on whose behalf the funds are to be lodged, the ledger credit in the Pay Office books to which the funds are to be placed, and the date of the authority or certificate (if any) in pursuance of which the funds are to be lodged.

In cases of funds to be lodged in pursuance of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845,* or of the Copyhold Acts, the further particulars required under Rules 39 and 40 shall be stated in the request. And when (otherwise than as hereinbefore provided) funds are lodged in Court in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, under which some specific authority is necessary for such lodgment, the request for a direction for lodgment shall contain a reference to such Act and authority, and the requisite authority shall be left at the Pay Office.

Except in the cases next mentioned, the request under this Rule shall be in the Forms No. 8 (for money) and No. 9 (for securities), in the Appendix to these Rules.

Lodgments
under Orders
XXII. and
XXXI. of
R. S. C. 1883.

When money is to be lodged under the provisions of Order XXII. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883 (in any action brought to recover a debt or damages) or under the provisions of Rule 26 of Order XXXI. of the said Rules, the request shall be in the Form No. 10 in the Appendix to these Rules, and shall contain a statement of the circumstances under which the money is to be lodged, in such of the following terms as may be applicable to the case, viz. :—

- (a.) When the money is to be lodged subject to the provisions of Rule 5 of Order XXII., a statement in the following terms:—"Paid in on behalf of defendant in satisfaction of claim of above-named [name of party]," (or with defence setting up tender").
- (b.) When the money is to be lodged subject to the provisions of Rule 6 of Order XXII., a statement in the following terms:—"Paid in on behalf of defendant against claim of above-named [name of party], with defence denying liability."
- (c.) When the money is to be lodged under the provisions of Rule 26 of Order XXXI., a statement in the following terms:—"Paid in to security for costs account on behalf of [name of party]."

Conditional
lodgment of
money at the
Bank in
urgent cases.

31. When it is desired to bring money into Court in the Chancery Division, whether under an Order or otherwise, without waiting the time necessary to obtain a direction for the Bank to receive such money, it may be lodged at the Bank

* 8-9 V. c. 18.

to the credit of a Supreme Court Suspense Account (subject to being dealt with as herein-after mentioned, and not otherwise), upon an application signed by the person desiring to lodge the same, or his solicitor, and addressed to the Bank, specifying the amount, and the title of the ledger credit to which it is desired to be lodged, and upon such lodgment being made one of the cashiers of the Bank shall give a certificate that the amount has been lodged to the credit of the said Suspense Account; and in every case the person making such lodgment, or his solicitor, shall forthwith request the direction of the Paymaster for the Bank to receive the money in the manner provided by the last preceding Rule, and shall leave such direction at the Bank for the purpose of having the money so previously lodged transferred to the Pay Office Account, and placed in the books of the Pay Office to the ledger credit mentioned in such direction.

32. In the King's Bench Division a lodgment of money to the Pay Office account shall be made on presentation at the Bank (Law Courts Branch) of a request signed by or on behalf of the person desiring to make such lodgment. Such request for lodgment shall be in the Form No. 11 in the Appendix to these Rules, or as nearly as may be, and shall specify the title of the cause or matter to the credit of which the lodgment is to be placed, and shall also contain a statement of the circumstances under which the money is lodged in such of the following terms as may be applicable to the case, viz.:—

Manner of
lodgment of
funds in the
King's Bench
Division.

- (a.) When the money is to be lodged subject to Rule 5 of Order XXII. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, a statement in the following terms:—"Paid in on behalf of defendant in satisfaction of claim of above-named" [name of party], (or "with defence setting up tender").
- (b.) When the money is to be lodged subject to Rule 6 of Order XXII. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, a statement in the following terms:—"Paid in on behalf of defendant against claim of above-named" [name of party] "with defence denying liability."
- (c.) When the money is to be lodged under Rule 26 of Order XXXI. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, a statement in the following terms:—"Paid in to security for costs account on behalf of [name of party]."
- (d.) When the money is to be lodged in pursuance of an Order or otherwise than as above specified, a statement of the nature and date of the authority under which the lodgment is made, as for instance:—"Paid in under Order dated the day

of 19 : " or "Paid in on notice of
 appeal [in Bankruptcy], dated the
 day of 19 ."

If the lodgment is made upon a notice or pleading, such notice or pleading must be produced at the Bank, and the receipt for the lodgment shall be given thereon; and if the lodgment is made in pursuance of an Order, such Order, or an office copy thereof, must be produced at the Bank by the person making the lodgment.

A lodgment of funds other than money shall be made upon a direction to be issued by the Paymaster upon receipt of a copy of the Order directing such lodgment.

Lodgments
 under Orders
 XXII. and
 XXXI. to be
 distinguished
 in Pay Office
 books.

33. In every case of a lodgment in the Chancery and King's Bench Divisions under the provisions of the said Orders XXII. and XXXI., as provided in the preceding Rules 30 and 32, the Paymaster shall cause an entry to be made in his books indicating the circumstances under which the money is stated to be lodged.

Manner of
 lodgment of
 funds in
 Probate
 Divorce and
 Admiralty
 Division ;
 such lodg-
 ments to be
 notified to
 Registrar.

34. In the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division a lodgment of funds to the account of the Paymaster shall be made upon presentation at the Bank (Law Courts Branch) of an authority signed by or on behalf of a Registrar. Such authority shall be issued upon a request signed by or on behalf of the person desiring to make such lodgment. The request shall specify the title of the cause or matter (which in Admiralty actions shall include the name of the ship), and any particulars of the lodgment which may be necessary, and shall be in the Form No. 12 in the Appendix to these Rules.

When the receipt of funds authorised to be lodged as above has been certified to the Paymaster by the Bank, the Paymaster shall cause a notification of the lodgment to be sent to the Registrar by whom or on whose behalf such lodgment was authorised.

Requests and
 directions
 may be sent
 by post.

35. A request or authority for the issue by the Paymaster of a direction for the lodgment of funds in Court may be sent to the Paymaster by post, and, if so desired by the person sending the same, the Paymaster shall send such direction by post to the address specified by such person.

Persons may
 bring funds
 into Court in
 Chancery
 Division
 though time
 limited by
 Order has
 expired.

36. A person directed by an Order in the Chancery Division to make a lodgment in Court shall be at liberty to make the same without further Order, notwithstanding the Order may not have been served, or the time thereby limited for making such lodgment may have expired; and if any further sum of money has by reason of such default become payable by such person for interest, or in respect of dividends, he shall be at liberty to lodge in Court such further sum upon a request as herein-before provided: Provided that any such subsequent lodgment shall not affect or prejudice any liability, process,

or other consequences which such person may have become subject to by reason of his default in making the same within the time so limited.

37. When funds have been received by the Bank and when securities have been transferred in the books of the Bank or any other Company to the Pay Office Account in accordance with a direction, the Bank or other Company shall forthwith send such direction to the Paymaster, with a certificate thereon that the funds specified have been received or transferred as therein authorised, and (in the case of such other Company) shall therewith send the stock or share certificate (if any) of the securities so transferred.

Upon receipt or transfer of funds, direction to be returned to Paymaster.

38. In the Chancery Division, when any direction or other authority for the lodgment of funds in Court is returned to the Paymaster, with a certificate thereon that the funds therein mentioned have been lodged, the Paymaster shall as soon as practicable file at the Central Office a certificate of such lodgment, and shall therein state the ledger credit to which such funds have been placed in the books at the Pay Office; and an office copy of such certificate of the Paymaster shall be received as evidence of the lodgment.

Certificate of lodgment in Chancery Division to be filed.

Certificates or notifications of lodgments at the branch banks of the Bank of England in Liverpool and Manchester (in Chancery and Admiralty causes and matters) shall be transmitted by the Paymaster to the respective District Registrars, and shall be filed in the District Registries (instead of in the Central Office).

39. Money lodged in Court in the Chancery Division pursuant to the 69th section of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, in respect of lands in England or Wales, shall be placed in the books at the Pay Office to the credit of Ex parte the promoters of the undertaking, in the matter of the special Act (citing it), and some words shall be added in each case briefly expressive of the nature of the disability to sell and convey, by reason of which the money shall be so paid in, which particulars shall be stated in the request for the direction for the lodgment.

When money is lodged under Act 8 Vict. c. 18, s. 69, disability to be stated.

40. Money lodged in Court in the Chancery Division pursuant to the Copyhold Acts shall be placed in the books at the Pay Office to the credit of "Ex parte the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries," and of the particular manor in respect of which the money shall be so paid in; and in the request for a direction for the lodgment the name and locality of such particular manor shall be stated.

Money lodged under the Copyhold Acts to be specially described.

41.—(a.) When a legal personal representative desires to lodge funds in Court, under the Trustee Act, 1893, without an affidavit, he shall leave with the Paymaster a request signed by him or his solicitor, with a certificate of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; such request and certificate to be in the

Lodgments under the Trustee Act, 1893, and Life Assurance (Payment into Court) Act, 1896.

Form No. 16 in the Appendix to these Rules, with such variations as may be necessary, or, as regards such certificate, in such other form as shall from time to time be adopted by the said Commissioners with the consent of the Treasury. The money or securities so lodged shall be placed to the credit mentioned in such request.

(b.) When a trustee or other person desires to lodge funds in Court under the Trustee Act, 1893, upon an affidavit, he shall annex to such affidavit a Schedule in the same printed form as the Lodgment Schedule to an order, setting forth:—

- (a.) His own name and address:
- (b.) The amount and description of the funds proposed to be lodged in Court:
- (c.) The ledger credit in the matter of the particular trust to which the funds are to be placed:
- (d.) A statement whether duty (if chargeable) or any part thereof has or has not been paid:
- (e.) A statement whether the money or the dividends on the securities so to be lodged in Court, and all accumulations of dividends thereon, are desired to be invested in any and what description of Government securities, or whether it is deemed unnecessary so to invest the same.

An office copy of such Schedule is to be left with the Paymaster.

(c.) Where a company desires to lodge money in Court under the Life Assurance Companies (Payment into Court) Act, 1896,* there shall be annexed to the affidavit directed to be made by Order LIVc., Rule 1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, or any substituted Rule, a lodgment schedule stating the title and address of the company, the amount of the money proposed to be lodged, and the ledger credit to which it is to be placed; such ledger credit shall be as follows, with any necessary variations:—In the matter of the policy, No. , of the Company.

An office copy of the schedule is to be left with the Paymaster.

On receipt by the Paymaster of any subsequent notice of claim transmitted by such company pursuant to their undertaking referred to in sub-section (c) of the said Rule, he shall retain the same and make an entry thereof in his books; and on any certificate of the fund to which such notice refers, he shall notify the name of the person giving such notice, and the date thereof.

* 59-60 V. c. 18.

The Paymaster shall also upon such request as is mentioned in Rule 100, and upon payment of the same fee as is payable for a transcript under that Rule, supply a copy of such notice.

42. Any principal money or dividends received by the Bank in respect of securities standing to the Pay Office Account shall be placed in the Books at the Pay Office, in the case of principal money to the credit to which the securities whereon such money arose were standing at the time of the receipt thereof, and in the case of dividends to the credit to which the securities whereon such dividends accrued were standing at the time of the closing of the transfer books of such securities previously to the dividends becoming due.

Credit to which proceeds of securities and dividends are to be placed.

V.—Appropriation in the King's Bench Division of Money lodged under Order XIV.

43. In the King's Bench Division, when a defendant has lodged money in Court under Order XIV. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, as a condition of liberty to defend, and desires to appropriate the whole or any part of such money to the whole or any specified portion of the plaintiff's claim pursuant to Rule 11 of Order XXII. of the said Rules, he or his solicitor shall leave at the Pay Office a notice of such appropriation in the Form No. 13 in the Appendix to these Rules, specifying the title of the cause or matter to the credit of which the money is standing, the date of the Order under which the money was lodged in Court, and the amount to be appropriated; and whether so appropriated, (a) in satisfaction of a claim, or (b) against a claim, with a defence denying liability; and thereupon, for the purposes of payment out of Court, the money mentioned in the notice shall be subject to the next following Rule. The person leaving such notice must produce therewith the original receipt of the Bank for the amount lodged.

Appropriation of money lodged under Order XIV. of R. S. C., 1883.

VI.—Payment, Delivery, and Transfer of Funds out of Court, and other Dealings with Funds.

44. In the Chancery and King's Bench Divisions, when money has been lodged under Orders XXII. and XXXI. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883 (as described in Rules 30 and 32 of these Rules), and when and so far as money lodged under Order XIV. of the said Rules of the Supreme Court has been appropriated in the manner provided in the last preceding Rule, payment of the money shall be made to the person in satisfaction of whose claim it has been lodged, or to the person otherwise entitled thereto, or, on the written authority of either such person respectively, to his solicitor, as under:—unless an

Payment out of Court of money lodged under Orders XXII. and XXXI. of R. S. C., 1883, and in actions remitted to County Courts.

Order restraining such payment has been lodged at the Pay Office prior to the issue of the Paymaster's direction for payment—

- (a.) When the money has been lodged or appropriated in satisfaction of a claim (or with defence setting up tender), under Rules 30 (a.) and 32 (a.) of these Rules, or the last preceding Rule, a direction for payment shall be issued by the Paymaster upon a request or authority in the Form No. 14 (a.) in the Appendix to these Rules, or as nearly as may be.
- (b.) When the money has been lodged or appropriated against a claim, with a defence denying liability, under Rules 30 (b.) and 32 (b.) of these Rules, or the last preceding Rule, a direction for payment shall be issued by the Paymaster upon receipt of a notification that the plaintiff accepts the sum lodged in satisfaction, and that due notice has been given of such acceptance, and upon a request or authority for payment of the same; such notification and request or authority to be in the Form No. 14 (b.) in the Appendix to these Rules, or as nearly as may be.
- (c.) When the money has been lodged to a Security for Costs Account under Rules 30 (c.) and 32 (c.) of these Rules, a direction for payment shall be issued by the Paymaster upon receipt of a certificate of a Master, Taxing officer, Registrar in Bankruptcy, or Official Referee (as the case may be) as to the person who is entitled to have paid out to him the money so lodged; such certificate to be printed, or partly printed, and as nearly as may be in the Form No. 14 (c.) appended to these Rules.

When a request is made for payment of money lodged in the Chancery and King's Bench Divisions on a notice or pleading, the original receipted notice or pleading must, whenever so required, be produced at the Pay Office.

In the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division when money has been lodged to a Security for Costs Account, under the provisions of Rule 26 of Order XXXI. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, a direction for payment shall be issued by the Paymaster upon receipt of a certificate or other authority of a Registrar as to the person entitled to payment of the money so lodged.

Where any money has been lodged in Court in a cause or matter which has been remitted or transferred to a County Court, the Paymaster, on the receipt of a requisition (in the form No. 18 in the Appendix to these Rules) from the Registrar of the County Court to which the action has been remitted or

transferred, shall send to him by post a direction for the payment of the amount named therein. The requisition shall be sufficient evidence of the Order remitting or transferring the cause or matter to the County Court, and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the seal, and the signature of the Registrar, of the said Court. When any such County Court has an account at the Bank, payment shall be made thereto by transfer under the provisions of Rule 52 of these Rules.

Except as in this Rule is provided, the money so lodged or appropriated as mentioned herein, shall only be paid out in pursuance of an Order.

45. Except as provided in the last preceding Rule, and subject to the provisions contained in Rules 55, 56, 57, 70, 73, 74, and 109, funds in Court shall not be paid, delivered, or transferred out of Court, nor invested, sold, or carried over, unless in pursuance of an Order, or in the case of an investment of money or application of dividends unless in pursuance of an authority contained in a certificate of a Master in Lunacy.

In other cases funds to be dealt with only in pursuance of an Order.

46. A duly authenticated copy of every Order in the King's Bench Division or the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division, which directs funds to be dealt with, shall be sent by the Master, Registrar, Official Referee, Clerk of Assize, or Associate, as the case may be, to the Paymaster, and shall be his authority for the issue of directions giving effect to such Orders.

A copy of every Order dealing with funds in the K. B. or P. D. and A. Division to be sent to the Pay Office.

47. The directions of the Paymaster for the payment of money under these Rules, and for the delivery of securities out of Court in pursuance of an Order shall be prepared by the Paymaster forthwith, or from time to time, upon receipt of a copy of the Order and any further necessary authority or information and of the fulfilment of the conditions of payment (if any) prescribed by the Order; and except as otherwise provided in these Rules such directions shall be delivered upon the personal application of the persons entitled thereto.

Paymaster to prepare directions giving effect to Orders upon receipt of the necessary authority and information.

Investments of money, transfers of securities out of Court, and carrying over of funds, in pursuance of an Order, shall be made by the Paymaster upon receipt of the necessary authority and information.

Except as hereinafter provided, sales of securities in pursuance of an Order of which a copy has been received in the Pay Office may be made by the Paymaster by one or more transactions, or from time to time as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the directions in the Order, upon application by or on behalf of the person interested therein, and such application may be sent by post.

When an Order directs the sale of securities from time to time as may be necessary for the purpose of providing for an annuity or other periodical payment, the securities may be sold by the Paymaster, when such sale becomes necessary, on

receipt of evidence of the life of the payee, and of the fulfilment of the conditions of payment, if any, prescribed by the Order, without any application by or behalf of the person interested therein.

Payments
may be made
by post.

48. Subject to the conditions as to limitation of amount and otherwise in this Rule mentioned, and to any variation of such conditions which the Treasury may from time to time direct, persons entitled to payment of money may receive from the Paymaster, by post, a direction or other document by which payment may be obtained as follows:—

- (a.) When money, not exceeding a sum of 1,000*l.* (other than a periodical payment hereunder in this Rule mentioned), is payable to a person having an account at a bank in the United Kingdom, whose name and address are stated in the Order or other authority under which the money is payable, or in a Certificate of a Master, or of a Taxing Officer, or of a Master in Lunacy, to be acted upon by the Paymaster, or whose address, in the case of a payment under an Order in the Chancery Division, is certified to the Paymaster by the solicitor having carriage of the Order which authorizes the payment, the Paymaster shall remit the same by post to such person to the address so stated, upon receipt of a request to that effect in the prescribed form, in which is specified the name of the bank at which the money is to be placed to the account of such person. The Paymaster's direction for payment will be payable to the order of such person, and will be specially crossed to his account at the bank named in such request.

This provision shall apply to payments to creditors, under the Rules of the Supreme Court, Order LV., Rule 60A.

- (b.) When money, not exceeding a sum of 500*l.* (other than a periodical payment hereunder in this Rule mentioned), is payable to a person residing within the United Kingdom, who has not an account at a bank, or whose address is not ascertained by the Paymaster in the manner above prescribed, the Paymaster shall remit the same by post to such person upon receipt of a request to that effect in the prescribed form, signed by such person and attested by a justice of the peace, or a commissioner to administer oaths, or a clerk in holy orders, or a notary public, or the solicitor having carriage of the Order. The Paymaster's direction for payment will be sent to such person at the address stated in the request, and will be crossed so as to be payable only through a bank.

- (c.) When money, not exceeding a sum of 10*l*. (other than a periodical payment hereunder in this Rule mentioned), is payable to a person residing within the United Kingdom, whose name and address are stated in an Order under which the money is payable, or in a certificate of a Master, or of a Taxing officer, or of a Master in Lunacy, to be acted upon by the Paymaster, or whose address, in the case of a payment under an Order in the Chancery Division, is certified to the Paymaster by the solicitor having carriage of the Order, the Paymaster upon the written request of such person (without attestation) shall remit the amount by post to such person at the address so ascertained. The direction for payment will be crossed so as to be payable only through a bank.
- (d.) When money not exceeding a sum of £5 (other than a periodical payment in this Rule mentioned) is payable to a person residing within the United Kingdom, whose name and address are stated in the Schedule to an Order, or in a Master's or Taxing Officer's Certificate, or in a request or authority under Rule 44 of these Rules, or whose address, in the case of a payment under an Order in the Chancery Division is certified to the Paymaster by the solicitor having carriage of the Order, the Paymaster shall remit the amount by post direct to such person at the address so stated, or to his legal personal representative, if deceased (as provided by Rule 62 of these Rules), without any previous request in that behalf. The direction for payment will be crossed so as to be payable only through a bank.
- (e) Any person, who, either residing within the United Kingdom, or if residing elsewhere having an account at a Bank within the United Kingdom, is entitled under an Order to any dividend, annuity, or other periodical payment, may send to the Paymaster a request, in the prescribed form, for the remittance of the same by post from time to time as it accrues due, such request to be signed by such person and attested in the manner required in part (b) of this Rule; and the Paymaster shall thenceforward, as such periodical payment falls due (and upon receipt of evidence of life and of the fulfilment of any conditions of payment prescribed by the Order), remit a direction for payment, by post, to such person at the address stated in the request. The Paymaster's direction will be crossed so as to be payable only through a bank, and when payable to a person having an account at a bank in the United

Kingdom, but residing elsewhere, will be crossed to his account at the bank named in the request.

- (f.) The trustees or other officers for the time being of any public body or charity, entitled under an Order, and by virtue of their office, to any dividend, annuity, or other periodical payment may send to the Paymaster a request, in the prescribed form, for the remittance of the same by post from time to time as it accrues due, to one of the said trustees or other officers; and the Paymaster shall thenceforward, as such periodical payment falls due, and upon receipt of the necessary evidence of life and continued tenure of office, remit to the said trustee or other officer, at the address stated in the request, a direction for payment crossed to the account of the trustees or other officers of the said public body or charity, at a bank to be named in the request.

When such trustees or other officers are empowered to use a Common Seal, the request shall be duly sealed and authenticated.

- (g.) The following provision shall be additional, and alternative, to the foregoing:—

In any case where money, not exceeding a sum of £1,000, is payable to a person having an account at a bank within the United Kingdom, whose name and address are stated or ascertained as provided in part (a) of this Rule, or to the trustees or other officers for the time being of any public body or charity referred to in part (f) of this Rule, the Paymaster on receipt of a request in the prescribed form, may remit by post to the bank named therein, a direction for payment crossed to the account of the said person, or of the trustees or other officers as aforesaid, at the said bank.

- (h.) The lawful attorney of any person entitled under an Order to any money or periodical payment, who has been authorised by such person under a power of attorney issued in the form prescribed or approved by the Treasury to receive the same on his behalf, may send to the Paymaster a request in the prescribed form, with any necessary variation, for the remittance to him by post of the sum so authorised to be received, and the Paymaster shall thereupon, on receipt, when required, of evidence of the life of the said person, remit the amount by post to such attorney at the address stated in the request. The direction for payment will be specially crossed to the account of the said attorney at the bank named in the request.

Requests and solicitors' certificates of addresses, and notifications of changes of addresses of persons entitled to periodical payments under this Rule shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by or with the approval of the Treasury.

All directions for payment which are remitted by post under this Rule shall be marked "not negotiable."

When a person who is unable to write executes a request by affixing his mark instead of a signature, he shall do so in the presence of a witness, who shall sign his own name and state his address, and shall certify that the request was first read over and fully explained to, and appeared to be understood by, such person.

The Paymaster may refuse to make a remittance under this Rule in any case in which he sees reason for so doing, and the remittance by post, upon a request, of any crossed direction or other document for obtaining payment shall be at the sole risk of the person at whose request it is sent.

49. The directions of the Paymaster issued under these Rules (signed and countersigned by such officers as may be prescribed or approved by the Treasury, under Rule 107) shall be sufficient authority to the Bank for the payment of the money specified in any such directions, and shall be the necessary and sufficient evidence of an Order of the Court, or of the circumstances provided for in Rule 109 of these Rules, to authorise the Bank or other Company to transfer, on sale or otherwise, or to deliver, any securities or boxes or other effects standing to the Pay Office Account which may be specified in any such directions.

Paymaster's directions to be sufficient authority to the Bank or other Company.

50.—(a.) A direction or other document by which payment of money is effected, when indorsed or signed by the payee, or his lawful Attorney, or by the Secretary, Manager, or other proper officer of a bank in any case provided for in Rule 48 (g) of these Rules, shall be a good discharge to the Paymaster for the amount therein expressed.

Discharge to Paymaster.

(b.) In the case of a payment directed to be made to a branch of a company having its chief registered office in London, and such company requests that the said payment may be made to it at such chief registered office, the direction for payment when indorsed or signed by the Secretary, Manager, or other proper officer of such company, at such chief registered office, shall be a good discharge as aforesaid.

51. When money is by an Order in the King's Bench Division directed to be paid to a person therein named, or, on his authority, to a solicitor or other person, the signature to the authority must be attested by a witness, whose residence and description must be added to his attestation.

Authorities for payments to others than named persons to be witnessed.

In the case of a person residing out of the United Kingdom, his signature must be witnessed by a British consular officer or other authority, or by a foreign notary public or other foreign official, who shall in each case affix his official seal (if any).

Payments to
official per-
sons, or
banks, by
transfer.

52.—(a.) When money in Court or any sum payable thereout is by an Order directed to be paid to any public officer or department, or to the official liquidator of any Company, or any other official persons for whom an account is kept at the Bank, payment thereof shall, on a request to that effect, be made by a direction to the Bank to transfer the amount of such payment to the proper account at the Bank accordingly.

(b.) When any Duty is directed to be paid out of funds in Court, such Duty shall, without any words in the Order to that effect, be assessed, and, on a request made by or on behalf of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, be transferred to the proper account at the Bank.

(c.) When a person to whom money is payable in his own right under an Order becomes bankrupt, the Paymaster, upon the request of the Official Receiver, or Trustee, or other duly authorised person, shall transfer the amount so payable to the proper account at the Bank.

(d.) When any money is payable, under an Order or a Master's certificate, or a power of attorney, or on a request as provided by Rule 48 (g) of these Rules to a London bank having an account at the Bank of England, the Paymaster may, on a request to that effect from such bank in the prescribed form, issue a direction to the Bank of England to transfer the amount of such payment to the said account; and such transfer shall be equivalent to a remittance by post under such Rule.

This provision shall apply, if so requested, to any money payable as aforesaid to a branch of a bank having its chief registered office in London.

Payments
for securities
purchased;
and transfers
of securities
sold.

53. When money in Court is invested in the purchase of securities, otherwise than under Rule 86 of these Rules, the payment for such investment shall (unless otherwise ordered) include brokerage, and shall be made conditionally upon the transfer or deposit to the Pay Office Account of the securities purchased.

When securities in Court are sold, otherwise than under Rule 86 of these Rules, the transfer or delivery of such securities shall be conditional upon the payment to the Pay Office Account of the proceeds of such sale, after deduction (unless otherwise ordered) of brokerage.

Provided that the Bank shall not be answerable for any default of the Broker of the Supreme Court in respect of such

transfer to the Pay Office Account of securities purchased, or of such payment to the Pay Office Account of the proceeds of securities sold.

54. Upon an investment of money in Court or the sale of securities in Court, the securities purchased by such investment or the money realised by such sale, respectively, shall in every case be placed to the credit to which the money invested or the securities sold previously stood, unless, in the case of an investment, otherwise specially ordered.

Accounts to which investments, sales, &c., are to be credited.

55. When securities in Court are directed to be transferred, delivered out, or carried over, dividends accruing thereon subsequently to the date of the Order directing the transfer, delivery, or carrying over (when the amount of the securities to be transferred, delivered, or carried over is specified in such Order, or if not so specified then subsequently to the time when the amount of such securities shall be ascertained) shall be paid to the persons to whom or carried over to the credit to which the securities are to be transferred, delivered, or carried over unless such Order otherwise directs. When securities in Court are directed to be realised, and the whole of the proceeds paid out or carried over in one sum, or in aliquot parts (except when the realisation is to raise a specific sum of money), any dividends accruing on such securities subsequent to the date of the Order directing the realisation (if the amount of such securities is specified in the Order, or if not so specified, then subsequently to the time when such amount shall be ascertained) shall be added to such proceeds, and applied in like manner therewith, unless such Order otherwise directs.

Application of dividends accruing on securities transferred.

56. When such dividends as in the last preceding Rule mentioned have pursuant to a general or other previous Order, or these Rules, been invested, the securities purchased with such dividends shall, unless otherwise directed, be transferred or delivered, and any dividends accrued in respect thereof be paid, to the persons to whom or carried over to the credit to which such first-mentioned dividends would if uninvested have been paid or carried over.

When such dividends have been invested.

57. In every case (other than that provided for by the last preceding Rule), when by an Order money or dividends are directed to be dealt with so that the same ought not to be invested, and subsequently to the date of such Order such money or dividends or any part thereof shall have been invested, the securities purchased with such money or dividends shall, unless otherwise directed, be sold, and the proceeds of such sale and any dividends accrued in respect of such securities shall be applied in the same manner as the money or dividends so invested would have been applied under such Order, if they had not been so invested.

When dividends otherwise applicable have been invested.

Dividends on
residue.

58. When under any Order dividends on securities in Court are directed to be dealt with, and a subsequent Order is made dealing with part of such securities, the dividends on the residue shall, unless such subsequent Order shall otherwise direct, continue to be dealt with in the same manner as the dividends on such securities were by the prior order directed to be dealt with.

Application
of money or
dividends
placed on
deposit after
date of Order
dealing
therewith.

59. When subsequently to the date of an Order dealing with money in Court such money shall have been placed on deposit, as herein-after provided, or when dividends accruing subsequently to the date of an Order under which such dividends are applicable shall have been placed on deposit, the same when withdrawn from deposit, and any interest credited in respect thereof, shall, unless the Order otherwise directs, be applied in the same manner as such money or dividends would have been applied had the same not been so placed on deposit.

Application
of interest on
money placed
on deposit
after date
of Order
directing its
investment.
Funds
ordered to
be paid or
transferred
to women
who after-
wards marry.

60. When an Order directs money in Court to be invested, and subsequently to the date of such Order the money shall have been placed on deposit, interest accruing in respect of such money shall be applied in the same manner as the dividends arising from such investment are directed to be applied.

61.—(a.) When funds in Court exceeding £20 in amount, or when an annuity, or dividends, or other periodical payment exceeding £50 per annum, are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to a woman in her own right who is not married at the date of the Order, or who, being married at that date, shall become a widow, and such woman shall marry before payment, transfer, or delivery of such funds, upon an affidavit of such woman and her husband that no settlement or agreement for a settlement whatsoever has been made or entered into, before, upon, or since their marriage, or in case any such settlement or agreement for a settlement has been made or entered into, then upon an affidavit of such woman and her husband identifying such settlement or agreement for a settlement, and stating that no other settlement or agreement for a settlement has been made or entered into as aforesaid, and an affidavit of the solicitor of such woman and her husband that such solicitor has carefully perused such settlement or agreement for a settlement, and that, according to the best of his judgment, such funds are not, nor is any part thereof, subject to the trusts of such settlement or agreement for a settlement, or in any manner comprised therein or affected thereby, such funds shall be paid, transferred, or delivered to such woman without the intervention or concurrence of her husband in the same manner as if she had remained unmarried.

(b.) If the amount so directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered does not exceed £20 in amount, or consists of an

annuity, or dividends, or other periodical payment, not exceeding £50 per annum, an affidavit may be dispensed with, and payment may be made on a declaration in writing by the woman in such form as the Treasury may prescribe or approve.

(c.) When payments not exceeding 50*l.* per annum are by an Order directed to be made to a mother as guardian of her infant children, and such mother marries after the date of the said Order, such payments may be made to her, notwithstanding her marriage, on her separate receipt.

62.—(a.) When funds in Court are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to any person named or described in an Order, or in a certificate of a Master, or of a Taxing officer, or of a Master in Lunacy (except to a person therein expressed to be entitled to such funds as real estate, or to be entitled thereto as a trustee, executor, or administrator, or otherwise than in his own right, or for his own use), such funds, or any portion thereof for the time being remaining unpaid or untransferred or undelivered, may, unless the Order otherwise directs, on proof of the death of such person, whether on or after, or, in the case of payment directed to be made to creditors, shareholders or debenture-holders as such, before the date of such Order, be paid or transferred or delivered to the legal personal representatives of such deceased person, or to the survivors or survivor of them.

Payments,
&c., to rep-
resentative- of
deceased
per- ons.

Except as hereinafter provided, proof of the death of such person and of the title of the legal personal representatives to receive the funds so directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered, shall be given by affidavit, of which an Office copy shall be lodged with the Paymaster.

(b.) If no administration has been taken out to any such deceased person who has died intestate and whose assets do not exceed the value of 100*l.*, including the amount of the funds directed to be so paid, transferred, or delivered to him, such funds may be paid, transferred, or delivered to the person who, being widower, widow, child, father, mother, brother, or sister of the deceased would be entitled to take out administration to the estate of the deceased, upon a declaration by such person in the Form No. 15 in the Appendix to these Rules.

(c.) When funds in Court are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to the legal personal representative of a deceased person when constituted, then, if such person has died intestate, and no administration has been taken out to his estate, and his assets, including the amount of the funds directed to be so paid, transferred, or delivered do not exceed the value of £100, such funds may be paid, transferred, or delivered to the person as described in part (a.) of this Rule, who would be entitled to take out letters of administration, upon a declaration by such person, in the form No. 15 in the Appendix to these Rules, or to the like effect.

(d.) When money not exceeding £10 in amount is by an Order or a Master's or Taxing Officer's Certificate directed to be paid to any person in his own right, and such person dies either on or after the date of the Order, or in the case of a person described as a creditor, shareholder, or debenture-holder, before, on, or after the date of the Order or Certificate, the amount may be paid to his legal personal representative, upon production of the probate or letters of administration, or upon a declaration by the legal personal representative in the Form No. 17 in the Appendix to these Rules, without production of the probate or letters of administration.

Payments,
&c., to part-
ners, married
women, and
liquidators.

63.—(a.) When money in Court is by an Order directed to be paid to any persons described therein, or in a certificate of a Master, or of a Taxing officer, or of a Master in Lunacy, as co-partners, or as trading or carrying on business in the name of a company or firm, such money may be paid to any one or more of such persons, or to the survivor of them.

(b.) Unless the Court shall otherwise direct, payment to a person described as a married woman may in every case be made to her upon her separate receipt.

(c.) When a Company to which money is directed to be paid is subsequently to the date of the Order being wound up under the Companies Acts, the Paymaster, upon proof of the appointment of a liquidator, and upon his request, under the seal of the Company, may pay to him the amount so payable. The direction for payment will be specially crossed to the account of the Company (in liquidation) at a bank to be named by the liquidator, and his receipt shall be a good discharge to the Paymaster. Payment to an official liquidator shall be made by transfer under Rule 52a of these Rules.

Payments to
surviving
representa-
tives, &c.

64.—(a.) When funds in Court are by an Order directed to be paid, transferred, or delivered to any persons as legal personal representatives, such funds, or any portion thereof for the time being remaining unpaid, untransferred, or undelivered, may, upon proof of the death of any of such representatives, whether on or after the date of the Order directing such payment, transfer, or delivery, be paid, transferred, or delivered to the survivors or survivor of them.

(b.) When money not exceeding £100 in amount is payable to two or more persons described in an Order or in a Master's Certificate as legal personal representatives, payment of the same may be made to any one of them, unless the Order otherwise directs.

This provision shall also apply to a payment of like amount to legal personal representatives under Rule 62 of these Rules.

Within what
time probate
or letters of
administra-
tion must
have been
granted.

65. No funds shall, under Rules 62 and 64, be paid, transferred, or delivered out of Court to the legal personal representatives of any person under any probate or letters of administration purporting to be granted at any time subsequent to the

expiration of six years from the date of the Order or Certificate directing such payment, transfer, or delivery, or in case such funds consist of interest or dividends from the date of the last receipt of such interest or dividends under such Order or Certificate.

66. The Paymaster, before acting upon an Order for the payment, transfer, or delivery of funds in respect of which any duty is (under Rule 20) stated to be payable, shall require the production of the official receipt for such duty, or a certificate from the proper officer of the payment thereof, or that no such duty is payable; and the Paymaster, on receiving notice from the proper officer in any case that such duty is payable, shall cause a memorandum to that effect to be made in his books.

Payment of duty.

67.—(a.) When costs are by an Order directed to be paid out of funds in Court, the Taxing officer shall certify the amount of any fees which have not been paid but are payable, and are proper to be paid out of such funds, in respect of any proceedings in the cause or matter, whether the amount shall or shall not have been previously ascertained, and in respect of the taxation of such costs. The Paymaster shall carry over the amount of fees so certified to be payable from the account to which such funds are placed to an account in the Pay Office books for "Fees on Proceedings and Taxation."

Carrying over fees on proceedings and taxation, and other amounts, to the credit of the Vote for the Supreme Court.

(b.) Any fees, poundages, and percentages certified by the Admiralty Registrar or other proper officer of the Admiralty Registry to be payable out of funds in Court shall be carried over by the Paymaster to an account in the Pay Office books for "Fees on Proceedings and Taxation."

(c.) Any amount directed by a Master in Lunacy to be carried over, as Lunacy Percentage, from the credit of any matter in Lunacy shall, on receipt of the Order or other authority, be carried over by the Paymaster to an account in the Pay Office books entitled "The Paymaster-General's Lunacy Percentage Account."

(d.) Unless the Court shall otherwise direct, upon any transfer of securities out of Court under an Order, except for the purpose of carrying out a sale, a Commission shall be charged, and be payable in advance, as follows:—

On Government and other securities, transferable, by inscription, at the Bank of England, or elsewhere—

	s.	d.
On each transfer not exceeding £100 in nominal value	2	6
On each transfer not exceeding £500 in nominal value	5	0
On each transfer exceeding £500 in nominal value...	10	0

On other securities, transferable by deed—

On each transfer, irrespective of nominal value	...	10	0
---	-----	----	---

The Commission shall be lodged to the Pay Office Account by the person applying for the transfer, and, when so lodged, shall be placed to an account in the Pay Office books of "Commission on Transfer-out of Securities."

(e.) The Commission referred to in Rule 88 of these Rules, when paid in or realised or deducted as provided by such Rule, shall be placed or carried over to an account in the Pay Office books for "Commission on Exchange."

(f.) The Brokerage upon investments and sales charged under Rule 53 or 110 of these Rules (exclusive of Stamp Duty and Registration Fees) shall be lodged to the credit of "The Paymaster-General's Brokerage Account."

(g.) Except in the case of periodical payments of dividends or interest upon funds in Court, no sum of less than one shilling shall be paid by the Paymaster, and such sums shall be carried over to an account in the Pay Office books entitled "Sums of less than one shilling held under Rule 67.(g)."

(h.) In apportioning to any Ledger credit the dividends and interest received in respect of securities standing thereto, the Paymaster may exclude fractions of a penny, and shall carry over the aggregate amounts of such excluded fractions to an account in the Pay Office books entitled "Dividend fractions of pence held under Rule 67 (h)."

The sums so lodged, placed, or carried over to the accounts respectively named in this Rule shall be from time to time transferred to the Paymaster-General's Cash Account, for the credit of the Vote for the Supreme Court of Judicature, or otherwise as the Treasury may direct.

Deduction of
income tax
on payments
of annuities.

68.—(a.) In acting on Orders directing any annuities to be paid out of dividends to accrue on securities in Court (other than securities specifically carried over to provide for such annuities), the Paymaster shall draw only for so much of the sums directed by such Orders respectively to be paid as shall remain after making a deduction therefrom for income tax at the rate payable during the time such annuities were accruing due, unless such sums shall be directed to be paid without making any such deduction.

(b.) When, for the purpose of providing for the payment of any annuity, an Order shall direct securities or any part of the same to be sold from time to time, as may be necessary, Income Tax at the rate in force at the time of payment of such annuity shall be deducted from the amount raised by such sale. The amount of such Income Tax shall be transferred to the account of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue at the Bank.

VII.—*Investments.*

69.—(a.) When an Order directs the investment and accumulation of dividends accruing on securities in Court, or to be transferred into Court, or directed to be purchased with money in Court, or to be lodged in Court, the Paymaster upon receipt of the copy of such Order shall, without any request, from time to time (until he shall receive a request or copy of an Order to the contrary) invest such dividends, if amounting to or exceeding £20 quarterly or half yearly, together with all accumulations of dividends thereon, as soon as conveniently may be after they shall accrue due and have been received, in the particular description of securities named in the Order directing such investment and accumulation.

Investment of accruing dividends under an Order.

(b.) When under any Order, or these Rules, the dividends on securities in Court are directed to be accumulated, by being invested, or placed on deposit, and a subsequent Order is made otherwise dealing with such dividends, or cash representing dividends, or any part thereof, the Paymaster may suspend such accumulation until he shall receive further directions from the Court.

70. When money in Court is invested in Exchequer bonds, and when such bonds are lodged in Court, in pursuance of an Order, or under these Rules, any principal money or interest which may thereafter be received and paid into the Bank in respect of such bonds, or in respect of any such bonds for which the same may be exchanged, shall from time to time, as the same shall be so received and paid into the Bank, be also invested by the Paymaster, unless such Order otherwise directs, or until he receives a written request or notice of a further Order to the contrary, in Exchequer bonds, which shall be placed to the same credit.

Purchase of Exchequer bonds.

71.—(a.) When and so often as any securities deposited at the Bank to the credit of the Pay Office Account shall be in course of payment, the Bank shall, without any direction from the Paymaster, cause all such securities so in course of payment to be delivered to one of the cashiers of the Bank, who is to receive the principal money or interest due thereon, and the Bank shall forthwith after every such receipt of principal or interest certify to the Paymaster, without any direction from him for that purpose, the amounts of securities so paid off, and the amount of the principal money and interest, received on such securities; and upon receiving such certificate the Paymaster shall place such principal money, and interest to the credit in the books at the Pay Office to which the securities so paid off were placed.

Bank to receive principal and interest of securities when paid off.

(b.) When the interest on any securities in Court is payable on the presentation of coupons in series, and the last coupon of any such series has been presented and paid, the Bank, without any direction from the Paymaster to that effect, shall take the necessary steps for obtaining a new series of coupons.

Limit of
amount to be
invested.

72.—(a.) A sum of money in Court less than £20 shall not be invested in securities, unless an Order directs such investment to be made notwithstanding the smallness of the amount. This Rule shall extend to the investment of dividends accruing on securities in Court which are directed to be invested.

(b.) Unless the Order otherwise directs, the investment of money in securities, other than Government securities under Rule 86, may be effected by one or more transactions, from time to time, until the total investment directed by the Order has been completed.

Investment of
money lodged
under the
Trustee Act,
1893.

73.—(a.) A sum of money lodged in Court without an affidavit, as provided in Rule 41, if or so soon as such money and the interest, if any, to be credited in respect thereof shall amount to or exceed £20, and the dividends accruing on any securities so lodged, if and when they shall amount to or exceed 20 $\frac{1}{2}$., shall be invested without any order or request in Consols, and the dividends accruing on such Consols and all accumulations thereof shall, if or so soon as they amount to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$., be invested in Consols.

(b.) When it is stated in the Schedule to the affidavit made pursuant to Rule 41 that it is desired that any money to be lodged in Court, and the accumulations thereof or any dividends to accrue on any securities to be so lodged, should be invested in any description of Government securities, such money, if or so soon as such money and the interest, if any, to be credited in respect thereof shall amount to or exceed 20 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the dividends accruing on such securities, if or so soon as they shall amount to or exceed 20 $\frac{1}{2}$., shall be invested accordingly, without any Order or further request for that purpose.

(c.) Dividends accruing on funds or on investments or accumulations of funds lodged in Court under the 32nd section of the Act 36 Geo. III. cap. 52, or under the Act 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 96, prior to the commencement of the Chancery Funds Rules, 1872, shall, when or so soon as they amount to or exceed 20 $\frac{1}{2}$., be invested without any request.

Lodgments
under 36
Geo. III. c. 52,
s. 52, and 10 &
11 Vict. c. 96,
prior to 1st
Jan., 1894, to
be dealt with
as if lodged
under Trustee
Act, 1893.

74. Money or securities lodged in Court under the 32nd section of the Act, 36 Geo. III. cap. 52. or under the 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 96 prior to the 1st January, 1894, and securities purchased with such money, or the income thereof, shall, subject to any Order affecting the same made prior to the 1st January, 1894, be dealt with in the same manner as if such money or securities had been lodged in Court under the 42nd section of the Trustee Act, 1893.

Investment
stayed or dis-
continued on
request.

75. In all cases, upon a request signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of any person claiming to be entitled to or interested in securities in Court, that the dividends or interest accruing on any specified securities may not be invested, being at any

time left at the Pay Office, the Paymaster shall be at liberty to cease to invest any more dividends or interest accruing on such securities or to place the same on deposit until he has received a copy of a Schedule in that behalf.

VIII.—*Money on Deposit, and Interest thereon.*

76. Subject to the two Rules next following all money to be lodged in Court in the Chancery Division, including dividends received in respect of securities in Court and not otherwise directed to be dealt with, shall be placed on deposit without a request. But money arising by the sale, conversion, or payment off of securities in Court in that Division shall only be placed on deposit upon a request to that effect.

Money to be placed on deposit.

77. Money shall not be placed on deposit in the following cases:—

Money not to be placed on deposit in certain cases.

- (a.) In any cause or matter in the King's Bench Division, or in the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division, or in Lunacy:
- (b.) When lodged in the Chancery Division under the provisions of Order XXII. or of Rule 26 of Order XXXI. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883:
- (c.) When lodged under the standing orders of either House of Parliament, pursuant to the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 20 or any Act amending the same, in respect of works or undertakings to be executed under the authority of Parliament, or when lodged under any Rule or Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade:
- (d.) If lodged prior to the commencement of the Court of Chancery Funds Act, 1872, pursuant to the Copyhold Acts, or to section 69 of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845:
- (e.) When the amount is less than 20*l.*:
- (f.) When an Order is made dealing with the money or any part of it otherwise than by directing it or the residue thereof to be placed on deposit or carried over:
- (g.) When a request that the money shall not be placed on deposit, signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of a person claiming to be entitled to or interested in the money, is left at the Pay Office: Provided that the person making such request may at any time withdraw the same, and request that the money may be placed on deposit.

When money shall be withdrawn from deposit.

78. Money shall be withdrawn from deposit in the following cases:—

(a.) When and to such an amount as the money is by an Order directed to be dealt with, otherwise than by carrying over:

(b.) When the amount is reduced below 20% :

(c.) Upon a request signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of a person interested, and countersigned by a Registrar or Master, containing a notification that the money is about to be dealt with by an Order.

Time for placing money on deposit.

79. The placing on deposit of money lodged in Court shall not be deferred beyond the last day of the month in which it shall be lodged in Court, or in which a request to place the same on deposit shall have been received at the Pay Office; but in the case of money lodged in Court on the last day of a month, or when a request as above is received on the last day of a month, the placing on deposit shall not be deferred beyond the last day of the following month.

As to placing on deposit cash arising from conversion of Government securities.

80. When an Order directs Government securities to be sold and the whole of the money arising thereby to be placed on deposit, and when such securities are realised by exchange as herein-after provided, such money shall be deemed to have been placed on deposit (without a request for that purpose) on the day on which such exchange shall be effected.

No interest on fraction of 1l.

81. Interest upon money on deposit shall not be computed on a fraction of 1l.

For what periods interest is to be computed.

82. Interest upon money on deposit shall accrue by calendar months, and shall not be computed for any less period than one month. Such interest shall begin on the first day of the calendar month next succeeding that in which the money is placed on deposit, and shall cease from the last day of the calendar month next preceding the day of the withdrawal of the money from deposit.

When interest is to be credited.

83. Interest which has accrued for or during the half years ending respectively the 31st of March and the 30th of September in every year on money then on deposit shall, on or before the 15th days of the months respectively following, be placed by the Paymaster to the credit to which such money shall be standing on every such half-yearly day. And when money on deposit is withdrawn from deposit, the interest thereon which has accrued and has not been credited shall be placed to the credit to which the money is then standing.

Mode of calculating interest in certain cases on parts of money withdrawn.

84. When money on deposit consists of sums which have been placed on deposit at different times, and an Order is made dealing with the money, and part of such money has to be withdrawn from deposit for the purpose of executing such Order, the part or parts of the money dealt with by such Order

last placed and remaining on deposit at the time of such withdrawal shall, for the purpose of computing interest, be treated as so withdrawn, unless the Order otherwise directs.

85. Unless otherwise directed by an Order, interest credited on money on deposit shall, when or so soon as it amounts to or exceeds 20%, be placed on deposit, and for the purpose of computing interest upon it shall be treated as having been placed on deposit on the last half-yearly day on which any such interest became due.

Placing of interest on deposit.

IX.—Exchange or Conversion of Government Securities and Transactions with the National Debt Commissioners.

86. When Government securities in Court are directed to be sold, such securities may be realised by exchange in the Pay Office books in the manner herein-after provided. And when money in Court is required to be invested in Government securities, such investment may be made by exchange in like manner.

Exchanges of securities in lieu of actual purchases and sales.

87. For the purpose of effecting any such exchange, an account of each description of Government securities shall be kept at the Pay Office, entitled "Exchange Accounts," and such accounts shall contain on the one side thereof the amount of securities received in exchange for money, and the amount of money received in exchange for securities, and on the other side thereof the amount of money and securities given in exchange for such securities and moneys respectively. The money value of the securities received or given in exchange under this Rule shall be determined by the price of the day next following that on which the Paymaster is required or authorised to make the sale or investment; or if the money invested consist of dividends accrued on securities in Court, and previously to the accruing thereof required or authorised to be invested in Government securities, the price of the day next following that on which such dividends shall be placed by the Bank to the Pay Office Account, or if no price can be ascertained for such day then the price of the next following day for which it can be ascertained.

Manner of recording such exchanges.

The price herein mentioned shall be, in the case of purchases, one-sixteenth per cent. above, and in the case of sales, one-sixteenth per cent. below, the Bank average price of the Government securities appearing in the account transmitted to the Comptroller General of the National Debt Office by the Cashiers of the Bank, a copy whereof shall be sent daily by the Bank to the Pay Office.

88. Upon every such sale or investment by exchange a commission shall be charged of one-eighth per cent. on the amount of money realised or invested, in lieu of any brokerage provided for by the Order or usually charged upon the sale or

Commission to be charged on exchanges and paid to the Exchequer.

purchase of such securities; but no such charge for commission shall in any case be less than sixpence; and unless the payment thereof is otherwise provided for by the Order, such commission shall be deducted from the proceeds of the realisation or the amount to be invested respectively, or in case a specific amount of money is to be realised, the commission upon it shall also be realised by the exchange of an additional amount of the securities by which the realisation is to be effected; and when the payment of brokerage is otherwise provided for, the Paymaster shall not be required to give effect to any such exchange until such commission has been paid into the Bank to the Pay Office Account. Such commission when so paid in or realised and deducted as aforesaid shall be placed to an account in the Pay Office books for Commission on exchanges; and the amount so placed shall be dealt with as provided in Rule 67 (c) of these Rules.

Periodical
adjustment
of exchange
account.

89. The Paymaster shall from time to time, but not less than once in every year, prepare and transmit to the National Debt Commissioners a statement of the result of the exchange operations under these Rules, showing the total amounts of each description of Government securities purchased by exchange and realised by exchange, respectively; and the total amounts of the cash charged and credited, respectively, in the Pay Office books as the money value of the securities exchanged. And the difference so arising between the amount of any description of Government securities standing to the credit of the Pay Office Account at the Bank and the amount of such securities appearing by the books of the Pay Office to be in Court, and also the difference between the money value nominally paid and nominally received for such securities, shall be forthwith adjusted as follows:—

- (a.) If such statement shows that the total amount of any description of Government securities purchased by exchange is in excess of the total amount of the same description of securities realised by exchange, the amount of such excess of securities purchased by exchange shall be transferred by the National Debt Commissioners from their account at the Bank on behalf of the Supreme Court to the Pay Office Account at the Bank. And such transfer of securities shall be treated as a repayment by the said Commissioners, out of the money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court, of the difference between the cash charged and credited respectively in the Pay Office books in respect of such exchanges, as shown in the said statement.
- (b.) If such statement shows that the total amount of any description of Government securities purchased by exchange is less than the total amount of the

same description of securities realised by exchange, the amount of the excess of securities realised by exchange shall be transferred by the Paymaster to the account at the Bank of the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Supreme Court. And the money value of the securities so transferred (being the difference between the cash charged and credited, respectively, in the Pay Office books in respect of such exchanges, as shown in the said statement), shall be placed by the National Debt Commissioners to the credit of the account kept by them of money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court.

90. The Paymaster shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the National Debt Commissioners a statement showing the amount of the dividends, less income tax, which became payable in the period to which such statement relates, on the Government securities in Court (at the closing of the Bank books for such dividends) as shown by the Pay Office books, and the amount of the dividends received in the same period on the Government securities standing to the credit of the Pay Office Account at the Bank; and the difference appearing thereby shall be adjusted as follows:—

Adjustment
of dividends
on Govern-
ment securi-
ties in Court.

- (a.) If the amount of dividends payable shall have exceeded the amount of dividends received, the amount of the difference shall be credited by the National Debt Commissioners to the account kept by them of money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court.
- (b.) If the amount of dividends received shall have exceeded the amount of dividends payable, the amount of the difference shall be transferred by the Paymaster to the account at the Bank of the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Supreme Court.

91. When the money to the credit of the Pay Office Account is, in the opinion of the Paymaster, in excess of the amount required for the purpose of making current payments, he shall transfer the amount of such excess from the Pay Office Account to the account at the Bank of the National Debt Commissioners on behalf of the Supreme Court, and shall notify such transfer to the said Commissioners.

Surplus of
money on the
Pay Office
Account to be
transferred to
the National
Debt Com-
missioners.

92. When the money to the credit of the Pay Office Account is, in the opinion of the Paymaster, insufficient for the purpose of making current payments, the National Debt Commissioners, upon a request in writing of the Paymaster, shall forthwith transfer from their account at the Bank on behalf of the Supreme Court to the Pay Office Account the amount of money specified in such request.

Deficiency of
money on the
Pay Office
Account to be
made good by
National
Debt Com-
missioners.

National Debt Commissioners to give credit for interest on money on deposit.

93. The Paymaster shall, after the 31st March and 30th September in every year, certify to the National Debt Commissioners the amount of interest on money on deposit which has accrued for or during the half years respectively ending on those days; and the National Debt Commissioners, as soon thereafter as may be, shall place such amount to the credit of the account kept by them of money placed in their hands by the Paymaster on behalf of the Supreme Court, and shall cause the amount of income tax (if any) chargeable on such interest to be paid to the account at the Bank of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

X.—Calculation of Residues, Evidence of Life, &c.

Calculations of residues to be made in Pay Office.

94. For the purpose of ascertaining the amounts of any residue or aliquot part of money or securities dealt with by an Order, when such amounts cannot be stated in the Payment Schedule and are not directed to be certified, or otherwise ascertained by any means provided by the Order, or by these Rules, the necessary calculations shall be made in the Pay Office: Provided that the Paymaster may require such calculations to be first stated in a certificate signed by the solicitor of the party interested.

Evidence of life, &c.

95. When any person is entitled, under an Order, to receive dividends or other periodical payments from the Pay Office, and the Paymaster requires evidence of life or of the fulfilment of any conditions affecting such payments, such evidence may be furnished by a declaration signed by a solicitor acting on behalf of such person, or by a declaration signed by the person entitled to the payment, and attested by a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner to Administer Oaths, Notary Public, Clerk in Holy Orders, a Minister of religion, acting as resident within the town or district where he attests, a banker, or the agent or manager of a bank within the United Kingdom, or a registered medical practitioner in attendance on the declarant; and the Paymaster shall act on such evidence unless in any case he thinks fit to require such evidence to be by statutory declaration or affidavit. The Paymaster may prescribe, with the approval of the Treasury, the terms in which such declaration or affidavit shall be made, and the forms to be used for that purpose. The provisions of this Rule shall apply to Orders made before these Rules come into operation, notwithstanding anything as to evidence in such Orders contained.

Affidavits in other cases.

96. When in carrying into effect the directions of an Order evidence is required by the Paymaster for any purposes other than those included in the immediately preceding Rules, he may receive and act upon an affidavit, or upon a statutory declaration, and every such affidavit or statutory declaration shall be filed in the Central Office when the Paymaster shall consider it necessary.

XI.—Copies of Orders and other Documents for Audit Office.

97. An office copy of the Schedules to every Order in the Chancery Division and in Lunacy, and, when requested, an office copy of any Order in the King's Bench and Probate Divorce and Admiralty Divisions, to be acted upon by the Paymaster, shall be transmitted by the proper officer to the Audit Office; and in case of any amendments being made in any such Schedule or Order, such office copy shall be likewise amended.

Office copy of Schedules, &c. to be sent to Audit Office.

98. An office copy of every certificate or other authority of a Master of the Supreme Court, Taxing Officer, or of a Master in Lunacy, which is to be acted upon by the Paymaster, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and an office copy of any certificate, affidavit, or statutory declaration which may be received in evidence by the Paymaster, shall, when requested, be transmitted by the proper officer to the Audit Office.

Office copy of certificates and other documents to be sent.

XII.—Miscellaneous.

99. The Paymaster, upon a request signed by or on behalf of a person claiming to be interested in any funds in Court standing to the credit of an account specified in such request, may, in his discretion, issue a certificate of the amount and description of such funds, and such certificate shall have reference to the morning of the day of the date thereof, and shall not include the transactions of that day.

Paymaster to give certificates of funds in Court.

The Paymaster shall notify on such certificate the dates of any Orders restraining the transfer, sale, delivery out, or payment, or other dealing with the funds in Court to the credit of the account mentioned in such certificate, and whether such Orders affect principal or interest; and any Charging Orders affecting such funds, of which respectively he has received notice, and the names of the persons to whom notice is to be given, or in whose favour such restraining or charging Orders have been made; and the date of any notice which he may have received stating that Duty is payable, of which a memorandum has been made in his books pursuant to Rule 66 of these Rules.

The Paymaster may re-date any such certificate, provided that no alteration in the amount or description of the funds has been made since the certificate was issued.

When a cause or matter has been inserted in the list referred to in Rule 101, the fact shall be notified on the certificate relating thereto.

100. Upon a request signed by or on behalf of a person claiming to be interested in funds in Court, the Paymaster may, in his discretion, issue a transcript of the account in his books specified in such request; and if so required by the person to whom it is issued, such transcript shall be authenticated at the Audit Office. He may also upon a like request supply such other information or issue such certificates with respect to any

Paymaster may issue transcripts of accounts and furnish other information.

transactions or dealings with funds in Court as may from time to time be required in any particular case.

List of dormant funds to be made triennially and published.

101. On or before the 1st day of March in every third year the Paymaster shall prepare, in such form and with such particulars as the Treasury may from time to time direct, a list or statement of the accounts in the books of the Pay Office to the credit of which there stood on the 1st day of September then next preceding any funds not less than 50%, which have not been dealt with, otherwise than by the continuous investment or placing on deposits of dividends, during the 15 years immediately preceding the last-mentioned date.

The said list or statement shall be filed in the Central Office and a copy thereof shall be inserted in the "London Gazette" and exhibited in the several Offices of the Court.

The Paymaster may, in his discretion, give any information respecting any funds in Court mentioned in such list or statement upon a request signed by the person applying for such information or by his solicitor. If such request be made by a solicitor, such information shall not be given unless the request states the name and address of the person on whose behalf it is made, and that such person is in the opinion of the applicant beneficially interested in such funds. If such request be made by any person other than a solicitor, such information shall not be given unless the applicant is able to satisfy the Paymaster that the request is such as may in the particular case be properly complied with.

The Paymaster may omit from such list or statement any account in respect of which he may be informed by or on behalf of a person claiming to be interested therein that an Order dealing therewith will be applied for; or any account the funds standing to the credit of which have been lodged under Rule 41 (a) of these Rules, and remained undealt with for a period not exceeding 20 years.

Transfer of small balances to a special account.

102. The Paymaster may from time to time carry over to a special account for small balances such balances of money and securities as do not together exceed 5%, and on which the money or securities shall not have been dealt with during the preceding five years. When an Order dealing with funds carried over under this Rule is to be acted upon, the Paymaster shall carry back such funds and any dividends accrued thereon to the account from which they were so carried over, and shall deal therewith as directed by such Order.

Titles of accounts not to exceed 36 words.

103. The length of the title of any ledger credit shall not exceed 36 words: Provided that such title may be extended beyond 36 words if a sufficient reason be assigned to the satisfaction of a Registrar or Master of the Supreme Court; and the Registrar or Master shall in such case add to the instruction to open such credit the words "notwithstanding Rule 103"; and provided also that the Paymaster may extend any such title

if in his opinion a sufficient reason be assigned for so doing. In such title four figures shall be reckoned as one word.

104. Unpaid cheques signed by the late Accountant General, or any of his predecessors, shall be a sufficient authority to the Paymaster for making the payments therein purporting to be intended to be made.

Outstanding cheques of late Accountants General.

105. An index shall be made and kept in the Central Office of all documents by these Rules directed to be filed there.

Index of documents filed.

106. Upon the request of any person, or of a solicitor acting on behalf of any person, named in an Order and entitled to or interested in funds in Court, the Paymaster shall record, in such manner as he shall consider convenient for reference, the name and address of such person, or of the solicitor for the time being acting on his behalf, and also any change of such address which may be notified to him.

Names and addresses of suitors.

107. The directions of the Paymaster for giving effect to these Rules shall be prepared and issued in such form and manner as the Treasury may from time to time direct, and shall be signed by such officers as the Treasury may prescribe or approve.

Paymaster's directions to be issued and signed as Treasury may prescribe.

108. It shall be the duty of the Paymaster to comply with any instructions which may be given to him by the Treasury as to the means of identifying any person to whom a direction for payment of money or for delivery of securities out of Court is issued, when such identification may be deemed necessary.

Identification of persons to be paid, &c.

109.—(a.) Whenever any amount or number of stock, shares, or other security in Court (in this Rule referred to as the original security) is converted into any other stock, shares, or other security (in this Rule referred to as the substituted security), so that the description thereof will differ from the description given of the original security in the Order or other authority under which the Paymaster acts respecting the same, the Paymaster shall write off from the account to which the same may be standing the original security so converted, and shall place to the same account a proportionate part of the substituted security; and except in so far as any original security may be affected by any Order brought to the Pay Office in due time for that purpose, the Paymaster shall, as far as may be practicable, give effect to every part of any Order or other authority under which he has been acting which shall refer to any such original security so converted as aforesaid, or the dividends thereon, as if it referred to the substituted security or the dividends thereon. Provided that payments of income shall not be made in pursuance hereof, without an Order, in any case where the substituted security is a terminable annuity, unless such terminable annuity is based upon a deduction for sinking fund intended to replace the capital of the original security.

Conversion of securities : and securities of extinct companies.

(b.) The Paymaster may, without any Order in that behalf, take the necessary steps, under such directions as may be given by the Treasury from time to time, to effect the conversion of any securities in Court, the conversion of which is compulsory

upon the holders under any Act of Parliament, or the sanction of the Court, or any scheme of arrangement or sale duly effected or sanctioned under any of the provisions of the Companies Acts. There shall be lodged with the Paymaster the authority for such conversion, including, if required by him, an Office Copy of an affidavit of the Secretary or other proper officer of the Company or public body concerned, or of the solicitor for any of the parties to the cause or matter to the credit of which the securities stand setting out the circumstances under which the conversion has become compulsory upon the holders; and such documents shall be retained by the Paymaster, and shall be his authority for effecting the conversion referred to therein.

(c.) Where any company has been wound up, and thereafter is struck off the Register the Paymaster, on receipt of notification in writing from the Liquidator, or from the Board of Trade, that no assets are or will be distributable in respect of any securities of the Company which have been lodged in Court, and from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that the Company has been struck off the Register, shall withdraw from the Bank the certificates, if any, representing such securities, and shall write off the said securities from the account to which the same may be standing, and shall send the certificates, if any, to the Audit Office, together with the notifications from the Liquidator or the Board of Trade, and the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, which shall be his authority for such writing-off.

Allotments of
new stock by
companies.

110. Whenever any allotment letters, scrip allotments, or other securities are allotted or assigned in respect of any sums of stock, or of any shares or other security in Court, such allotment letters, scrip allotments, or other securities (excepting such of them, if any, as may be affected by any Order of which the Paymaster has notice) shall be sold. The money to arise by the said sale shall be paid by the broker to the Pay Office Account at the Bank and placed in the books of the Pay Office to the respective accounts to which the said stock or shares or other security are standing, in respect of which such allotment letters, scrip allotments, or other securities have been allotted or assigned.

Rules to
apply to
District
Registries at
Liverpool and
Manchester.

111. These Rules shall apply to funds in Court or hereafter lodged in Court in the District Registries in Liverpool and Manchester; but shall not apply in other District Registries.

Halsbury, C.

2 August, 1905.

We certify that these Rules are made with the concurrence of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

*H. W. Forster.
Edmund B. Talbot.*

FORM No. 1—continued.

Specimen Lodgment Schedules.

(A.)

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

Date of Order, 1st June, 1905.

Re Morton, deceased, Morton *v.* Matthews. 1904. M. 391.

Ledger credit. As above.

Particulars of Funds to be lodged to the account of the Paymaster-General.	Person to make the Lodgment.	Amounts.					
		Money.			Securities.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance on passing final account as Receiver (to be certified).	Edmund James White (the Receiver).						
Balance due from him as Exe- cutor (to be certified).	James Matthews (De- fendant).						

(B.)

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

Date of Order, 1st June, 1905.

Allen v. Baker. 1904. A. 16.

Ledger credit. As above.

Particulars of Funds to be lodged to the account of the Paymaster General.	Person to make the Lodgment.	Amounts.					
		Money.			Securities.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consols	John Allen and James Brown.				15,000	-	-
Great Western Railway Company 4 p.c. Debenture Stock.	The same				1,500	-	-
Balance of Cash, to be certified.	James Brown						
Invest in Consols							
Accumulate all interest in Consols							

FORM No. 1—*continued*.*Specimen Lodgment Schedule.*

Of purchase money, to be signed by a Master of the Supreme Court.

(C.)

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

Allen v. Baker. 1904. A. 16.

Ledger Credit. The said action. Proceeds of sale of real estate.

Lodgment Schedule.

Purchase money to be lodged pursuant to Order dated 30th March, 1905.

Particulars of Money to be lodged to the account of the Paymaster-General.	Person to make the Lodgment.	Amount.		
Auctioneer's Deposit	Thomas Allen	£ 20	s. —	d. —
Balance of purchase money and in- terest thereon (less Income Tax).	William King, the Purchaser	195	2	6
Invest amounts lodged in Consols ..				
Accumulate Interest in Consols ..				
The above funds are not to be paid out, transferred, or otherwise dealt with, without notice to the said William King.				
		215	2	6

Total amount } Two hundred and fifteen pounds two shillings and six pence.
in words.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1905.

(Signed) _____

A Master of the Supreme Court.

FORM No. 2—continued.

Specimen Payment Schedules.

(A.)

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

Date of Order, 1st June, 1905.

Brown v. Deane, 1904. B. 165.

Ledger credit. As above.

Funds in Court { £1,730 7s. 7d. Consols.
£10 13s. 2d. Cash.

Particulars of payments, transfers, or other operations, to be carried out by the Paymaster.	Payees and transferees or titles of separate accounts.	Amounts.					
		Money.			Securities.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PAY	John Park, of 4, High Street, Bristol.	5	6	7			
TRANSFER Consols	Jane Edwards, wife of John Edwards, and the said John Edwards.	—	—	—	100	—	—
Sell residue of Consols .. ..	.. .. .	—	—	—	1,630	7	7
Out of proceeds, residue of cash, and any interest—							
PAY Costs to be taxed under this Order.							
PAY Duty (if any).							
PAY £100 and interest (less Income Tax) to 26th March, 1905.	Countts & Company, bankers, London.	104	16	6			
PAY Income Tax so deducted from interest.	.. .. .	—	4	10			
Divide residue into fourths, and pay and carry over as under:—							
PAY:—							
Two-fourths	Emma Joy, wife of John Joy, of Rectory Place, Hastings.						
Out of one-fourth	Eliza Joy, of 401, Old Bond Street, W., Widow.	79	10	6			
Residue of such one-fourth	Edward Sparkes and John Sparkes, as executors of William Sparkes.						
CARRY OVER one-fourth ..	Said action: the account of William Peters, an infant.						
Invest in Consols.							
Pay interest as it accrues during the minority of William Peters, born 19th May, 1890.	James Peters, his guardian.						

FORM No. 2—continued.

Specimen Payment Schedules—continued.

(B.)

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

Date of Order, 1st June, 1905.

Smith v. Williams, 1904, S. 1031

Ledger credit. The said action. Legacy of £1,500 for Charles Pearce and Susan his wife and their children.

Funds in Court { £1,662 11s. Consols.
£50 Money on Deposit.
£48 1s. 3d. Cash.

Particulars of payments, transfers, or other operations, to be carried out by the Paymaster.	Payees and transferees or titles of separate accounts.	Amounts.					
		Money.			Securities.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sell Consols .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	1,662	11	—
Out of proceeds, Money on Deposit, cash, and any interest:—							
PAY	David Shore and Charles Weaver, co-partners, of 268, Cheapside, E.C.	45	6	2			
PAY costs to be taxed under this Order.							
Divide residue of funds into fourths, and							
PAY as under:—							
One-fourth	George Turner, of Cross Street, Bolton.						
Out of one-fourth	James Watson & Co., of 180, Moorgate Street, E.C.	100	—	—			
Residue of last-named one-fourth.	Birmingham Banking Company, Limited, mortgagees.						
Out of one-fourth	Henry Earle, of Croydon, as mortgagee.	100	—	—			
Out of same one-fourth, interest on £100 at £4 per cent. per annum (less tax) from March 1st, 1905, to the day for payment.	The same.						
Residue of same one-fourth	Robert Wild and Joseph Hunter, as trustees of Arthur Turner.						
One-fourth	Matthew Field, of Coventry.						

FORM NO. 3.

[Combined Lodgment and Payment Schedule, referred to in Rule 8.]

Lodgment and Payment Schedule.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

Date of Order _____ 19__

Title of Cause or Matter: _____ 19__ (Year,
Letter, and number of action.)

Ledger credit. [If same as title of cause, state "As above."]

I. Lodgment.

Particulars of Funds to be lodged to the Account of the Paymaster-General.	Person to make the lodgment.	Amounts.			
		Money.		Securities.	

II. Payment.

Funds to be dealt with { £ _____ 2½ per cent. Annuities.
£ _____ Cash.
Funds to be lodged as above.

Particulars of payments, transfers, or other operations to be carried out by the Paymaster.	Payees, transferees, or titles of separate accounts.	Amounts.			
		Money.		Securities.	

FORM No. 4.

[Certificate of Ascertained Sums, referred to in Rule 11.]

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

Title of Cause or Matter _____

Ledger credit. [If same as title of cause, state "As above."]

Amount in
words.

I certify that under an Order dated _____ 19____
 the sums stated in the Schedule subjoined hereto, amounting in the whole
 to _____ pounds
 _____ shillings and _____ pence,
 have been ascertained to be the sums payable under the said Order to the
 persons respectively named, in respect of [*state in what character paid*].

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.

_____ { A Master of the Supreme Court,
 (or as the case may be).

Schedule.

Name in full. (Christian Name to precede Surname.)	Address.	Amount to be paid.		
	Total £			

[Certificate of execution of Documents, referred to in Rule 18.]

Title of Cause or Matter_____

An Order of the Court, dated _____ 19 __ having directed that the under-mentioned dealings with the funds specified shall be contingent upon the execution of *[here describe the document to be executed]*, I hereby certify (pursuant to Rule 18 of the Supreme Court Funds Rules) that the said document has been executed as directed in the said Order.

Whether payment, transfer, carrying-over, or other operation ; and description of securities (if any).	Name (in full), and address of payee or transferee, or title of separate account.	Amounts to be dealt with.					
		Money.			Securities.		
	Totals .. £						

Amounts in words.	} Money
[Total only of each column.]	
	} Securities

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____.

_____ { A Master of the Supreme Court.
or a Master in Lunacy.

FORM NO. 8.

[*Request for Lodgment of Money in Chancery Division, referred to in Rule 30.*]

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

I.—*Request for Direction for Lodgment.*Title of Cause or Matter _____ v. _____ 19____. (Year,
Letter, and number of action.)Ledger credit to which } [If same as title of cause, state "As above."]
to be lodged.

Further particulars (if any) required to be stated _____

The Paymaster is hereby requested to issue a direction to the Bank to
receive from _____ the sum of £ _____
for the above-mentioned Ledger credit in the books of the Supreme Court
Pay Office.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

Dated _____ 19 ____.

II.—*Paymaster's Direction for Lodgment.*

To the Agent of the Bank of England (Law Courts Branch).

Please receive the above-stated sum, and place it to THE ACCOUNT OF THE
PAYMASTER GENERAL FOR THE TIME BEING FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Signature) _____

Supreme Court Pay Office _____ 19 ____.

III.—*Bank Certificate of Receipt.*

To the Assistant Paymaster General, Royal Courts of Justice.

Bank of England (Law Courts Branch) _____ 19 ____.

The above-stated sum has been this day received.

(Signature) _____

For the Bank of England.

FORM No. 9.

*[Request for Lodgment or Transfer of Securities in Chancery Division,
referred to in Rule 30.]*

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

I.—*Request for Direction for Lodgment or Transfer of Securities.*

Title of Cause or Matter : (Year, Letter, and number of action).

Ledger credit to which } [If same as title of cause, state "As above."]
to be lodged.

Authority is hereby requested for the lodgment or transfer to THE ACCOUNT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL FOR THE TIME BEING FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE of the securities mentioned below, for the above-mentioned Ledger credit in the books of the Supreme Court Pay Office.

To be lodged or transferred by _____

Description and amount of securities _____

Date of Order (if any) _____ 19__.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

II.—*Paymaster's Direction for Lodgment or Transfer.*

Authority is hereby given for the lodgment or transfer of the above-mentioned securities to THE ACCOUNT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL FOR THE TIME BEING FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Signature) _____

Supreme Court Pay Office _____ 19__.

III.—*Certificate of Lodgment or Transfer.*

Address _____

Date _____ 19__

It is hereby certified that in accordance with the above authority the securities herein mentioned have this day been lodged or transferred to The Account of the Paymaster General for the time being for and on behalf of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

(Signature) _____

N.B.—Under the Supreme Court Funds Rule 23, having statutory authority, the Paymaster's direction for the lodgment of any securities (including stock and shares) is the necessary and sufficient evidence of the Order quoted therein to authorise the person, bank, or company named therein to lodge the securities to the above account.

The bank or other company in whose books the transfer herein authorised is made will certify such transfer hereon, and return the document (entire), with the relative stock or share Certificate (if any), to the Assistant Paymaster General, Royal Courts of Justice, London.

FORM No. 10.

[*Request for Lodgment in Chancery Division, under Orders XXII. and XXXI., referred to in Rule 30.*]

High Court of Justice.—Chancery Division.

I.—*Request for Lodgment of Money, under Order XXII. or Rule 26 of Order XXXI.*

Title of Cause or Matter _____ v. _____ 19____. (Year,
Letter and number of action.)

Ledger credit to } [If same as title of cause, state "As above."] (To be
which to be } first verified at the Pay Office.)
lodged.

To the Agent of the Bank of England (Law Courts Branch).

Please receive £ : : , for The Account of the
Paymaster-General for the time being for and on behalf of the Supreme
Court of Judicature, which amount is paid in° _____

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

Solicitor for the _____

Date _____ 19____.

* Insert one of the following statements, in accordance with the circumstances:—

(A.) "on behalf of defendant [*state name*] in satisfaction of claim of above-named" [*state name of party*] (or "with defence setting up tender").

(B.) "on behalf of defendant [*state name*] against claim of above-named" [*state name of party*] "with defence denying liability."

(C.) "to security for costs account on behalf of" [*state name of the party to the action, and whether plaintiff or defendant*].

III.—*Bank Certificate of Receipt.*

To the Assistant Paymaster-General, Royal Courts of Justice.

Bank of England (Law Courts Branch) _____ 19____.

The above-stated sum has been this day received.

(Signature) _____

For the Bank of England.

FORM No. 11.

[Request for Lodgment in King's Bench Division, referred to in Rule 32.]

In the High Court of Justice.—King's Bench Division.

I.—Request for Lodgment of Money.

Title of Cause or Matter _____ v. _____ 19 _____. (Year,
Letter and number of action.)

To the Agent of the Bank of England, Law Courts Branch.

Please receive £ _____, for The Account of the Paymaster-
General for the time being for and on behalf of the Supreme Court of
Judicature, which amount is paid in* _____

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

Name of Solicitor on the other side :

Solicitor for the _____

(Date) _____ 19 ____.

- * Insert one of the following statements in accordance with the circumstances :—
- (A.) "on behalf of defendant [state name] in satisfaction of claim of above-named" [state name of party] (or "with defence setting up tender").
- (B.) "on behalf of defendant [state name] against claim of above-named" [state name of party] "with defence denying liability".
- (C.) "to Security for Costs account on behalf of" [state name of the party to the action, and whether plaintiff or defendant].
- (D.) If lodged in pursuance of an Order, or otherwise than as above, state nature and date of authority. For instance :—"Under Order dated ____ day of ____ 19 ____," or "On notice of appeal [in bankruptcy], dated ____ day of ____ 19 ____."

II.—Bank Certificate of Receipt.

To the Assistant Paymaster-General, Royal Courts of Justice.

Bank of England, Law Courts Branch _____ 19 ____.

The above-stated sum has been this day received.

(Signature) _____

For the Bank of England.

FORM NO. 12.

[*Request for Lodgment in Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division, referred to in Rule 34.*]

In the High Court of Justice.—Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division.

I.—*Request for Authority for Lodgment.*

Title of Cause or Matter _____ v. _____ 19____. (Year,
Letter and number of action.)

Ledger credit. [If the same as title of cause, state "As above."] [Name of
ship in Admiralty actions.]

To the Registrar.

I request authority for the lodgment of £ _____ at the Bank of England ;
such lodgment being for* _____

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

(Date) _____ 19____

* State here such particulars as may be required.

II.—*Registrar's Authority for Lodgment.*

To the Agent of the Bank of England, Law Courts Branch.

Please receive the above-stated sum and place it to The Account of the
Paymaster-General for the time being for and on behalf of the Supreme
Court of Judicature.

(Signature) _____

_____ 19____.

III.—*Bank Certificate of Receipt.*

To the Assistant Paymaster-General, Royal Courts of Justice.

Bank of England, Law Courts Branch _____ 19____

The above-stated sum has been this day received.

(Signature) _____

For the Bank of England.

FORM No 13.

[*Notice of appropriation of money lodged in King's Bench Division, under Order XIV., referred to in Rule 43.*]

In the High Court of Justice.—King's Bench Division.

Notice of appropriation (under Rule 43 of the Supreme Court Funds Rules) of money lodged under Order XIV.

Title of Cause or Matter _____ v. _____ 1905. (Year,
Letter and number of action.)

To the Assistant Paymaster-General,
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Date _____ 19 ____.

Take notice that £_____ of the money lodged in Court in the above
action under Order dated _____ 19 ____ is appropriated by
the defendant [*state his name*], in respect of the plaintiff's claim, as under,
viz. :—^o

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

* Insert one of the following statements, as may be intended :—

(A) "in satisfaction of claim of plaintiff" [*state his name*].

(B) "against claim of plaintiff" [*state his name*] "with a defence denying liability."

FORM No. 14 (A).

[Request for payment of money lodged "in satisfaction," referred to in Rule 44 (a).]

In the High Court of Justice, _____ Division.

[Request for payment of money lodged, or appropriated, in satisfaction of claim under Rule 5 or Rule 11 of Order XXII.]

Title of Cause or Matter _____ v. _____ 1905. (Year, Letter and number of action.)

Ledger credit }
[In Chancery } [If same as title of Cause, state "As above."
Division]. }

To the Assistant Paymaster-General, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

* Erase one or the other, as the case may be.

I hereby request that payment of the sum of £ _____ paid into Court in the above action may be made to^o me the plaintiff, [or to] _____ of _____, the Solicitor to me the plaintiff.

(Signature)† _____

(Address) _____

(Date) _____ 19__.

(Signature of witness) _____

(Address) _____

(Occupation)‡ _____

* N.B.—If payment is to be made to the plaintiff's solicitor, the plaintiff must himself sign the request, and insert therein the words "*the solicitor to me, the plaintiff*" (naming such solicitor). If payment is to be made to the plaintiff in person, the request may be signed either by the plaintiff, who should insert "*me, the plaintiff*" or by the solicitor of the plaintiff, who must insert "*the plaintiff*" (naming him).

† If the plaintiff is resident out of the United Kingdom, the signature must be witnessed by a British consular or other authority, or by a foreign notary or other foreign official, who should in each case affix his seal (if any).

‡ A clerk or employé should state the name of his employer.

FORM No. 14 (B).

[Request for payment of money lodged "against claim," referred to in
Rule 44 (b).]

In the High Court of Justice, _____ Division.

[Request for payment of money lodged or appropriated against claim, with
defence denying liability under Rule 6 or Rule 11 of Order XXII.]

Title of Cause or Matter _____ v. _____ 19____. (Year,
Letter and number.)

Ledger credit }
[In Chancery } [If same as title of Cause, state "As above."]
Division]. }

To the Assistant Paymaster-General, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

I hereby notify that the sum of £_____ paid into Court in the
above action has been accepted by the plaintiff in satisfaction of the claim in
respect of which it is paid in, and I declare that due notice has been given
of such acceptance thereof. And I request that payment of the said sum
may be made to* me the plaintiff [or to] _____
of _____, the Solicitor to me the plaintiff.

* Erase one
other, as the
case may be.

(Signature)† _____

(Address) _____

(Date) _____ 19____.

(Signature of witness) _____

(Address) _____

(Occupation)† _____

* N.B.—If payment is to be made to the plaintiff's solicitor, the plaintiff must himself sign the request, and insert therein the words "*the solicitor to me, the plaintiff*" (naming such solicitor). If payment is to be made to the plaintiff himself, the request may be signed either by the plaintiff, who should insert "*me, the plaintiff*," or by his solicitor, who must insert "*the plaintiff*" (naming him).

† If the plaintiff is resident out of the United Kingdom, his signature must be witnessed by a British consular or other authority, or by a foreign notary or other foreign official, who should in each case affix his official seal (if any).

‡ A clerk or employé should state the name of his employer.

FORM No. 14 (C).

[Certificate for payment of money lodged as Security for Costs, referred to in Rule 44 (c).]

In the High Court of Justice, _____ Division.

Title of Cause or Matter } _____ v. _____ 1905. (Year.
in which the money } Letter and number of action.)
was originally lodged. }

Security for Costs Account.

Ledger credit. [If same as title of Cause, state "As above."]

In pursuance of Rule 44 (c) of the Supreme Court Funds Rules, and Rule 27 A of Order XXXI. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, October 1884,

(a) Name in full, and address of person to be paid, and whether as plaintiff or defendant, or as solicitor to plaintiff or defendant.

(b) Plaintiff or defendant.

I certify that (a) _____
of _____
is or are entitled to payment of the total sum of £ _____ lodged in Court in the above cause or matter, by or on behalf of the (b) _____
to a Security for Costs Account as stated below, pursuant to Rule 26 of Order XXXI. of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, viz. :—

On _____ 19__ £

On _____ 19__ £

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19__.

(Signature) _____

(Title of Office) _____

N.B.—The person applying for payment must produce the receipt of the Bank of England for the lodgment of the amount.

FORM No. 15.

[Declaration, referred to in Rule 62, to be made by a relative of a person who has died intestate, when letters of administration have not been taken out, and when the total assets of the estate of the deceased have not exceeded the value of £100.]

In the High Court of Justice, _____ Division.

Ledger credit _____

I (a) _____ solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the (b) _____ and next or one of the next of kin of (c) _____ who died on _____ 1 _____ and that I am entitled to take out administration to his estate, and to receive the sum of £ _____ directed to be paid to him (d) by the Order dated _____ 19 _____.

(a) Name of applicant.
(b) Degree of relationship.
(c) Name of deceased.
(d) Or "to the legal personal representative of _____ when constituted."

And I further declare that the total value of the assets of the deceased, including the above sum, does not exceed £100; and I certify that the death-bed and funeral expenses of the deceased have been paid. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Signature of Applicant _____

Address _____

Declared before me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____
(Signature) _____
(Address) _____
(Qualification) _____

See Note below.

We certify that the person who has signed the above declaration is personally known to us, and that we believe his or her statement to be true.

(Signature) _____
(Address) _____
(Signature) _____
(Address) _____

To be signed by two householders, resident in the Parish.

I certify that the persons whose signatures are last above subscribed are resident householders in this Parish.

_____ { Minister in the Parish
of _____

NOTE.—The declaration may be made before a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner to Administer Oaths, Notary Public, Clerk in Holy Orders, or the solicitor having carriage of the Order.

FORM No. 16.

[*Request for Lodgment without an affidavit, under the Trustees Act, 1893, and Certificate of Commissioners of Inland Revenue to be furnished therewith, referred to in Rule 41a.*]

Trustees Act, 1893.—Legacy (or Share of Residue) of *E.F.* under the Will (or Intestacy) of *C.D.*

A.B. the executor of the Will (or administrator of the estate) of *C.D.* deceased, whose Will was proved (or of whose estate letters of administration were granted) on the _____ day of _____ proposes to lodge in Court to the credit of "Legacy to (or Share of residue of) *E.F.*, an "infant (or beyond seas) under the Will (or intestacy) of *C.D.*" the sum of *£ _____ (or the following securities representing), the full amount (or part) of such legacy (or share of residue) to which the said *E.F.* is absolutely entitled [*describe securities, if any, which must be such as the Paymaster can properly accept*].

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

(Date) _____ 19 ____.

Certificate of Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

[To accompany above request.]

(a.) *If Duty has been paid.*

Reg. _____ of the year 19 ____ . Fo. ____ .

I certify that the sum of £ _____ was paid on the _____ day of _____ for legacy duty, at the rate of _____ per cent. in respect of the above-mentioned (*state amount of money or describe securities*) payable to _____, described as a _____ of the deceased.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19 ____.

By order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

(Signed) _____

(b.) *If no Duty is chargeable.*

Reg. _____ of the year 19 ____ . Fo. ____ .

I certify that no legacy duty is chargeable in respect of the above-mentioned (*state amount of money or describe securities*) payable to *E.F.*, described as a _____ of the deceased, inasmuch as such sum is (or such securities are) stated to be part of the personal estate of the deceased, upon the value whereof stamp duty has been paid under section 27 (or 33) of the Act 44 Vict. cap. 12, and therefore exempt from legacy duty under Section 41 (or 35) of that Act.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 19 ____.

By order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

(Signed) _____

* N.B.—No deduction for costs and expenses must be made from the amount to be paid.

FORM 17.

Sums not exceeding £10.
Rule 62 (d).Declaration by Executor or
Administrator of a person
entitled to payment.

In the High Court of Justice, _____ Division.

Precise title of matter }
or suit as in Pay Office }
Books. }

Date of Order _____ 19____

Certificate filed _____ 19____

I (a) _____
 of _____ solemnly and sincerely
 declare that I am (b) _____
 of (c) _____
 of _____ who died
 on _____ 19____ and whose Will was
 proved, or Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted, on
 the _____ 19____.

(a) Name, ad-
dress, and
description of
applicant.(b) Executor
(or one of the
Executors) or
Adminis-
trator.(c) Name and
address of
deceased.

I am entitled to receive the sum of £ " " directed to be paid
 to the said deceased by the above-mentioned Order (or Certificate).

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to
 be true.

Signature of Executor } _____
 or Administrator. }

Declared before me this _____
 of _____ 19____.
 Justice of the Peace for _____
 or _____
 Minister of _____
 or _____
 A Commissioner to Administer
 Oaths.

Signature _____

FORM 18.

[Application to Paymaster-General for transmission to County Court of Money paid into High Court in action or matter remitted or transferred to County Court, referred to in Rule 44.]

In the County Court of _____ holden at _____

In the matter of an action (or matter) remitted (or transferred) from the High Court of Justice.

Title of action or matter _____ 19 . (Letter) No. _

Ledger Credit
as in
Pay Office Books. } If the same as Title of action or matter say "As above."

The above action or matter having been remitted (or transferred) from the High Court of Justice to, and entered for trial in, this Court, pursuant to an Order of _____ dated the ____ day of _____ 19____, I hereby request that the sum of £ _____ paid into the High Court in the said action (or matter) on the _____ day of _____, 19____, may be transmitted to the Court by cheque payable to my Order, and crossed to "The account of the County Court of _____ holden at _____" at the _____ bank.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 .

L.S.

Registrar of the said
County Court

Address for remittance _____

To the Assistant Paymaster-General,
Royal Courts of Justice,
London, W.C.

